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THE RATIONALIST

A weekly
for the intelligent man, devoted to a rationalistic survey of all matters of Public interest.

Editor: G. R. JOSYER, M.A., F.R.E.S.

VOL. 1 NO. 1] MONDAY 23—9—1940 [PRICE 0—1—0

"RATIONALIST"

What a time to start a paper! Paper hardly available and that at war price, ink price gone up, machinery and type price soaring, loose money scarcer than ever, certainly this is not a time when even a Don Quixote could venture forth to rectify the world with a gladsome heart!

But, a century of Progress has ended. All that it had built up in the material, moral, and spiritual planes crumbled like sand-castles. The economic, social, and moral conditions of the world in the throes of death. The dark ages once again about to envelope the world. Twenty centuries of Christianity drowned overnight in a lava-flood let loose by a maniacal demon!

The nations of Europe which had for 10 centuries lorded it over the rest of the world like a super-race of men, gasping for breath, almost gasping for life, in a blood bath. Geographical boundaries, moral distinctions, and spiritual values, all demolished, and mankind left to wonder where all this will end!

France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Norway, all considered old as time, and impregnable as mountains, virgin monarchies, sunclad empires, and Queens of the seas, trampled, widowed, and manacled!

Britain, dominant, masterful, custodian of human liberties, arbiter of nations' destinies, staring wide-eyed at the bolt from the blue which is menacing all that it has lived for and gloried in!

India, poor and patient, despised, and treated as Britain's char-woman, is for the time being, wooed, cajoled, flirted with, and bamboozled like an unwilling slave-maiden in an Arab harem. Civilized humanity as a whole is going through a cataclysm. And India, though not exactly in the vortex of things, is likely to be charred and sizzled by the conflagration raging elsewhere!

Internally also the country is seething with discontent of all kinds, in all ranks, and self-seeking leaders and pseudo-politicians are having a field day. The people in general, buffeted this way and that and carried away by undigested catch-words, are fluttering about blindly like bats in a sunlit room. With bated breath they are watching powerlessly for what is to happen outside, and for what may happen inside!

Things therefore are as bad and as grave as they could ever be. God, or whosoever wrote the Bhagavad-Geeta has said,

"Whensoever the righteousness of the universe is threatened or suppressed, and wrong is on the ascent, I recreate myself and resurrect the world!"

God fulfils himself in many ways, and through many instruments. Why not the "Rationalist" be one such? "The Voice of the People," some one has said, "is the voice of God," and the "Rationalist" will always be ready to serve as the microphone and the broad-caster of the Voice of the People. It will have one policy, to defend the wronged, acclaim the just, and uphold the virtuous. Whatever it has to do, it will try to do wisely, honestly, and with fear of God. For the rest, we leave things in God's hands!

Readers may perhaps complain that we have been too free with God's name, and made too much of it. Well, we rather think that it is better to make too much of God, than to make too little!

Editor.

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LEST WE FORGET.

H. H. SRI KRISHNARAJA WADIYAR IV

"SILVER JUBILEE."

The following appreciation of H. H. The late Maharaja written in 1926 advocating the Silver Jubilee of his reign will be read with mournful interest at the present time.

"Some time ago there was a vague reference in the Press to the Silver Jubilee of the Coronation of H. H. the Maharaja Krishnaraja Wadiyar of Mysore, and there the matter seems to have ended. The Jubilee falls on the 8th February, 1927. It is barely three months from now, and so far there is absolutely no preparation either in the people or the Government to celebrate the occasion appropriately. It seems likely that the full significance of the event is not apparent to the people of Mysore. Otherwise they would not be so somnolent with respect to their share in rendering the occasion one of fitting magnificence.

But what exactly does the occasion signify? It was just 25 years ago that H. H. Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar ascended the throne on which his father and grandfather had sat. And he has not only sat on the throne from then up to now, but ruled over the State and carried on the administration in wisdom and soberness that has not been paralleled in the history of Mysore for a long time, and that is equalled by few contemporary ruling princes in the leading States of India itself.

It was about 1800 A.D. that H, H. Krishnaraja Wadiyar III was made heir to the throne, but he actually ruled only from 1814 to 1831, being in the latter year relieved of the administration. And when Sri Chamaraja Wadiyar took the reins of Government in 1881, not many years remained for him before he passed away in 1894. Both of them have left but vague impressions in the minds of the people. H. H. Krishnaraja Wadiyar of last century,—or "Sri Krishna" as he loved to sign in those *Niroops* which many a family in the State has preserved as the old Norman nobles used to preserve their letters-patent granted by William the Conqueror, is remembered by Mysoreans of to-day only as the vision of a generous man with quick instincts of pleasure. His son, Sri Chamaraja Wadiyar, is to us but a handsome prince who died early.

But the present distinguished occupant of the throne on the other hand, has slowly, soberly, unobtrusively ingratiated himself with the people of the State, and for 25 years has held an extraordinarily delicate position with distinguished self-control and disarming simplicity of character. I am not one of those who are eager to claim for Mysore the merit of a Model State, but I must not, however, hesitate to admit that while, during the last 25 years, some Dewans have idled, some Dewans have tyrannised, some Dewans have squandered, and some few Dewans have made good, the record of the Ruler of the State himself, has been one of exceptional brilliance, and the results of his administration so far are distinctly positive.

It may be that the administration is not, in many points, perfect, that policies have come to the fore at one time or another which do not accord with wise statesmanship, that men have frequently risen to power who were self-seeking, wicked, dishonest, and unconscionable; but who among us would venture to lay the blame of it at the door of the worthy occupant of the Palace at Mysore, and not at that of "No. 10, Downing Street," at Bangalore? The historian of Mysore, whether to-day or a hundred years hence, will have a bright story to record of the rulership of H. H. Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar, of his exceptional personality, and of his direct contribution to the progress of the administration.

I may bring these points into clear relief by instituting one or two comparisons. The possibilities of an Indian Prince are many nowadays. He may, as Macaulay describes the Bengal Nabobs, spend life chewing bhyng and toying with howries. He may, like His Highness the Aga Khan, settle down amidst the Peerage of England, and popularise his name by sending out young colts to be whipped over all the race-courses of the world. He may become a famous sportsman, and lead costly cricket or polo teams across the seas, or try to improve English agriculture with Indian money. He may try to serve both God and Mammon, become a naturalised citizen of England or America, and rule his State by telegrams. Or he may stay in the State and fan the flame of class or communal hatred by becoming the champion of some one class or community. Or finally, he may give a very hot time to his ministers and make it impossible for them to continue.

I remember twelve years ago while an undergraduate in Madras, I came to know Sir Narayan Chandavarkar who had then just put in a few months' premiership at Indore and come away with five years' emoluments! Asked why he had come away like that, he replied that he had found it impossible to pull on with the Ruler. That kind of thing, I am inclined to think, at no time occurs with H. H. the present Maharaja of Mysore. The complaint, if any, should rather be the other way. Krishnamurthy, Madhava Rao, Ananda Rao, Visvesvaraya, Kantaraja Urs, Banerji,—all of them got on nicely with him, and retired, when the time came, with wet eyes and regretful voices.

On the personal side, no less than on the political, His Highness presents a picture which a philosophical observer may love to contemplate. His wide scholarship, chaste interests, temparate emotions, and generous Instincts, form an exceptional combination in the characteristics of present-day Indian Rulers. It has become the fashion of Indian Princes now to pay periodical visits to England like High Court Judges going home for the vacation; but His Highness of Mysore has not so far yielded to that desire. He keeps a string of race-horses in order to please his European friends

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and because some of his immediate attendants are lovers of horse-flesh, but he is not much of a racing man. I am sure that if some one started a Horse Protection Society, he would immediately become its patron. He is an accomplished sportsman in many lines, bnt he is also a devoted student of literature and music. There is an up-to-date electric piano occupying a seat of honour in his Study, but at the same time, you will hear, "His Highness may not take me with him or anybody else, but he is sure to take the Saligram Pandit with him even on circuits, in order to explore the fertile field of Sanskrit Literature." His immediate attendants are a number of Ursus, but prominent in their midst is more than one blue-blooded Persian Mahommadan. His devotion is equally extended to the Shivite Priest of Sringeri and to the Vaishnavite one of Parakal Mutt. He presents gifts to Muslim Mosques as generously as to Brahmin or non-Brahmin temples. He visits Melkote of the Vaishnavites, Nanjangud of the Shivites, and Shravanabelagola of the Jains, with equal religiousness. He endows University education on Western lines, at the same time that he improves and extends Oriental Colleges of Sanskrit. He tries to mete out even and just treatment to Hindus and Mahommadans, and to Brahmins and anti-Brahmins. As to architectural taste and urban improvement, I may record, without breach of confidence, an observation of so shrewd an observer as Sir Charles Todhunter, made not long ago; "Mysore is the most beautiful city in India, and if the credit of it is due to any one man, it is to H H. the Maharaja." That is a fairly eloquent tribute!

Amongst so many distinguishing qualities there is one, however, that cannot be mentioned with unmixed appreciation, his unapproachability to mundane Mysoreans. That seems to be rather a common trait of all Indian Rulers at the present time. It is easy for any "who is who" in England who could procure a letter of introduction from some retired Governor or a former Resident, or perhaps even the Junior Clerk of the India Office, to foist himself upon the most aristocratic of the Maharajas, than for even eminent subjects of their own to have a few words of conversation with them. All that you can know of the Ruler—if you do not happen to enjoy the favour of the almighty Durbar Bhakshi, and do not adorn yourself with a *kummerband*, is a dignified figure at the helm of a Rolls Royce or a Chevrolet, which bends a straight glance at you as it passes on the road at rare times, and all that you can do as a stranger is to answer a stare with a stare, or rather a mild stare with a milder stare, and pass on! But there is another side to the medal! It is bad enough when a Dewan, who is easily approachable, lacks the will or the power to rectify things when they are brought to his notice. But if a Ruler is approachable, and yet representations made to him should turn futile, it would be heart-rending!

However, taken all in all, His Highness Krishnaraja Wadiyar of Mysore is one for whose rulership the millions in the State have to be exceedingly thankful to God. From many points of view his administration is one the like of which Mysoreans have not had for a long, long year, and when and whether they will have it at any time in the future is problematical. It seems, therefore, a most imperative duty of all to mark the successful continuity of his benignant regime during twenty-five years by celebration as grand, as festive and as magnificent as a combination of men, money, and effort could render possible. He deserves. and it is mete that all sections of the populace—not alone those who effusively protest their loyalty to him when their pay has to be increased or a year's extention is desired, but all sections of the populace, officials and non-officials, all castes and economic classes, in all parts of the State, and all public institutions and local self-government bodies, should combine and celebrate the occasion with lavish profusion, and express to him formally their inexpressible joy and thanks for his patient and wise rulership. A Central Committee for the State, and Committees at the two capital cities and all District and Taluq Head-quarters, should be organised by the Dewan, the Municipal Presidents, and Deputy Commissioners to chalk out the detailed programme of the celebrations. If proper steps are taken, like those for the War Loan or the Red Cross Fund, it would be possible to raise over five lakhs of rupees from the public, which could be utilised in the most appropriate manner, partly to celebrate the event at the time, and partly to take steps to make it live long in the memory of future generations. There remain hardly three months for the arrangement of all the preliminaries, and not one finger has been raised so far by any one in this direction. I do hope, however, that this piece of writing will serve as a reminder to all those official and non-official public men who are responsible for arranging the essential necessaries, and that during the next three months they will put forth their very best energies, and make the Silver Jubilee a great event in the history of this generation of Mysoreans, and a record in the complex history of the Indian States!

G. R. J.

"THE RATIONALIST."

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THE HON'BLE BRITISH RESIDENT'S INSTALLATION SPEECH.

"I have the honour and privilege to-day on behalf of His Excellency the Viceroy, to convey to Your Highness here, in the presence of high officers, sirdars and gentlemen, both official and non-official, of the State of Mysore assembled in Your Highness's Durbar, the recognition of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor to Your Highness's succession.

"It is twenty-one years since Your Highness was given at your birth that name of good omen, 'Jaya'. That name was given in an hour when, after four long years of bitter strife, victory had crowned the arms of the British Empire and her allies. Now once again, and this time, alone, the British Commonwealth of Nations fights for civilisation and maintenance of all those things which, in the hearts of free men, are still held as ideals which are worth living for, and if necessary, dying for. And amongst the free peoples, there stands in the forefront the State of Mysore. Once again in an hour of strife, there comes a great event in the life of Your Highness, and I have no doubt that this omen of victory in Mysore will be the forerunner of a victory soon for all the free peoples of the world."

"The history of the Wadiyars shows that they have been rulers sinces 1399, that is, for nearly five-and-a-half centuries, and now Your Highness is the ruling prince of that great line, one of whose proudest scions was your predecessor, the late Maharaja. It is indeed a heavy responsibility to which Your Highness has succeeded, but one full of opportunity. I am well aware of Your Highness's earnest desire to emulate the great example which all your life has been before your eyes, and I have no doubt that Your Highness's efforts will be unceasing in this regard. It is not my intention to-day to review the changes which, in common with those of the rest of the world, have occurred here in Mysore during his late Highness's rule. Great though those changes were, there is nevertheless much still to be attempted, and it will be for Your Hignness to carry on from where his late Highness Sir Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur left. In nature, nothing can be static, everything either advances or decays, and there is no middle state. Mysore is advancing and will continue to advance, and it will be Your Highness's honourable task for a span to guide its destinies.

"Throughout the world, we have seen material progress outstrip spiritual growth, but we firmly believe and are confident that through this great ordeal in which our faith is being tested, the great spiritual forces of right and justice will prevail over those of evil.

"Here in Mysore, the material progress of the last half a century is a source of justifiable pride, and has provided a great lead for others to follow. But it is to the honour of the State and the credit of her late Ruler, that she maintained her spiritual advance side by side with her material progress. She has her great institutions of learning, both Oriental and European, and is renowned for her patronage of fine arts. In her cities and her gardens, and in her many natural wonders, it is now easy even for the humblest peasant to find beauty.

"I would ask Your Highness to take thought for a moment and ask yourself how all this has come about. In my own mind, I can have no doubt that these things are the result of a note-worthy combination between his late Highness and his Government. His late Highness correlated the many ideas of his administrative officers and guided them into the broadest and most progressive channels. I know that His late Highness's Government which is now at Your Highness's service will continue to do their work as servants of the people for the people.

"With His late Highness's noble example before you, with the memory of your personal friendship with him and knowledge of him, and with your cultured and broad outlook, I know that Your Highness will continue to lead your State and your Government along the path of real progress, and will come to fill the high place of your predecessor as the father of your people.

The House of Wadiyars is renowned for its loyalty and affection to the person aud throne of His Majesty the King-Emperor, and I know that Your Highness will follow this great tradition. It remains for me only to offer Your Highness my most hearty congratulations on your succession, and I assure you that all my good wishes will always go with you!"

D. H. Gordon, Lt. Col.

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H. H. THE MAHARAJA'S MESSAGE TO THE PEOPLE OF MYSORE:

My Beloved People.

I HAVE BEEN PROFOUNDLY MOVED BY THE INNUMERABLE MARKS OF RESPECT AND AFFECTION FOR MY REVERED UNCLE THE LATE MAHARAJA SRI KRISHNARAJA WADIYAR BAHADUR, WHICH HAVE POURED IN FROM THE RICH AND THE POOR, FROM HIGH AND LOW, AND FROM EVERY QUARTER OF THE STATE. SUCH TESTIMONY TO THE LOSS, WHICH THEY AS WELL AS I HAVE SUSTAINED, HAS BROUGHT MUCH CONSOLATION TO ME AND TO THE MEMBERS OF MY HOUSE, AND WILL BE A SOURCE OF STRENGTH TO SUSTAIN ME IN THE GREAT TASK UPON WHICH I AM ABOUT TO ENTER. IN SUCCEEDING TO THE THRONE OF MYSORE, I FOLLOW A GREAT RULER WHO LOVED YOU ALL, AND WHO WON YOUR LOVE BY HIS LOVE OF GOD, HIS WISDOM, HIS GRACIOUSNESS, HIS HUMILITY, HIS FAITHFULNESS TO DUTY, AND HIS KINGLY GREATNESS. HIS MEMORY WILL BE EVER WITH US. IT IS A BITTER MEMORY NOW WHEN WE ARE FEELING THE FULL SHOCK OF HIS LOSS. THE GAP HE LEAVES IN ALL OUR LIVES WILL GROW SWEETER AS YEARS GO ON, AND AS WE LEARN TO APPRECIATE THE MORE ALL THAT HE MEANT TO US AND TO MOULD OUR LIVES BY HIS. IT IS NOW FOR US TO DEDICATE OURSELVES TO THE FULFILMENT OF HIS GREAT TASK, AND WE SHALL SUCCEED IN FULFILLING IT, IF WE SO CONSECRATE OURSELVES IN THE SPIRIT OF ONE GREAT FAMILY.

"THE WORLD IS VERY FULL OF TROUBLES TO-DAY, AND IT IS ONLY BY MEETING THESE TROUBLES IN A SPIRIT OF UNITY AND SELF-SACRIFICE, THAT WE CAN WIN THROUGH. IN THIS SPIRIT, I LOOK UPON THIS CEREMONY OF ASCENDING THE THRONE OF MY ANCESTORS AS A DEDICATION OF MYSELF, MY LIFE, AND ALL I HAVE, TO THE SERVICE OF THE PEOPLE OF MYSORE. BUT I AM FULLY CONSCIOUS THAT NO EFFORT OF MINE CAN SUCCEED ALONE. I NEED YOUR HELP AND YOUR CO-OPERATION, YOUR CONFIDENCE AND YOUR LOVE. MAY GOD GRANT ME LIGHT AND STRENGTH IN THE DISCHARGE OF THE SACRED DUTY ENTRUSTED TO ME, AND MAY HIS BLESSINGS IN ABUNDANCE REST ON AND BRIGHTEN EVERY HEARTH AND HOME IN MYSORE!"

Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar.

MYSORE: 8—9—1940.

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DR. SALAZAR,

PRESIDENT OF PORTUGAL.

Fourteen years ago the Portuguese revolution broke out, and the state of the country's finances became serious. Politicians were soon searching everywhere for someone capable of handling the chaos. At last they found a shy, retiring professor teaching economics in the Coimbra University.

He was loath to leave the University. But, for the sake of his country, the tall, handsome don came out into the open. The budget was made to balance. Economic reforms swept the country.

When they told him that the customs' officials were lazy, he put on official uniform and went to try a morning's work himself. No one recognized him. They were just puzzled that the new member of the customs' staff vanished at lunch time and did not return.

Some days later new customs regulations were announced. The time for passing tourists into the country was cut to half an hour. Salazar believes in seeing things for himself.

Portugal's Dictator is a bachelor, teetotaler and non-smoker. His life is simple in the extreme. He lived for years in a small flat, and they found great difficulty in persuading him to move to the fine apartments set aside for the Prime Minister.

Unless Dr. Salazar had been called into politics, only a handful of academicians would ever have heard of him. Now he is saviour and Dictator of Portugal.

The two words may seem contradictory, but Salazar's brand of dictatorship is quite different from anything the world has ever known. It is benevolent dictatorship.

He says: "No one in Portugal would dare to proclaim Might as the source of all Right,—without regard for individual conscience, the legitimate liberties of the citizen, and the purpose inherent in the life of man."

Dr. Salazar is a staunch Roman Catholic, and he always attends the same church at the same hour once a week. It nearly led to disaster on one occasion. Such regularity was putting temptation in the assassin's way. The temptation proved irresistible.

In 1937, as he arrived at the church in his car, a bomb exploded almost under his feet. Debris shot fifteen feet into the air. Near-by strollers fled in panic.

As the smoke and dust subsided, Salazar emerged, quite quietly. He was brushing his coat. By some miracle the bomb splinters had missed him. While the police were arresting the bomb throwers, Salazar murmured, "They are really only irresponsible children."

Portugal's dictator earns barely five hundred pounds a year. There is just a garden between his official residence and his office. Walking from one to the other is his only exercise. Occasionally, the Portuguese demonstrate their affection for their queer, scholarly ruler, during that walk.

TROUBLE? THEN USE THIS COUPON

If you have something on your mind and are worried, write and tell me. I will do my best to help. Serious matters are treated seriously. "RATIONALIST" makes no charge for Legal, Medical, Service, or any other expert, and confidential advice published in these pages.

Cut this out and pin it on to any letter to the Editor requiring FREE advice. AN ADDRESSED ENVELOPE BEARING DUE STAMP MUST BE ENCLOSED with every inquiry, and with all contributions and suggestions submitted. Write only on one side of the paper. With MEDICAL questions state your age. No interviews can be given without an appointment.—The Editor.

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BOOK REVIEWS

United States Department of Labour: Women's Bureau:

1. Women at Work: A Century of Industrial Change.
2. Standards for Employment of Women in Industry.
3. Job Histories of Women Workers at the Summer Schools: 1931—34 and 1938.

The first of these publications is a review of the evolution of the American woman worker in the industrial system. A few pages are devoted to women workers in non-industrial occupations also. There are over 10¾ million women workers in America in outside-home jobs, and in 1930 there were over 1½ million employed in factories. The significant change during the past hundred years was the movement of women workers from the rural to the urban areas. With the modernisation of city life women have found employment in clerical occupations, business and trade, schools, hospitals, hotels, laundries and telephone concerns. Since 1903 the women workers have fought their way towards gaining hour and wage laws, the Labour Standards Act, unemployment and old-age insurance, and health security regulations. But yet during most part of the century women workers were under-paid in relation to living costs. This was, however, partly due to an over-supply of them and immigration. As to women in the public services, it might be a consolation for Indian women to learn that even in the United States, "working women, with all other women, still face a lingering discrimination against their sex in educational privileges, in the opportunity to serve in public office, in jury service, and in exercising many of the other rights and duties of citizens. Married women particularly are under attack in some parts of the country when they seek to function as workers, especially in public service."

The second pamphlet tells us what labour standards for American women ought to provide. The five-day forty hour week, vacations and legal holidays with pay, minimum wage legislation and assurance in employment against discrimination in sex, race or marital status, are the important proposals.

The last publication deals with working women's conditions studied through the summer schools. The summer schools for workers "to which there is no counterpart anywhere within the framework of the standard educational system" have a dual program: "To offer educational advantages to individual students, and to benefit the labour movement by training workers for active participation and leadership." The individual job-histories of some 700 women have been studied over a series of 5 years and the results presented factually and statistically. It was found that nine-tenths of the individuals in the study started to work before they were 19 years old and experienced a rather unsteady employment. They had also to change jobs frequently. The manufacturing industries absorbed most of them regularly.

These publications are very interesting and illuminating, and give a wealth of facts and figures on the subject. These are presented very effectively also. They may serve as an example to Labour Departments in this country, which usually do not issue such highly readable and pleasant pamphlets.

H. Venkatasubbiah.

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THE RATIONALIST

A weekly
for the intelligent man, devoted to a rationalistic survey of all matters of Public interest.

Editor: G. R. JOSYER, M.A., F.R.E.S.

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"THE RATIONALIST" AND GOD.

"The Rationalist" has no business to speak about God, said an esteemed critic in a company where the Editor was present. The remark, as it fell on his ears, made the Editor wince!

We are aware that under the Sword of Damocles known as the Defence of India Act, we could not speak about many things, but we do not know that God is one of them! However, even if He should be one, we shall brave the Act and answer the criticism.

But we suspect that our critic did not have it in his mind when he gave the fiat.

"Rationalism," which is a catchword of the last generation, was an attack against the blind beliefs and superstitions to which Religion had been reduced, and not against the Sum of the Universal Forces which Philosophers have called "God." Rationalism leads by argument and inference to God, and God, one might venture to state, is rational.

We are here reminded of the saying of the Sanskrit Theist—

"*Nasti ched asti no hanihi, asti ched Nastiko hataha;*"

meanig, "If God does not exist, there is no harm to the Theist, but if He does exist, the atheist is done for!" A utilitarian way of putting it, but nevertheless good argument in a court of law!

But who that has eyes to see nature's great beauties and earth's great riches, the sun rise and set, the moon glow, the stars shine, century after century as day after day, by an unchanging law, and the inimitable perfection of shapes and colours in the animate and inanimate world, from the camel and elephant to the pussie-cat, from the golden lion to the parti-coloured zebra, from the stuck up hen to the marvellous shape and colour of the peacock, from the owl's unwelcome hoot to the nightingale's sweet warble, from the fascinating freshness and beauty of the debutante at Court to the venerable physiognomy of the Himalayan sage, from the Arabian pomegranate to the Australian orange, from the thousand shaped rose to the thousand coloured thousand scented jewels of the tropics,—who that has eyes to see these, each one of them sustained through life according to ascertainable laws, fail to conclude that they are but the manifestations of the one Universal Force, which, for short, may be called "God"!

This is the God visualised by the philosophers when they sought the rationale of the world, and this is the God whom the Prophets and Founders of Religion recognised as the basis of the Universe. Christ's God, Mahommad's God, the Hindu's God, are the Universal Force described to the world in the limitations of language. Shankara's "Noumenal Brahman" is this God, and no other.

What the Rationalist therefore jibs at is not against this God as the abstract Universal Force, but against giving this God numerous hands and feet and faces, in as many numbers and shapes as one likes! Two hands, four hands, twelve hands, sixteen hands, one face, four faces, six faces, man-god, woman-god, man-woman-god, human-faced, bear-faced, lion-faced, all appear at first sight too absurd to be rational. But when the Rationalist realises that they are not intended as actual photographs of God, but are symbolical of the various phases of the Universal Force, pictured for the easy comprehension of untutored minds, the remnant of his animus against God should drop. That is our reply to our esteemed critic.

But we are afraid that we have roamed far beyond the bounds of a weekly editorial. But the paper is meant for the intelligent man, and we trust that the intelligent man will not find the food unpalatable!

Editor.

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H. M. THE KING'S BROADCAST TO THE EMPIRE.

"It is just over a year since the war began. The British people entered it with open eyes, recognising how formidable were the forces against them, but confident in the justice of their cause. Much has happened since September 1939. Great nations have fallen. The battle which at that time was so far away that we could only just hear its distant rumblings, is now at our very doors. Armies of invasion are massed across the Channel only 20 miles from our shores. Air Fleets of the enemy launch attacks day and night against our cities. We stand in the front line to champion the liberties and traditions that are our heritage. As we brace ourselves for battle, there is much to encourage us. We have with us the brave contingents from the forces of our Allies. We have behind us the goodwill of all who love freedom. Our friends in the Americas have shown us this in many ways, not the least by their gifts for the relief of suffering in this war.

"Nearer home, in the British Commonwealth of Nations itself, the struggle of the mother country has been made the struggle of the whole family. From every part of it, men and material are coming in an increasing flow and there is an eager desire to share the sacrifices which will bring us victory.

"In this battle for Britain, London, the mighty capital of the Empire, occupies the forefront. Others of our cities are being subjected to barbarous attacks of the enemy. Our sympathy goes out to them all, but it is London that is for the time being bearing the brunt of the enemy's spite. I am speaking from Buckingham Palace, with its honourable scars, to Londoners first of all, though my words apply equally to all the British cities, towns and hamlets who are enduring the same dangers. The Queen and I have seen many places here which have been most heavily bombed, and many of the people who have suffered and are suffering most. Our hearts are with them to-night. Their courage and cheerfulness, their faith in the country's cause and final victory are inspirations to the rest of us to persevere.

"To men and women who carry on the work of Air Raid Precautions Services, I should like to say a special word of gratitude. The devotion of these civilian workers, the firemen, the salvage men and many others in the face of grave and constant danger has won new renown for the British name. These men and women are worthy partners of the armed forces and the police, of the Navy, once more as so often before, our sure shield, and the Merchant Navy, of the Army and Home Guard, alert, eager and ready to repel any invader, and of the Air Force whose exploits are the wonder of the world.

"To-night, indeed, we are a nation on guard and in the line. Each task, each bit of duty done, however simple and domestic, is part of our war work. It takes rank with the sailor's, the soldier's and the air man's duty. Men and women in factories or of railways, working regardless of danger though sirens have sounded, are maintaining all the services and necessities of our common life and keeping the fighting line well supplied with weapons and earn their place among the heroes of this war. No less honour is due to all those who, night after night, uncomplainingly endure discomfort and hardships in their homes and shelters. Many and glorious are the deeds of gallantry done during these perilous but famous days.

"So they should be worthily and promptly recognised and I have decided to create immediately a new mark of honour for men and women in all walks of civilian life. I propose to give my name to this new distinction which will consist of the George Cross, ranking next to the Victoria Cross, and the George Medal for wider distribution.

"In the hour of her trial, the mother city of the British Commonwealth is proving herself to be built as a city that is at unity in itself. It is not walls that make a city but the people that live within. The walls of London may be flattened but the spirit of the Londoner stands resolute and undismayed. As in London, so throughout Great Britain, buildings rich in beauty and historical interest, may be wantonly attacked. Humbler houses, no less dear and familiar, may be destroyed, but 'there'll always be an England' to stand before the world as a symbol and citadel of freedom, and to be our own dear home.

"And here I would like to tell sorrowing parents how deeply we grieve for them in the loss of their young ones in the ship torpedoed without warning in the Mid-Atlantic. Surely the world could have no clearer proof of the wickedness against which we fight than this foul deed. We live in grim times and it may be that the future will be grimmer yet. Winter lies before us, cold and dark. But let us be of good cheer.

"After winter comes spring and after our present trials will assuredly come victory and release from these evil things. Let us then put our trust as I do in God and in the unconquerable spirit of the British peoples!"

"THE RATIONALIST."

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They Say :

ROLE OF RELIGION IN EDUCATION

Unveiling a statue of Goddess Saraswathi in the Pennathur Subramaniam School at Madras, Rao Saheb Dr. T. S. Tirumurti, Principal, Stanley Medical College, stressed the need for implanting in the minds of students a basic conception of their religion to make them good citizens. He contrasted the eastern conception of learning as a process of self-purification and the attainment of the knowledge of self, with the Western claim to knowledge and learning as consisting in devising the latest scientific inventions for the destruction of their fellow-beings. He hoped that the Hindu conceptions of culture and dharma would permeate the rest of the world and pave the way for unity and concord among the warring nations of the West.

A truly learned man, Dr. Tirumurti added, should spread learning among his less fortunate brethren, and if this true function of education was grasped by the educated, he believed that the liquidation of illiteracy in the country would become a practical proposition in the near future. The University might demand that graduates, before they were granted their diplomas, should have worked in villages for some time spreading education among illiterates.

VALUE OF RELIGION

H. E. Sir Roger Lumley, Governor of Bombay, presiding over a meeting of Christians of many nationalities in Bombay said: "I think Hitler has, to very many people, made it much clearer than ever before the value of a God-fearing life, because we have seen the terrible effect which a creed of Godlessness has had upon a part of the German people. And at a time when many people were beginning to think that the foolishness and ghastliness of war were so apparent that it was never likely to occur again, and were signing peace pledges and disarming themselves in that belief, in Germany, under this creed of Godlessness, glorification of war was being raised to a height scarcely ever before rivalled."

His Excellency concluded, "To sum up in a brief sentence what I say to you is this: 'We all realise, as never before, the value of religion, and we need as never before the comfort and inspiration which the churches can give us.'"

The meeting was held to bear witness to their Faith at the present time of crisis and to pledge themselves to prayer.

Speakers at the meeting included Vice-Admiral Fitz-Herbert, the Rev. Dr. Mackenzie and the Rev. Father Whitworth. The proceedings started with the National Anthem followed by a hymn and scripture reading by Sir Ness Wadia.

EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

Sir R. K. Shanmugam Chetty. Dewan of Cochin, delivering the Founder's Day address at the Sevasadan, Madras, observed that during the last fifty years, much had been heard of "the equality of the sexes." He did not know if he would be deemed conservative and old-fashioned if he expressed his conviction that in the various spheres of life different functions had been allotted to man and woman and that the differentiations did not necessarily mean inequality in status. It was according to his formula of equality of status but differentiation in functions that the great British Statesmen solved the problem of Dominion Status.

Our women had now come to realise that even though their main function in life might be confined to the home, there were still opportunities for them to do magnificent public service. This was brought out in a splendid manner by the way in which women in England were rendering public service in this hour of grave national crisis. They had clearly demonstrated that the ultimate victory of a nation in a conflict in arms. would depend not merely on the valour of men but upon the devoted services of woman as well.

Whatever the degree of success attending vocational training in boys' schools, an intelligent system of vocational training in girls' institutions really produced practical and useful results. The work turned out by the girls of the Seva Sadan was evidence that given an intelligent vocational bias, woman could easily learn an art or craft which would enable her to lead an indipendent economic existence. If one analysed the causes of woman's great progress in Kerala, one would find the explanation in the system of inheritance which ensured her economic independence. Whatever aim we might set before ourselves in regard to the education of girls, we should not overlook the importance of teaching them a handicraft which would enable them to build up an independent economic life of their own. From this point of view also, the Seva Sadan had done great work.

THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK

"Fortunate is that country where the rich are extravagant and the poor economical. Miserable is that country where the rich are economical and the poor extravagant. A rich spendthrift is a blessing. A rich miser is a curse. Extravagance is a splendid form of charity. Let the rich spend; let them build, let them give work to their fellowmen, and I will find no fault with their wealth, provided they obtained it honestly."

INGERSOLL.

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MAHATMA GANDHI'S DECLARATION.

Mahatma Gandhi's Address before the recent All India Congress Committee describes the present impasse in India, soberly, and without verbiage, affectation or exaggeration. The following leading extracts from it will be read with deep interest:

"Let me begin with a thought which has been weighing with me for a considerable time. When the war broke out and I went to Simla to see the Viceroy, I issued a statement the next day, not in a representative but in my individual capacity. A friend has now reminded me how good it should have been if I had simply hung on to that statement although I could not take the Congress with me; and on the eve of shouldering this responsibility he prayed that I should be guided by God to take up that original position and retire. I have very great regard for him. I have not forgotten that statement, nor have I any regret or apology to offer. If such a thing occurs—and history often repeats itself—and I happen to go to another Viceroy, I should make the same statement if there was a similar occasion.

"Although I spoke only for myself, deep down in me there was the Congressman speaking. The Viceroy also did not send for me because I was M. K. Gandhi. M. K. Gandhi has absolutely no place in his books. The man who wields the sceptre could not have room for individuals. He sent for me because he thought I would represent the Congress view and I would be able to carry conviction to Congressmen.

"I withdrew from that position, not as an individual but as a Congressman, and because I failed to carry conviction even to a single Congressman. Happily, you have got on the Working Committee men with sterling honesty who had the courage to tell me that although it was my statement, they did not feel like accepting it. They added that they had had bitter experience behind them, and therefore they would not be able to take that position. Thus, you had the resolution that was passed by the Congress immediately after the war, and I agreed with the resolution as a representative, although I said to them that if I could carry conviction, my original position was the best possible one to take up. If I had urged the members of the Working Committee to accept my position they would have done so, but it would have been only mechanical. The statement was not made to deceive the Viceroy or, for the matter of that, a single soul. It came straight from the heart. It was not a theatrical display. It was the opening up of the secret recesses of the heart before the world, the Viceroy and the Congress. If these words of mine could not find an echo in their hearts, they would have been of no use whatsoever to the Viceroy, to the great English nation or to India. That still remains my sentiment. If I could not convince the Congress of my attitude, it would not carry us further. It would have been a wrong step to take, and hence it was not taken. With that back-ground, I approach this resolution.

"I have made repeated statements that I would not be guilty of embarrassing the British people or the British Government when their very existence hangs in the balance, that I would not be true to my Satyagraha, would not be true to non-violence, would not be true to the truth which I hold dear if I did so and therefore could not do so. That very man now stands before you to shoulder the burden of Satyagraha. Why? There comes a time when a man in his weakness mistakes vice for virtue; and virtue itself, when taken away from its context and from the purpose for which it was dedicated, becomes vice. I felt that if I did not go to the assistance of the Congress and take the helm even if it be in fear and trembling, I would be untrue to myself.

"I feel that in taking the step that we are doing, we are rendering a great service not only to the Congress but to the whole of India. And we are rendering a service not only to the whole of India. History will record—and Englishmen will be able to grasp this statement some day—that we are rendering help to the English nation, and they will find that we were true to our salt and have the same bravery and fearlessness of which the Englishman is proud and for which he is renowned. I who claim to be a fast friend of the British people, will be guilty of unfriendly conduct if, under a false sense of modesty, or because people may think otherwise about me, or because Englishmen themselves will be angry with me, I did not issue a warning that the virtue of self-restraint now becomes vice, because it will kill the Congress organisation, and it will kill the very spirit which is exercising this restraint.

"When I say this, I am speaking not only for the Congress, but for all that stand for national freedom—Muslims, Parsis, Christians and even those who are against the Congress, so long as they represent the aspiration of India, namely, unadulterated independence. I should be untrue to all of them, if at this time I said, 'No Embarrassment to the British.' I must not repeat parrotlike 'No Embarrassment.' Then, that resolution would be just as useful for my salvation or for the guarding of my virtue as the repetition by a parrot of God's name which cannot bring him salvation, because it is only a mechanical and vocal effort without any intelligence behind it. Therefore, if I exercise that suppression at this critical moment in the history of the nation, it would be useless. I would be perfectly untrue to myself if I hid myself in Sevagram and said, "No, I have told you, 'No Embarrassment.'"

"I would not say, 'India should be all in all: let the whole world Perish.' That was not my message. India should be all in all, consistently with the well-being of other nations of the world. I can keep India intact and its freedom also intact only if I have

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got that goodwill towards the whole of the human family which inhabits this little spot of the earth called India. It is big enough compared to other smaller nations, but what is India in the wide world or in the Universe?

"The part that I would like to take is the part of peace. If the British people in their wisdom had recognised the independence not of the Congress but of all India, and if other parties in India had also co-operated with us, we would have taken the honourable place of peace-makers between these nations. Such is my ambition. But to-day I know that it is a day-dream. But, sometimes, a man lives in his day-dreams. I live in my day-dreams, and picture the world as full of good human beings—not goody goody human beings. In the Socialist's language, there will be a new structure of society, a new order of things. I am also aspiring after a new order of things that will astonish the world. If you try to dream these day-dreams, you will also feel exalted as I do.

"I do not want to hurl civil disobedience or anything in the face of the Government without making my meaning clear, the meaning I attach to the sum total of Government actions—actions beginning with the declaration of the Viceroy, the statement of the Secretary of State for India, and the series of actions and the policy that the Government have pursued. The sum total of all these things has left an indelible impression on my mind, that there is something wrong, some injustice being perpetrated against the whole nation, and that the voice of freedom is about to be stifled. It is there in the resolution, not in the exact language which I am using now, but you will see the meaning clear as daylight.

"Let the people use any reasoning they like. My reasoning is the only reasoning which will sit well on Congress lips. But I do not expect all to restrict themselves to that reasoning. Those who have conscientious objection, as I have, will adopt my reasoning. Those who are tired of British imperialism will use that argument. There may be others who will have other arguments. All these should be covered under this freedom of speech, provided however they all accept non-violence, provided that what they say is said openly and not secretly. These are the implications of my Generalship. If these do not satisfy you, you must reject this resolution summarily. So long as you can preach non-co-operation with war effort in men and money, there should be no civil disobedience, but if you have not that liberty, there is no liberty but perpetual bondage. I would like the British people and the Viceroy to be able to tell the world that they have given the leaders of the Indian people liberty to preach to their people what they like. The British can then say to the world: 'Judge us by our conduct. Here in India, we are playing the game.'

"I do not mind the British not responding to the Delhi resolution. They may say, 'At the present moment, we cannot interfere with the management of affairs as they stand. Deliverence will come to you when it comes. At this critical juncture, do not worry us'. I will understand that argument. I will sympathise with it. I will hold my hand so long as there is no fraud or falsity in what they say. It is impossible for them to give us freedom. If freedom has got to come, it must be vindicated by our own internal strength, by our closing our ranks, by unity between all sections of the community. It cannot descend from heaven, nor can it be given as a gift from one nation to another, I do not know whether I am representing the feelings of the members of the Working Committee, because I have not discussed it with them. But you have to take me with all my limitations, with the workings of my mind.

"I have restrained myself, and will restrain myself. I will not seek imprisonment. I do not want to offer civil disobedience. I will not place myself in peril in this battle, I will not expose myself to imprisonment. But if Government chooses, it will not be difficult to take me away. I will not be able to seal my lips or restrain my pen. It will be difficult for them to keep me in prison, not because India will rise in rebellion India will be wrong if it does so, My own instinct is that they will not be able to keep me in jail.

"I will place this before the Viceroy. I may fail in my mission, but I have never approached a mission in despair. I may have approached it with the consciousness that I may be faced with a blind wall. But I have often penetrated blind walls. I shall approach the Viceroy in the confidence and hope that he will understand the great reasonableness of the request of the Congress for full liberty to preach 'No War' in India. Everyone should have perfect liberty to preach by pen and tongue; 'We cannot aid imperialism; we cannot help spoliation.' I shall strain every nerve to avoid satyagraha in your name. What shape it will take, when it comes. I do not know; but I know that there will be no mass civil disobedience, because mass civil disobedience is not required for this occasion.

"I have impenetrable darkness before me regarding the future course of action. I have no mysteries. It is not a question of mysteries. I do not know how I shall lead you, what action I shall put before you. I hope that any action that we may take will be worthy of the Congress traditions and of the occasion.

"There are many parties in the Congress. We are not all of the same opinion. There is indiscipline in the Congress. I know it is inevitable in a mass organisation which is growing from day to day. If it is all indiscipline and no discipline, the organisation is on the downward path. Let it not be said of you that you come to the Congress although you do not believe in non-violence How can you possibly sign the Congress pledge with violence in your breast? I want complete obedience to the policy of non-violence. While the policy lasts, it is the same as though it was a creed, for so long as it holds good, it is as good as a

(*Continued on next page*)

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(*Continued from page 5*)

creed. My creed holds me for life; yours so long as you hold it. Resign from the Congress, and you are free from it. Let us be clear regarding the language we use, and the thoughts we nurture. For, what is language, but the expression of thought? Let your thought be accurate and truthful, and you will hasten the advent of Swaraj even if the whole world is against you, just as England is to-day apposed by practically the rest of Europe. You will have won Swaraj without having to spend nine million pounds a day or without burning a single home. If you are true to your policy, I am sure without doing any of these things, you will build up the majestic edifice of freedom.

BOOK REVIEW

A TOUR IN THE WEST

by Mr. K. Basavaraj Urs, M.A., LL.B.

"Whilst this book is only meant to be a series of sketches to remind us of our very happy tour, we hope it will give pleasure to those who read it and also provide some useful information for those who may think of undertaking a similar journey." The description of the book contained in this sentence from the preface is correct and the hope the author expressess well founded. This "travel log" is particularly interesting to the present reviewer who has rarely gone beyond a radius of three miles from Mysore City, and has not seen a steamship worth the name. Mr. Basavaraj Urs runs before our mind's eye a film of many lands, but sometimes rather too rapidly to be followed. The style of his writing is conversational and we are treated to hundreds of things and persons, from the Madras Express to the Panama Canal, from Cleopatra to Mrs. Sharada, from infant mortality in India to the constitution of the United States. There is also a routemarked outline map of the world which comes in handy, to put him back on the track, when the reader feels lost in following the maze of country, town and place names of the author's itinerary. The tour was done in three main instalments, those of the Continent, the British Isles and the Americas. The account given is practically the day to day activities of the party. Of all the countries they visited, France and Great Britain seem to have claimed their attention most. The tour of these countries seems to have been fairly thorough. Italy comes next and all the rest have received only a cursory glance. Among the institutions they visited the reader misses mention of Madame Tussaud's in London and the Bibliothique Notionale in Paris. Among descriptions, that of the continental countries is better than the rest. Here and there there are personal touches: "Our favourite game of course on deck was ping-pong. Mrs. Sharada was always playing a quick game.....We used to walk on deck morning and evening as much as possible. .....Mrs. Sharada and Anna Mary had much sickness for a day. The Princess was an absolutely fine sailor always. I was always feeling sea-sick, but continued to walk about as if nothing was the matter."

Shirley Temple and H. G. Wells were perhaps the only world-renowned personages the party met, though they came across a number of lesser-known, but quite important, people wherever they went. A more intimate description of the film land, Los Angelos, and some more personal accounts such as the one quoted above would have been welcome.

The reviewer has noticed one significant feature in the book. There are casual remarks throughout on a number of topics which, apart from being quite unnecessary to the subject matter of the book, are too complicated and controversial to receive such summary dismissal, as they have, at the hands of the author. A few examples may be useful: (1) "The old treaty has been revised and Egypt has become absolutely independent" (p. 4). Egypt's independence is by no means absolute, even if it may be called 'complete.' According to the revised treaty of 1936, Britain undertook the defence of Egypt and acquired naval bases, garrisons, and the right to move troops across Egypt in case of war. These relations of the country with a foreign power cannot make the former 'absolutely' independent. (2) "Of course democracy has its own weakness. The French who love liberty, fraternity and equality and who guard these well are still stumbling in experiments. Sometimes freedom is carried too far" (p. 6). This is said in context to the abandonment of the project to build a harbour at Cannes on account of the Stavisky scandal. Firstly, stumbling in experiments occurs not merely in democracy but quite considerably in totalitarian regimes also. Secondly, should democratic freedom be curtailed because some public works programme has to be enforced? (3) "Descartes proved the existence of God with his theory of 'Doubt' to begin with, and 'Intuition' as the culmination of his conclusions" (p. 16). Descartes is remembered not so much for his anxiety to prove the existence of God, but for his very nearly opposite intention of making man and not God the Master of the Universe. And Intuition was more the beginning than the culmination of his conclusions. (4) "The conventions of the United States Congress are gradually losing their place in the constitution" (p. 102). In the humble opinion of the reviewer the evidence is too scanty as yet for such an epitaph on the legislative conventions in the U. S. constitution.

However, the above do not in any way diminish the interest of the book, good, light reading as it certainly is. A full list of all the persons who constituted the 'we' of the tour would have been useful. The printing, photographic reproductions and get up of the book are neatly executed.

H. VENKATASUBBIAH.

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THE ART OF BROADCASTING.

(By a visitor to B.B.C.)

Recently I broadcast a little talk from 2 LO, and immediatly it was over I hastened to ask my friends what they thought of the performance. One man said, "Oh, was that *you*? We put it down to atmospherics and switched off!" Another heard me and at once sent his set to be repaired; while a third hauled in his aerial, fearing a thunderstorm!

Therefore I was in sympathetic mood when I visited the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art, where the senior students are learning how to broadcast. The work has two objects: te provide a regular supply of trained "broadcasters" to the B.B.C., and to ascertain by careful experiment what technique is best suited for speakers in front of the microphone.

A Torrent of Noise.

In a large room on the ground floor sat a circle of some thirty men and girls of every type and dress imaginable; tall, poetic-faced youths in flannel suits and open-necked tennis shirts; short, curly-haired actors-to-be in loud-speaking pullovers; a few "arty" persons with violent sideboards and flowing ties; while the girls were equally varied. Their average age is nineteen, and they have already been trained in the technique of the ordinary stage.

In their midst sat Mr. Kenneth Barnes, Principal of the Academy, who was concerned with showing the pupils how to transmit emotion across the ether, while with him was a member of the B.B.C. pronunciation committee.

As I entered, a ghostly voice sounded from a corner of the room. "Are you ready, Mr. Barnes?" It came from a loud-speaker connected with a microphone in an upper room where two or three students were preparing to broadcast. By means of a speaking tube Mr. Barnes told them to begin.

"You notiee how all the voices sound alike," Mr. Barnes said. "That is ene of the troubles at the B.B.C., and we are trying to discover a means to reetify it.

"Speak more stagily," he advised *via* the speaking tube, and immediately we noticed an improvement. But still the words often ran into a confused blur. "Much more slowly, and pause slightly before taking up your cues," said the Principal. This was done, and for the first time it was possible to follow the dialogue without effort.

Another team of actors went upstairs to face the microphone, and at once we in the lower room heard a terrible noise that nearly wrecked the loudspeaker. "Sorry, Mr. Barnes," came a girlish voice; "Jimmy's tripped over the carpet." When they began, one woman's voice soared above the rest, filling the room with harsh sound. It appeared that, though she had a fine voice for stage performances, she could not subdue it for the microphone. *Mike* will not stand shouting, nor even very loud speaking. There is a limit of pitch, also, beyond which the voice must not rise, and if it is too low the effect is equally displeasing. Every local gesture must be restrained and yet sufficiently coloured to express emotion.

The room upstairs presented a curious scene. With outstretched arms three girls and a man measured their distance from the microphone, standing on a small bracket on a level with their heads. Behind it on the wall depended a broad strip of velvet to absorb the echoes.

Silent Anger

Everybody moved with ghostly tread. A whistle from below told them to begin. The man started, stuttered, stopped; and then he shook his fist in dumb annoyance. He began again, and this time everything went well, and I was able to see how various radio effects are achived. For example, when a character is supposed to be entering a room, he approaches a pace nearer the microphone and slightly increases the volume of his voice. By turning the head aside, the speaker conveys an impression of moving into the distance.

When the tender passages arrived the girls rested their heads on the men's shoulders just as though there was an audience to see them. "It helps our voices," said one girl, with a suspicious twinkle in her eye!

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THE RATIONALIST

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Editor: G. R. JOSYER, M.A., F.R.E.S.

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MAHATMA GANDHI.

We tender greetings to Mahatma Gandhi on the commencement of another year of his career. He has passed a milestone beyond the Biblical span of three-score years and ten!

Dr. Ambedkar, the so-called Depressed class leader, whose leadership may not have benefited his classes but has no doubt substantially benefited himself,—writes, "What is baffling is the 'Audacity' of Mr. Gandhi to call upon the Viceroy, and the absolute certainty of the Viceroy giving him an interview," in a paper which flaunts itself before the world as having the largest net sales of any daily newspaper in Northern, Southern, Central or Western India! You will notice the word 'Eastern,' is modestly excluded!

Dr. Ambedkar, the prize-boy of the Depressed Classes, speaks of the audacity of Mr. Gandhi asking an interview of the Viceroy and his certainty of its being granted! Premier Neville Chamberlaine, who appointed Viceroys of India, could rush out to Munich at the beck of a malignant demogogue. There is nothing baffling Dr. Ambedkar in that!

But Marquess of Linlithgow, the Viceroy of India, should not see Mahatma Gandhi, whose goodness, whose patience, whose tolerance, have given Lord Linlithgow an easy time, who, old, feeble, and bent as he is, is holding his three hundred million countrymen in leash, and has for two decades saved the country from political bloodshed! The Viceroy, in his goodness, can see every wretched politician who belongs to any paltry community in India, and allow him to threaten or whine before him for selfish ends. But the Viceroy, according to Dr. Ambedkar, should not see Mr. Gandhi, who wants nothing for himself, has nothing to gain from the Viceroy, and nothing to lose if he does not see him. Dr. Ambedkar is not aware that the President of the United States should be glad to meet Mahatma Gandhi. And Almighty God would be glad to meet Mahatma Gandhi!

And Dr. Ambedkar despises the inteligence of Hindus for accepting the advice of Mr. Gandhi!

This is the kind of drivel that the pompous blusterer of Bori Bunder sees fit to ladle out daily in its central page to the Parsi plutocrats and men of that ilk who have been suffered to pile wealth under the protective dominance of British businessmen.

Dr. Ambedkar, we hear, is a cub reared by the generous patronage of the late Gaekwar of Baroda! Dr. Ambedkar on one side, and at the other extreme, Srijut Arabindo Ghosh,—Arabindo Ghosh, the white-hot patriot, the dynamic hero of resurgent nationalism, and now the silent mysterious spirit attuning itself to the Silence of the Infinite!

But neither Ambedkar's rhodomontade, nor Janab Jinna's pomposity, nor the vile vapourings of any Anglo-Indian rag living its inane existence by means of meretricious side-shows, can effect the subjective greatness of Gandhi nor the just respect in which the bulk of the world holds him. He is a combination of Mazzini and Howard the philanthropist, of Lenin and St. Francis of Assissi. The Apostle of a new era in India's political and social regeneration, the exponent of a new theory, or a new technique in the struggle of subject nations all over the world for political emancipation, which friend or foe could deny honour to Mahatma Gandhi as a leader, as a foe, as a man, as one of the half-a-dozen personages of the century who should command veneration!

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We ourselves have never been very near to the Gandhian penumbra, intellectually or physically, and therefore our estimate of his greatness may not be construed as the outpouring of a worshipper. In moral worth, in intellectual acumen, in purity of character, honesty of purpose, and love of his fellowmen, Mr. Gandhi is shoulders above any other great men of the century! That he has passed another mile-stone in his illustrious career is a matter of rejoicing to the country which has produced him! We could do no better than address to him the words which he himself has addressed to Dr. Tagore,

"You must stay yet awhile.
Humanity needs you!
with love,

Editor.

They Say:

AYURVEDIC MEDICINE.

Mr. S. Srinivasiengar, C.I.E. unveiling the bust of late Pandit Gopalacharlu at Anandasramam, Madras, said, that the late Sir S. Subramania Aiyar and the late Mr. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar had great regard for the Pandit, and Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar went on to found the Venkataramana Ayurvedic Dispensary which was rendering great service to the people. The need for reviving the national systems of medicine was great. The speaker was one of those who believed that both the Eastern and the Western systems of medicine could exist side by side and that the indigenous systems have a justification for their existence not only because of their intrinsic merit but also because they were much suited to the habits of the people and their domestic economy. The psychology of the indigenous systems was as important as their actual therapeutic value. After all, the office of medicine was not to recreate but to help the process of nature in healing. A sympathetic doctor could render greater assistance than a doctor who was too curt.

The first thing he would request practitioners of the Ayurvedic system to do was to see that Ayurveda and religion were kept apart. No superstition should be allowed to stay the progress of science. Light must be welcomed from all quarters and they should not cling to their old text-books. Again, the science of Ayurveda must be made a severe one. If it was to hold its own with the Allopathic and other systems, it must be severely scientific and the practitioners must improve themselves by constant study. Pandit Gopalacharlu laid the foundations of the study of Ayurveda in a modern fashion. He focused public attention on the system. The speaker was glad that the School of Indian Medicine was following in the Pandit's footsteps and he hoped that in a few years, its students would spread themselves throughout the Province and give medical relief to the poor villagers.

There was no hostility between the different systems. After all, medicine was notoriously empirical and there were many ways of curing a disease. The question before them was not as to which system was true. All knowledge was welcome, provided it was truly capable of healing. "For God's sake," Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar said, "let us not have communalism in medicine and in the art of healing."

Concluding, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar paid a tribute to the late Raja of Panagal and the late Sir P. Theagaroya Chetti for the interest they took in the revival of the Indian systems of medicine.

The practice of Ayurveda had fallen down and it was due to the efforts of the Pandit that its status had again been raised. The real defect was not with the system but with its many illiterate practitioners. And this handicap would disappear once they fixed minimum educational qualifications for the study of Indian medicine. "Do not flood the land with cheap Ayurvedic practitioners, of low standards," he said "and blame the public afterwards. You must inspire confidence in the public. I warn you against lowering the standards." Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar also advised them not to commercialise their drugs. A special feature of Ayurveda was the treatment by inunction, the art employed to keep the physical body clean, healthy and beautiful.

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PRISON AND CRIMINALS.

By Mrs. J. R. Clynes.

A number of thoughtful people are beginning to wonder whether our prisons and our methods of dealing with criminals are not fundamentally short-sighted.

Justice, of course. must be done But the type of justice which demands eye for eye, tooth for tooth, is not the justice which will make men kinder towards each other, nor will it produce a fundamental desire to do good. Once a man has served "time," he feels that he has expiated his crime. He is left with no real incentive to improve. He has learned the lesson that the law can be cruel in turn. He has gained nothing save the determination that his next crime shall not be found out.

I do not believe that we will ever reduce the number of criminals until we realize that we must base our prison system on the idea of correction of crime rather than for punishment.

Teach them how to Live.

Is there any reason why prisons should be the desolate, drab places they are to-day? Is there any reason why we should bring more ugliness into lives that are already ugly? We have in prisons an opportunity to show men and women who have always lived in squalor how to live cleanly and healthily. Prison cells could be made into bright rooms that would arouse in the prisoner a desire for decency in his surroundings later on.

There is no reason why women should not be taught to decorate their cells besides being forced to scrub the floor. There is no reason why a man should not hang up the photograph of his mother, or his sister, or his wife, and so lighten the gloom of his cell. We do not want him to feel he is lost.

I have seen the effect of sane and scientifically thought out surroundings on prisoners in Borstal institutions. These institutes, unlike prisons, do not set out to punish crime, but to correct criminal tendencies, which to me seems the only logical way of combating any kind of crime.

A Terrible Alternative.

It does not seem wise to me that the tasks allotted to prisoners should be especially chosen for their disagreeableness. Would not work which was useful not only to the prison community, but to the community as a whole, rouse in them a greater sense of responsibility? Is there anything against providing men with work of interest to them, which might be of use to them when out of prison? I should like see every man who is sent to prison given a chance to learn a trade.

They should be paid for their work, the money going towards the upkeep of a prisoner's family and towards the upkeep of the prison. As a result, prisons would be self-supporting, and prisoners would keep a sense of individuality.

Visiting a reformatory recently, I came across a girl dancing alone in her room to a gramophone. I was told that she had once been employed in a chorus, but, owing to lack of money, ill-health, and other trouble, had stolen goods from a shop

The girl had come in a sullen and brooding state of mind. Her conviction meant that she would find it practically impossible to find a job again, for, besides the disgrace, when the three years' sentence had expired she would have forgetten how tc dance. When the governor realized this, she understood also that if she could not earn her living by her dancing there would be only one terrible alternative. Therefore the governor saw to it that a gramophone was given her, and for so many hours every day she sent her to her room to practise.

At a boy's reformatory I saw a keen-looking youngster who had been convicted three times for stealing cars. I was told that he was training to be a chauffeur. It was explained to me that by putting the boy in direct contact with those things that most interested him his desire to possess cars was satisfied, and his tendencies were neutralized.

I do not suggest that every chorus girl sent to jail should be given a gramophone, nor that every car thief should be trained as a motor mechanic, but I do advocate work that holds some personal interest for the prisoner.

A reform I should like to see carried out in every British prison is a regular visiting musical society, or even a society attached to the prison. I have seen for myself the effect of music on the prisoner's mind.

Much has been done in recent times towards reforming our prisons, but there is a great deal to accomplish before they keep pace with other modern institutions, as, for example, our hospitals. At present, instead of helping people to a better way of living, the prison presents terrors to which at least one man recently has preferred death!

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WILL GOLD BECOME USELESS?

BY AN AMERICAN ECONOMIST.

Will gold continue to hold its place as a monetary base and chief medium for making international payments? The answer is, frankly, that we don't know. Nothing is certain in this world, least of all conditions and practices after the war. However, there are good reasons for continuing faith in gold.

First, there is the long-established tradition in favor of gold. This did not just happen. Gold, more than any other material, combines the necessary attributes of basic money. It is prized for its beauty; it does not tarnish; it has scarcity; its supply shows relatively constant growth compared with violent fluctuations in most commodities; it cannot be ground out on printing presses like paper money, or ballooned to the skies like bank credit; it is durable; it can be divided into parts of any size without loss of value; it is easily manipulated; and, finally, it is easily transported. In times of danger and disaster mankind has always turned to gold as the one sure sanctuary. What else is so easily hidden from the enemy, so indestructible, so easily removed to a place of safety, so certain of future value as gold? The fact is that the world has experimented with all kinds of materials, both as money and as a store of value, but because of inherent qualities none has stood the test of time so well, or achieved such universal recognition and acceptability as gold. All this may seem elementary, but it is well to ponder these things when doubts arise concerning gold.

True, the gold standard broke down during and after the great war of 1914-18, but so did the silver and managed currency standards. Moreover, this breakdown did not signify that gold itself was any less prized. The phrase so often heard that such and such countries have "abandoned" gold is misleading and does not mean what it sounds like. What has occurred is simply a suspension of the willingness to redeem currency and bank deposits in gold, decided upon to safeguard the national gold holdings from exportation to other countries. This is not "abandonment" of gold, but the reverse.

A second important reason why gold is unlikely to lose its value is that not only the United States, but other countries as well, have large vested interests in gold. The British Empire alone accounts for nearly half the gold output of the world, and in many other countries gold production is an important national asset. These countries would not look with favor upon the displacement of gold as a monetary metal; and even in the event of political changes resulting from the war these vested interests would remain, though possibly shifted to other national jurisdictions.

A third important argument in favor of gold is one that should hardly need emphasis at this time—its dependability as a war chest. In the great war of 1914-18 gold, shipped here in what was then unprecedented volume, helped the Allies pay for needed materials and supplies before we entered the war. Later, in the Italian-Ethiopian war, gold from the banking reserves and gathered from the people contributed a vital share of Italy's foreign exchange requirements to carry on the war. Japan likewise found gold an unfailing source of purchasing power, and has striven in all possible ways to expand its output in order to maintain the flow of imports essential for war purposes. And now the new war in Europe is demonstrating as never before the great value of gold as a war chest.

Credits may be refused, payments in goods impeded both by inability to supply the goods or unwillingness of foreign markets to receive them, and securities prove of uncertain value, but the nation that has gold can always command purchasing power abroad. It is one of the strong points of the Allies that they have large stores of gold to assure them this command over foreign markets. It is one of the admitted weaknesses of Germany that she is lacking in this vital resource. Was there ever a time more inappropriate for questioning the value of gold? Conceivably the time may come when we too shall be in need of a war chest, and be thankful that we have it in gold.

Still a fourth argument for gold is that, war or peace, there is no satisfactory substitute for it as a means for settling international trade and controlling the exchanges. Without gold it would probably be impossible for stabilization funds to operate, for no major country would be willing to accumulate indefinitely the paper currencies of other countries. And without such controls, or the stabilizing influence of free gold movements, exchange conditions between anything like free economics would be chaotic.

The one alternative to gold would be complete regimentation of foreign trade by governments, with resort to all the cumbersome and stifling mechanisms of so-called clearing agreements, blocked currencies, and the like. In effect, it would mean reducing world trade to a primitive barter basis. Possibly, in the disorganization resulting from war, such desperate devices may be accepted for a time, but it is idle to talk of barter as a permanent substitute for gold. No such volume of trade as blessed the world in the years before 1914, and again for years during the 'twenties, would be possible under a system of barter. None of the nations knows this so well as those who have tried barter since the breakdown of the exchanges,—among them Germany. There were no stauncher champions of the gold standard than the bankers of Germany, and among them Dr. Schacht, economic controller of Germany for a time under the National Socialist Party. It was Bismarck who put Germany on the gold basis in 1873, using the gold indemnity received from France after the victory of 1871, and it was Schacht who piloted

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Germany back to the gold base after the World War—aided by the Dawes Loan of 1924.

It is true that Germany has been "getting along without gold" but this has not been from choice but from necessity. Germans have likewise been getting along without a lot of other things that they will want to have as soon as they are able to pay for them. How many people can seriously think that Germany will putter around for long with barter if and when it can get gold?

Of course, so long as Europe is dominated by war, and industry and trade are suppressed, gold will tend, both for safety and in obedience to movements of trade, to concentrate in this country. But this will not always be so. Out of the present chaos must eventually come peace, reconstruction, and a new order of things, in which the countries of Europe, with their wealth of trained labor, industrial equipment, research laboratories, and capable scientists, will again become factors in the trade and capital markets of the world. To attempt to put a time schedule on this process obviously would be impossible, but of one thing we may be certain—the balance of payments will not *always* be in favor of the United States. And as the currents of international trade and capital movements shift, so will gold movements shift. Other countries will begin to take a larger share of the new gold production, and possibly even draw substantially from our own large holdings. Thus, in the course of time, will gold mal-distribution—which has its seat in world confusion and disorder—be corrected.

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THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK.

WASTED TIME AND FAILURE.

"The day I was sixty years old, I made some calculations based on solid, sober fact, simply to show them to my son, who is growing up, I hope, to be something different from his father. Plainly, as I found out after blaming everything else, I was not a fairly successful man beeause I wasted too much time. If I had but availed myself of that time which I wasted carelessly, and added the results to the small things I have achieved, my family would have had a little more than my life-insurance to depend upon:—

	HOURS.
Overslept, ten minutes a day for 50 years	3050
Hunting lost things, 20 minutes a day for 50 years	6100
Talking uselessly, 30 minutes a day 50 years	9150
Waiting for cars, 10 minutes a day for 50 years	3050
Smoking, (excess), 30 minutes a day for 45 years	8235
Telephoning delays, 20 minutes a day for 15 years	1830
Cards, billiards, pool, etc., 40 minutes a day for 40 years	9760
Horses, dogs, babies, etc., 40 minutes a day for 50 years	12200
Bar-rooms, 40 minutes a day for 40 years	9760
Plain loafing, 45 minutes a day for 50 years	13725
Total waste in 50 years ...	76860

A MERCHANT.

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Vox Populi:

The following communication received from a retired Officer of the Educational Department brings to prominence an anomoly which has now lasted quite a long time!

"Names of Educational institutions and of Examinations of the Educational Department and of the University of Mysore:—

"In order that there may be some uniformity in the names, the following is suggested for the consideration of Heads of the Departments concerned.

A.—INSTITUTIONS

	(As existing)	*(As suggested)*
(a) Departmental		
1.	Primary School	1. No change
2.	Upper Primary School	2. No change
3.	Middle School	3. No change
4.	High School	4. Secondary school, in case the Examination is called "S.S.L.C. Examination"
(b) 1.	Normal School	1. Training school
2.	Training College	2. No change
(c) University		
1.	Intermediate College	1. II Grade College
2.	College	2. I Grade College

B.—EXAMINATIONS

	(As existing)	*(As suggested)*
(a) Departmental:		
English		
1.	Middle School Examination	1. No change
2.	S.S.L.C. Examination	2. High School Examination (in case the Institution is called High School)
Kannada		
1.	Upper Primary Examination	1. ಮೇಲಣ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ
2.	V.T.C. Examination	2. ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ
3.	Pandits' Examination	3. ಪಂಡಿತ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ
(c) University		
1.	Intermediate in Arts	1. Initiate in Arts
2.	Intermediate in Science	2. Initiate in Science
3.	Bachelor in Arts (B.A.)	3 & 4 No change
4.	Bachelor in Science (B.Sc.)	

"X"

The suggested changes seem perfectly reasonable.

Editor.

To

THE EDITOR, "The Rationalist," Mysore.

MYSORE CITY.

Sir,

I shall be much thankful if you will kindly publish the following in your Weekly.

I very much wish the Municipal authorities to come and inspect the condition of the New Sayyaji Rao Road, particularly at the point where Gurukar Devanna Street meets New Sayyaji Rao Road, while heavy rains are pouring or soon after a downpour. It looks as if it is in floods! Vehicles and pedestrians are put to extreme hardship! I have seen cars either being stopped for a while or taking a turn and going back, during such heavy rains. People in Gurukar Devanna Street are put to indescribable trouble. Water rushes into their houses causing much danger and trouble. All the water collected in the channel running from south to north in the Nala street, expected to come to the Main channel behind the Hundred Feet Road Hospital, will not come to the Main channel for the following reasons:—1 The feeder channel being narrowed. 2 The cutting open of a wide out-let at Chikkarama Mandir. 3 The velocity and volume of the water of the Main channel being greater than that of the feeding channel. Consequent on this, all the water of the Sunnadakeri-nala will have been diverted to this street.

The total catchment area that feeds water into this channel is not less than 40 to 50 acres. About 2200 cubic feet of water for every inch of rain will have to be carried in this channel. Giving a margin for the silting up of the channel every time it rains, the volume that is allowed to pass through this channel will necessitate the full breadth of the road to form the water course. Added to this, at the point where the break is made there is natural low level of the land, thus engulfing the whole breadth and length of this road.

I, therefore, suggest the immediate closing up of the new outlet at Chikkarama Mandir, and the widening of the feeder channel running from south to north from Milk centre to the Chamaraja Road. I request the Municipality to do the needful in this respect forthwith. Thanking you,

Yours sincerely,

T. S. RAJAGOPALIENGAR, M.A., LL.B.

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FOREIGN AFFAIRS

The signing of the three power pact is the sensation of this week's foreign news. The pact will extend the theatre of military operations and brings closer co-operation between the United States and Britain, on the one side, and the Axis powers and Japan on the other side.

The "PRAVADA" observes,

"If until lately the war has been confined to Europe and Northern Africa in the West, and China in the East, these two spheres being separated from each other, now an end is being put to this separation because, from now on, Japan renounces the policy of Non-intervention in European affairs, while Germany and Italy, in their turn, renounce the policy of Non-intervention in Far Eastern affairs." The pact will bring an intensification and extension of military Co-operation between Britain and the United States. The paper continues, "One of the important features of the pact is that of the spheres of influence of the signatories and the division of these spheres between them with an undertaking of mutual defence of these spheres of influence against other states, and certainly, in the first place against Britain and the United States."

The "LONDON TIMES" observes,

"The Italo-German-Japanese pact is recognised in American circles as being directed mainly against the United States. The tone of the Japanese is for the moment more cautious than their Nazi and Fascist associates and small wonder. The pact is obviously more to the advantage of the European dictators than to Japan's."

The "NEW YORK TIMES" says,

"The Axis-Japan pacts' attempt at intimidating is so obvious that it is bound to fail." The paper further adds that "increased help for Britain and China should be the anchors of our policy, for the self defence of the Western World."

Meanwhile the Chinese feel that Britain must render active assistence to China, to Check Japanese ambitions to create a new Eastern order. An influential news paper, the "Takung Pao" advocates that Chinese and British should defend Burma for the protection of Singapore and that Britain should re-open the Burma road. The news paper adds that this would enable Britain and United States to rush supplies to China, so that the Chinese army can launch a counter-offensive against the Japanese on land, while the British and American Navies attack Japan by Sea."

To

The Editor,

"RATIONALIST,"

MYSORE CITY.

EXCISE SHOP A BLOT

Sir,

The Government have acquired the Rice Mill buildings near "Jeevanna Rayana Katte" in front of the Exhibition Buildings, to beautify the Model City. But the authoritiesiare retaining the "Padakhana" or Toddy selling shop near the above Katte. The toddy shop is behind the Quarters of the Representative Assembly Members Home, and alsc of the Nanjaraja Bahadur Choultry.

I hope the authorities will soon shift the said Toddy Selling Shop to some distant place during Dasara when many outsiders visit our Model Capital.

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THE RATIONALIST

A weekly
for the intelligent man, devoted to a rationalistic survey of all matters of Public interest.

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THOUGHTS ON THE MYSORE DASSARAH EXHIBITION HAND-BOOK.

This pleasant publication is not certainly a "Hand-book." Rather might it be called, from its bulk and weight, a "Head-book." And it is more than a Guide to the Exhibition. It is a compendium of general and miscellaneous information about Mysore, very well got up by the patient and long-suffering Government Press, with several pleasant portraits of His Highness: whose princely figure seems to yield fine photographs, a good picture of the late Ruler, and a rather sombre, Hamlet-like portrait of the late lamented Yuvaraja, with two striking illustrations of the two Members of Council. Why, we wonder, is the Dewan's portrait missing from the publication!

The book, while attractive, is also amusing. You are amused by the number and sorts of the Committees and Sub-Committees, and the number of members in those Committees. The Exhibition Committee itself is all men, no ladies in it, and has 19 members. Why 19, we don't know, and are not able to guess. Possibly the membership has gone on increasing from year to year and from Chairman to Chairman, and now stands at 19. Where it will stand a few years hence, we shall perhaps not live to see!

The Ladies' Sub-Committee has 20 members, one more than the men's. Is it because their population is more? Twenty women sitting to plan out a thing is a good gathering! We hope it is a quiet and smooth gathering also. The Committee, curiously, has no Secretary! And the members have no badges. So when you pass them on the grounds you cannot be properly respectful to them.

The number of sectional Sub-Committees is amusing. Do you know how the idea of sectional Sub-Committees arose, reader? The mal-practice arose in the so-called All India scientific and Oriental Conferences. Each delegate in them is equal to the others, and each wants to become a Chairman. Therefore a number of Sections are reeled off, and each one becomes a Chairman, wears a special ribbon, and goes home satisfied!

The "Foreword" begins with the words "I gladly accede to the request of the Exhibition Committee to write the Foreword." It is by the Chairman, and his saying that he accedes to the request of the Committee is like the head saying that it accedes to the request of the body. We did not know that the Chairman included Irishism among his talents, or is it a case of Homer nodding?

There are messages and articles by Sir Sikandar of Punjab, Dr. Moonje of Nagpur, Sir K. V. Reddy of Bezwada-cum-Chidambaram, and Sir R. S. Sarma, of, we think, nowhere in particular. There are naturally articles by Heads of Government Departments describing their several spheres of work. And ubiquitously enough, an article by Mr. A. Padmanabha Iyer, the Travancorean who seems to be devoting the latter days of life to propaganda on behalf of Mysore. We have heard of lent officers from one State to another. This is a case of Travancore lending its Journalist to Mysore. Travancore lent its Bank, Travancore National and Quilon Bank of infamous memory, to Mysore, which sucked Mysoreans dry, and now Travancoreans are reaping the harvest, while Mysoreans are left to "hold the baby," and curse the Bank and the country of its origin. And now we are regaled with Mr. Padmanabha Iyer's empty lucubrations about Mysore. Mysoreans, we suppose are to be grateful for small mercies! And there is also an article by another unknown Journalist, from Cochin, on, of all things, Onam! Why an article on Onam should be included in the Mysore Exhibition Hand-book we do not know. We hope some kind soul will explain!

Except for these one or two Editorial *faux-pas* the Exhibition Handbook is an attractive production, and the Exhibition itself an interesting and, to some extent, enlightening enterprise. The planning and the get up of the Exhibition are good, and if one is not struck by its Industrial and Commercial possibilities, it has plenty of light appeal which one need not overlook!

Editor.

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They Say :

ON EDUCATION

Selection of students and higher pay for teachers.

Mr. John Sargent, Educational Commissioner of India, addressing an audience in Mysore, observed that he was of opinion that every civilised State should have a sound system of universal, compulsory and free education, up to the age of about fourteen or the end of what was called the middle stage. The method and aim of the instruction should be realistic and practical to the highest degree and as closely related as possible to the conditions under which the pupils were likely to live, when they became men and women. The next stage, namely of selection of pupils, though simpler in theory, presented very many difficulties in practice. He came to the conclusion that, if the teaching power and money available were to be used in a remunerative way, there must be a careful selection of those boys and girls who were to receive higher education at the expense of the State.

Most educationists would agree, Mr. John Sargent further observed, that the main selection should take place at the end of the primary stage, but there should be a further survey towards the end of the middle stage with a view to picking out those who had developed late. There were controversies on the best way of determining the potential ability of children at that early stage. It was, however, fairly certain that a written examination by itself was not successful in doing it. He believed that a combination of an intelligence and aptitude test with due weight for the previous school record was as likely a method as any other to produce satisfactory results. The proportion of children to be selected for higher education was equally a significant issue and he was of opinion that the upper limit must clearly be determined by the number who were capable of profiting by this type of education.

Approaching the subject as an economist, and being of the view that the provision of a public system of education was not an act of charity, but rather an investment by the community, from which they had every right to expect a remunerative return, he thought that they were bound to relate the output of their schools and particularly of their higher educational institutions, to the needs of the community for workers of various kinds. He was afraid that it was a valid criticism that educationists who were entrusted with the most valuable of all raw-materials took so little trouble to see that their finished products were properly marketed.

A generation ago in England, misguided enthusiasm based on the great Education Act of 1902 was directing thousands of children towards the goal of educated unemployment and it took a generation of persistent propaganda to persuade parents that there were honourable and certainly as lucrative openings for boys and girls in industry and commerce as in Government service and other professions. Experience suggested to him that similar propaganda was needed, not perhaps in Mysore, where so much thought was obviously being given to economic problems in the widest sense, but at any rate, in many parts of India. They should be, therefore, acting wisely, from the strictly educational as well as economic stand-point, if they aimed at directing a large proportion of those selected as worthy of higher education into institutions of a technical or vocational type.

He believed from what he had seen that the Indian industry was already on the march, and provided that the cause they were fighting for prevailed, the war should give it the much-needed stimulus, particularly by providing a supply of skilled men, the lack of whom had often hitherto made expansion impossible. He further pointed out that, if India was to afford some of the things she so urgently needed, including a higher standard of living for the great bulk of her population, and a much more widely diffused system of education, she could only hope to find the money by establishing a more scientific ratio between agriculture and industry than what obtained at present. Was it too much to hope, he asked, that the industrial development when it came, might, with such examples before it, eschew the evil and adopt the good?

He had suggested, Mr. Sargent emphasised, that something like 25 per cent of the boys and girls in any age group might be regarded as suitable to receive higher education in all its variant types. This stage in his opinion extended from the end of primary stage in some cases and the middle in others up to Matriculation, or he hoped before long to include the Intermediate classes also, of which, subject to the fulfilment of certain conditions, universities might usefully be relieved. As regards the limit to the number to be allowed or encouraged to enter upon a university or equivalent course, he hazarded a figure of ten per cent of those selected for the high school stage.

The basic system of education sponsored by Mahatma Gandhi and containing many features of generally accepted desirability hoped originally to pay for itself by the sale of articles produced by children. That hope had now been rightly abandoned as the return expected from that source was reduced to the figure of one-third to one-fourth of the cost. Though there were some for whom salaries did not count as much as their claim to their vocation, yet, teaching as a profession had a right to a standard of remuneration, which would free the teacher from a continuous preoccupation with domestic anxieties. In most parts of India, the pay of primary teachers was deplorably low and no contribution towards the solution of their problem could be expected from further economies in that direction!

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PROFESSOR M. T. NARANIENGAR.

So one more bright soul has passed away, and has left Mysore the poorer thereby!

Born on 8th October 1870, he departs the day after 8th October 1940, just 70 years, the Biblical span of three score and ten, and not a day more!

Born in an orthodox family of modest circumstances in Melkote, the two brothers, M. T. Narasimha Iyengar and M. T. Narana Iyengar, became ornaments to the Central College, one in Sanskrit, the other in Mathematics.

Mr. Narana Iyengar became Professor of Mathematics at 25, in 1895, and thence for over 30 years was the father of Mathematical learning in the State!

Without show, without conceit, without trumpeting his worth, or so-called worth like many others of now-a-days, he lived simple, serene, and austere, a life of purity, goodness, modesty, and godliness!

To us his death at this moment is most painful. Though we had not the privilege of close familiarity with him, when the 1st issue of the "Rationalist" was sent to him as to hundreds of others, he honoured us with the following communication, which gave us Joy to read then, and causes us untold grief to read now:

"My Dear Josyer,

I received the first number of your weekly, and read it through with interest. As a loyalist movement, the Rationalist has made its appearance most opportunely, since it synchronises with the auspicious event of His Highness Sri Jayachamaraja Wodeyars' Pattabhishekam as Maharaja. I wish your paper every success, and I have no doubt that with your racy Editorials you will be able to command a very extensive and appreciative patronage from the reading public. Your "Motto" as a "Rationalist" will not, I hope, land you in inconsistencies of rejecting our Sacred Revelations, such as the Vedas. Your family has earned the gratitude of the Pandit and Vaidik classes by the pioneer undertaking of publication of Vedic Texts in excellent form.

I enclose in Postage Stamps Rs. 2—8—0 as my advance subscription. Please accept my sincere good wishes.

Yours Sincerely,
M. T. NARANIENGAR."

No Mr. Naraniengar, or by whatever name God pleases to call you now among His Chosen, the Rationalist knows its limitations, and will not measure its strength against the Vedas or any other honest thing!

Thus, though we believe with Sir Mirza Ismail that the Spirit of the departed lives, yet our sorrow in his death is no less than his family's! The Mandayam Community mourns in him the death of the most esteemed of its elders! And Mysore State regrets the loss of a rare son, who was an example to the younger generation, of success in life, adorned with simple habits, virtuous thoughts, pure conduct, equable temper, and mild and lovable courtesy!

We tender our sorrowful tribute to his Soul! It will no doubt rest in peace!

Editor.

At a Public Meeting held at Rajkot, a resolution was passed disapproving of the mode of working as well as the personnel of the Enquiry Committee appointed by the State to investigate late Mr. Viravallas' Administration. It was also resolved to request the Thakore to implement the promise of responsible Government given by his late brother.

The British Ministry of Transport has decided that only persons engaged in work of national importance will in future be able to obtain licences for new motor cars.

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PRESIDING OVER THE 27th PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE

Mr. Rukn-ul-Mulk Abdul Wajid made the following interesting observations :

The Co-operative Movement in Mysore is now thirty-five years old having been sponsored by Government in the year 1905. The Departmental Administration Reports from time to time give us an idea of the various viscisitudes through which it had to pass. There are now 1900 Societies in the State with a membership of 1·4 lakhs, a share capital of Rs. 55 lakhs, deposit of Rs. 128 lakhs, a reserve fund of Rs. 37 lakhs and a total working capital of over Rs. 2.7 crores. The majority of these Societies are Agricultural Societies, credit preponderating. There are a few Consumers' Societies mainly in urban areas. Societies for the supply of agricultural requirements such as seeds, manures, implements, etc., are infinitesimal and co-operative marketing of agricultural products is yet in the embryo stage. Thus the co-operative system, existing as at present, is a lifeless imitation of a part of the great Co-operative organisation; it exhausts itself practically in small credit societies without any organisation for all round better business, let alone better living. All that we have been able to do is to give the ryot cheap money and that too not to an extent he wanted but to the extent we could. Co-operation cannot succeed unless it is thorough: unless the whole organisation of society is shaped and modelled by its inspiring ideal. We have to envisage the problem of the villager as a whole. We have to realise the need for co-operation between the various Departments of Government that are intended ultimately to ameliorate the condition of the peasant. We have to recognise the importance of the co-ordination of activities of various agencies working for village uplift. Education, sanitation, medical relief, prohibition, agricultural improvement, cottage industries, reduction of litigation, co-operative purchase and co-operative marketing, all these have to be interlinked. What a comprehensive scheme of Co-operation can do for an economically low placed and mainly agricultural people like ours has been made abundantly clear in Ireland and Denmark.

The position of Denmark a few years ago was identical with that in which unfortunately Mysore with the rest of India finds herself placed to-day. Its area is about 17,000 square miles, just 58 per cent of the area of Mysore and it can boast of no mineral wealth. Denmark was and is still predominently an agricultural country as India. Her peasantry were impoverished and sunk deep in debt. The value of their agricultural commodities had gone down considerably. They had neglected their cattle. But the poverty-stricken Denmark of yesterday has become a prosperous country today transformed as if by magic. The Danish people found that Co-operation alone could save them from being wiped ouf of existence, and worked on that principle. Co-operative Cattle-Breeding and Dairying Societies were formed in large numbers and the members were assisted in every possible manner, from the grant of loans for the purchase of cattle to the sale of the dairy products. In Denmark the Co-operative Principle has not been applied perfunctorily but thoroughly. Principles of Co-operation have been applied to all branches of Agriculture and Industry. The guiding spirit of all ventures, whether purchase or sale, production or distribution is based on scientific Co-operation. A picture of modern Denmark is given in a bulletin of the U. S. A. Department of Agriculture as follows:—"From a depressed position of peasant agriculturists, which threatened the welfare and prosperity of the whole nation, Denmark stands to-day as the world's foremost Agricultural country in the scientific organisation of her production and marketing. Her people, rural as well as urban, are contented and prosperous. Neither extreme wealth nor extreme poverty exists. The farmers are owners of the tracts of land they cultivate. They rank foremost among the nations in the application of scientific methods of agriculture, use of fertilisers and relative crop productions. Their intensive development of animal husbandry stands highest. Their extensive application of democratic co-operative principles has made Denmark famous all the world over. The Danish farmer now buys his goods from a Co-operative Store, borrows the money he requires from the Co-operative Credit Society, gets the supply of seed from a Seed Supply Co-operative Society, his manure, fodder, cement electricity etc., from Co-operative Societies dealing in them. He, sells his milk through the Co-operative Dairy, his pigs through the Co-operative Slaughterhouse, his eggs through the Co-operative Egg Export Society and his cattle through the Cattle Export Society. His breeding animals come from the Co-operative Breeding Society."

Compared with the above brief survey of Co-operative work in Denmark, the Co-operative Movement in Mysore has so far done no more than scratch the surface in the field of the reduction of Agricultural Indebtedness, the provision of credit for agricultural pursuits and the application of the Co-operative Principle to the varied processes of Agriculture from the cultivation of land to the sale of the agricultural produce and the leading of a better life. The Agricultural Societies in Mysore number about 1450 with a membership of 62,000 and a total working capital of Rs. 59 lakhs Leaving aside the Land Mortgage Societies which have come into existence during the last ten years and number 42, the majority of the other Societies, leaving a few exceptions, are more or less in a moribund condition with frozen debts for their assets and contumacious defaulters for their members. Such a state of affairs should no longer be allowed to continue and measures have to be devised for lifting the Movement out of the rut in which it finds itself to-day. Government have recently placed two important measures on the

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statute book viz., the Marketing of Agricultural Produce Act and the Money-lenders Act, which have immense potentialities for the good of the agriculturists, in the matter of the sale of the agricultural produce and the prevention of usury. There is therefore greater scope for the development of Co-operative Credit and Co-operative Marketing.

The brightest spot in the Co-operative Movement of Mysore is, I think, the urban portion of it. There are about 400 Co-operative Institutions in the urban areas of the State with a membership of 70,000 and a total working capital of Rs. I. 3 crores. They are with few exceptions financially quite strong. They have, every one of them, gathered sufficient funds of their and have all built up substantial reserves and many of them own very decent buildings. They are fairly well and efficiently managed but I regret they have not developed their bussiness to the required extent and brought within their beneficient aegis many of the town dwellers as is apparent from the fact that the money lenders are still carrying on a trade in the urban areas, lucrative to them and disastrous to their victims. I have wondered while attending the opening of these houses as to whether the purpose of the Society could not have been served by a less costly structures and that money so saved better utilised.

The famous French Missionary Abbe Dubois, who passed a life time in India in close and intimate contact with people pays a high compliment to the women of India. He wrote that: "In the management of their domestic business, Indian women in general show a shrewdness, a savingness and an intelligence which would do honour to the best house-wives in Europe." The Abbe speaks in even more flattering terms of the women of the working classes:—"Besides the management of the household and the care of the family which are under their control, the wives and daughters of husbandmen attend and assist their husbands and fathers in the labours of agriculture; many females are shop keeper on their own account, and without a knowledge of the alphabet or of the decimal scale, they keep up by other means their accounts in excellent order, and are considered as still shrewder than the males themselves in their commercial dealings. In short there is no kind of work, no kind of trade in a civilized society in which the Hindu females are not seen actively engaged and occupying a conspicuous place.

It cannot be that those virtues have disappeared from our women in the course of the century that has elapsed since Abbe Dubois write Could not those innate excellences of our women be harnessed to make the benefits of Co-operation more general? I think we can. I have great faith that their advent in the Co-operative sphere will strengthen the Movement and remove many of the defects we notice in its working The number of Ladies' Societies at the end of 1938-39 in Mysore was 12. They had a membership of 688, a share capital of Rs. 12,785. deposits of Rs. 2,772 and working capital of Rs. 19,112. Their total turnover amounted to Rs. 46,518 and a net profit of Rs. 949 was realised by them. The progress made so far can never be regarded as satisfactory. I hope and trust that greater efforts will be made in future to spread the Co-operative Movement among women.

We are on the eve of a new era in Mysore. The Constitutional Reforms will be inaugurated soon. In the words of His late Highness the Maharaja "All constitutional progress relates to the enlightenment of the people and the quickening and utilising of their energies in the business of the State." Co-operators have a special mission in this respect. On their shoulders rest the responsibility for the creation of a greater Mysore. The vision of a better village and better Mysore must be brought home to every man, woman and child throughout the length and breadth of the country. I would appeal to every officer of every Department, every land-holder, every local leader and every educated citizen in the State to relise that the privileged position which he occupies carries with it a special responsibility and a special obligation to his less fortunate brethern and that he must contribute his quota in the Movement for a greater and happier Mysore, which is the Chief object of all reforms and the main plank of Co-operative effort. To quote our late Ruler once again: "Co-operation is another word for Brother-hood and Brother-hood is the index of Character and the basis of Nationhood. There is therefore, one simple way to make Mysore great and that is to let the spirit of Co-operation permeate every activity of its peopie."

IN TROUBLE?
THEN USE THIS COUPON

If you have something on your mind and are worried, write and tell me. I will do my best to help. Serious matters are treated seriously. "RATIONALIST" makes no charge for Legal, Medical, Service, or any other expert, and confidential advice published in these pages.

Cut this out and pin it on to any letter to the Editor requiring FREE advice. AN ADDRESSED ENVELOPE BEARING DUE STAMP MUST BE ENCLOSED with every inquiry, and with all contributions and suggestions submitted. Write only on one side of the paper. With MEDICAL questions state your age. No interviews can be given without an appointment.—The Editor.

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Vox Populi:

GIRLS' EDUCATION: GREATER HELP PLEASE!

BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL, MALLESWARAM, BANGALORE.

DEAR SIR,

All the eligible girls at Malleswaram who wish to study in the High School and their parents are very grateful to the Educational Department for issuing the order viz:—that all eligible girls at Malleswaram may join the Boys' High School there.

If two more facilities were created surely Girls would be encouraged to join the High School with freedom and in large members.

(1) At present, all Mahomedan students have been half-free as a matter of birth-right in all the Educational Institutions of the State; and half-free students among them will pay only quarter fee. They are also given Freeships and Scholarships and an equal amount is contributed to the Mahomedan Scholarship Fund by the Government besides, though the No. of Mahomedan students attending school among the school-going population is 83 per cent, being the highest of all the communities. If all the girls of all the communities without any distinction of caste, colour or creed are allowed to study in the High Schools paying only quarter-fee, it will encourage all poor girls to prosecute their studies in the High Schools in large numbers, as the percentage of literates among females is only 2. The Government will not, by this arrangement, lose much in the shape of school-fee, as there are only 923 girls in all the High Schools of the State according to the latest report of the Department, and of these, many are holders of free-ships and scholarships.

(2) Whenever the number of girls is more than 80, as per example, in the Boys' High School at Malleswaram, which is 83, two Hindu Female Assistant Teachers should be employed in place of male teachers, so that girls may freely join the High School.

Girl-students feel shy to move freely with the male teachers. This is a natural virtue of Indian girls, though it is gradually fading on account of contact with other cultures and civilization.

The above will naturally encourage girls to join High Schools largely, and prosecute their studies in High Schools, which is a desirable change in the right direction.

"ONE INTERESTED IN FEMALE EDUCATION."

We commend the above for Government's favourable consideration.

Editor.

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RAGS AND DUKES.

There is a town in England that is founded on rags, talks rags, dreams rags, and lives on rags. It lives on them well, too.

Dewsbury, in the West Riding, had a Rag and Shoddy Exchange, and more money is said to have been made in five miles of the district of which it is the centre than in ten miles of any other part of the country.

Rags from all over the world pour into Dewsbury for manufacture into shoddy or an allied product, "mungo," which got its name from a remark made by its first maker, a Batley man. A buyer, after examining the material carefully, said, "I daart it wunnot goa."

"Winnot goa?" exclaimed its fond parent. "It mun go!"

These rags vary in character and quality. Among the bales which reached the local auction rooms during the war were a number from the War Office. They were supposed to contain discarded khaki; but when several buyers thrust their hands into one of them they found in it bundles of new knitted scarves, body belts, and mittens, done up in half-dozens, and tied neatly with string, to which were attached cards conveying the best wishes of the senders to soldiers and sailors.

In quality, even a single cast-off is, from Dewsbury's viewpoint, commonly far from uniform. A stocking, for instance, is cut into several pieces which are distributed into baskets according to the amount of wear they have had. In this respect, there is a great difference between the leg and the heel.

All woollen "waste" is more are less valuable, though at one time some of it was much less so than cotton. During the cotton famine in Lancashire consequent on the American Civil War, that material was so badly needed that a number of speculators visited the houses of poor people, and offered them high prices for their beds, which were of cotton flocks. Almost invariably the offers were accepted, and as a result the buyers made fortunes while the sellers were able, for the first time, to indulge in the luxury of woollen flocks, on which they had never previviouly slept, and which a short previously had been hopelessly beyond their means.

THE DUSTMAN'S CAST-OFF.

After being sorted, the rags are torn into a fluffy mass, which is spun, dyed, woven, and made into cloth. This is then distributed to all nations, which, sooner or later, return it, as rags, to Dewsbury.

Suits of clothes have been sent from this district to Turkey, and in a few months they have come back—rags—to be made into cloth of a different pattern, brand new and of the latest fashion, and put on another market. There is a regular cycle—cloth, rags; rags, cloth.

The cast-off becomes the prized possession, and then the cast-off again. On an average, wool is made into cloth three times, and consequently a duke's suit may go to make a dustman's and a dustman's go to make a duke's. You never know what you may be wearing till you have visited Dewsbury, and then you make no conjectures!

THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK.

The man who takes care of the pennies, not the copper ones, but the penny wasting actions—who buys on a penny basis, who sells on a penny basis, and who knows what he is doing, is the man who commands 'Luck.'

The manager of a delivery department who cut out the extra motions in wrapping bundles, cut China packers from twelve to four; the book-keeper who first used a line, for the penny ciphers in all amounts in his book-keeping, cut out one-fifth the motions in his work; and the man who had his books ruled for unit columns and cut out the line, saved more time and money; the Adertising Manager who taught the girls in a mailing department how to fold and enclose circulars with two fewer motions increased the output eleven per cent. Such things are what make "lucky" men.

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MYSORE AND ITS IMMEDIATE FUTURE

Addressing the Dusarah Session of the Representative Assembly the Dewan made the following pregnant observations:

"We must learn to face a different world from the one we have known; we must remember that we, and all humanity, are passing a historical moment, most grave, most decisive, for the future of every people. Throughout the world the certainties of many generations are no longer certain, the values of many generations are valueless. We are moving toward a future different from all we know in economic, political and social organization, and one cannot help feeling that the old systems and antiquated formulas have entered on a decline. It is not, however, as pessimists contend, the end of civilization, but the beginning, tumultuous and fecund, of a new era.

"We, in our own small sphere, should prepare ourselves and our State to face a changed world. And this we can best do by strengthening ourselves spiritually and materially; spiritually by bringing the various communities together, creating a feeling of harmony and goodwill between them, and uniting them all in the service of the State. Nor can we afford to disregard the material side of life. It would, of course, be worse than foolish to do so. We shall have to pay more and more attention, most careful attention, to the economic improvement of the country, to the raising of the standard of living of the masses, to the further industrialisation of the State by fostering industries, both large and small, and to the development of agriculture. The last is by no means the least important. it is perhaps fundamentally the most important, of the activities to which the State should devote its special attention in the immediate future.

We have doubtless many achievements to our credit in all these fields, but what we have done seems nothing when we look forward and see how much we have yet to do. Mysore has always stood for progress. Let us labour and pray for a future even more progressive than the recent past, so that the old may live in peace and comfort, the middle-aged in health and happiness, and the young in hope and vigour, and all in triumphant faith in our future. Ladies and gentlemen, let us individually and collectively hope and labour, let us labour and pray."

THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK

"DEMOCRACY can only assure every man a fair start; it cannot guarantee him an equal finish. It can see that all have a fair opportunity, but not the same rewards. But the blown-in-the-bottle, hand-made democrat wants to be assured that he will have a fair start, be permitted to do as he pleases, get all the rewards, and have just as good a finish as any one else. He wants you to hold back the great and push ahead the insignificant, so that every one may have all, yet none more than another. Society does not recognise that the service of all its members is of equal value; therefore it gives unequal rewards!"

SAINT ELMO LEWIS.

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POLITICAL ACTIVITY BY LABOUR UNION

S. I. RAILWAY AGENT'S ADVICE

The Agent and General Manager, South Indian Railway, addressing the Central Executive Council of the Labour Union recently, desired that the South Indian Railway Labour Union should emulate the war efforts of the Labour Unions in England and in other countries where Labour Unions still existed and were welcomed.

The Agent drew the attention of the present office-bearers to the part taken in subversive political activities by the General Secretary of the Union and several other office-bearers. Those men had been convicted under the Defence of India Rules. The Agent and General Manager desired that the Labour Union should dissociate itself from the activities of the General Secretary and the other office-bearers who were convicted and express its disapproval by definite resolutions expelling them from the Union. He also desired that the Labour Union should declare that there was no place in the Union for men with political aims and subversive activities against the nation. He warned them that if the Union persisted in such activities he would be obliged to withdraw recognition.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION IN HYDERABAD

"The year was very eventful and imposed an unprecedented strain on the police. The problems arising out of the Satyagraha movement, terrorist activities, anti-Reforms agitation and communal disturbances were difficult and many. Apart from actual demonstrations, there was a marked quickening of political life and activity in all public quarters and a development which called for unremitting vigilance on the part of the police," says Nawab Rahmat Yar Jung Bahadur, Commissioner of Police, City and Suburbs, in the course of his report on the administration of the Hyderabad City Police for the year 1938—39.

DASARA IN HYDERABAD

PROCESSION ABANDONED AS MARK OF PROTEST

A joint statement has been issued over the signatures of about thirteen public workers of Hyderabad, protesting against the order of the City Police Commissioner prohibiting processions with arms as it affected the recognised religious right of the Hindus to go out with arms in the Dasara Seemollanghana procession.

The Hyderabad Dasara Sammelan Committee considered this order as interfering with the religious rights of the Hindus and regretted that the Government should not be able to afford protection to their subjects in observance of their religious rites. "The Committee, therefore, finds itself constrained to resent this order and decides by way of protest not to hold the Annual Dasara Sammelan and take out the procession this year."

NO ELECTRICITY

The Chingleput Municipal Council has adopted a resolution regretting its inability to accept the advice of the Government urging the Council to withdraw the notice of termination of agreement between the Municipality and the Electric supply Company.

The Company had agreed to supply power at annas 3 per unit, and the Municipality desired that agreement to be enforced.

PRIZE AWARDED TO POONA INVENTOR

The prize of Rs. 1,000 offered by the Raja Sahib of Aundh at an industrial exhibition at Poona in 1933 to the inventor of a lamp capable of burning on any vegetable oil, particularly on "Karanja," with a brilliancy akin to kerosene, has been awarded to Mr. D. R. Joglekar, B.Sc., of the Fergusson College, Poona, the inventor of the seed oil-lamp called "Nandadeepa."

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MYSORE DASSARAH HONOURS

It has pleased H. H. The Maharaja to confer titles on the following gentlemen for valuable services rendered.

We congratulate them on their merited honours.

Justice C. Abdul Ghani—Adul-ul-mulk (meaning Justice of State).

Justice A. R. Nageswara Aiyar—Rajadharmaprasaktha.

Mr. Sadeg Z. Shah, Assistant Secretary to His Highness—Siddiq-ul-mulk.

Dewan Bahadur N. N. Iyengar, retired Chief Engineer—Rajakaryaprasaktha.

Dewan Bahadur K. Ramaswamy of Bombay—Rajakaryaprasaktha.

Mr. A. N. Raghavachar, Financial Secretary—Rajasevaprasaktha.

Mr. Y. K. Ramachandra Rao, General Manager, Mysore Railways—Rajasevaprasaktha.

Lt.-Col. S. Gopal Rao—Rajasenatilaka.

Mr. C. S. Kuppuswami Iyengar, retired Deputy Commissioner—Lokasevasaktha.

Mr. B. Venkatanaranappa, retired Professor of Central College—Rajasevasaktha.

Mahavidwan Anekal Srinivasachar—Panditha-ratnam.

Mahavidwan Krishnavdhanigalu—Veda Ratnam.

Asthan Vidwan T. Chowdiah, violinist—Sangitha Ratnam.

THE MYSORE STATE EDUCATION LEAGUE.

PRESIDENT:—Professor A. R. Wadia, B.A., (Cantab), Bar-at-Law. VICE-PRESIDENT:—Mr. M. A. Narasiengar, M.A., B.L. SECRETARY:—Mr. K. S. Acharlu, M.A., B.T.

1. BULLETIN:—The XIV Educational Conference under the auspices of the M.S.E. League will be held at Hassan from the 13th to the 15th December 1940. Dr. J. H. Cousins, Kulapathi, has kindly consented to preside over the Session. In addition to the General Session, there will be Four Sectional Conferences:—

(*a*) High School Education. (*b*) Middle School Education. (*c*) Teacher Training. (*d*) Vocational Education.

2. Two symposis, one on "Examinations," and the other on "The teaching of English," have been arranged, and specialists are requested to speak on topics related to the above subjects.

3. Papers of a practical nature, embodying the results of an intensive study of problems, are specially invited from educationists. Summaries of such papers should be sent to the Secretary before 20th November 1940.

4. The Secretaries of Teachers' Associations are requested to send brief reports of their activities for incorporation in the Annual Report. Activities in the field of Adult Education, Rural Reconstruction and Research are specially welcome.

5. For further information please communicate with the Secretary, Mr. K. S. Acharlu, M.A., B.T., 534, 7th Cross, Malleswaram, P.O.

THE ALL INDIA EXHIBITORS' ASSOCIATION.

The 11th General Body Meeting of the above Association was held on the 9th instant at the Exhibition premises with its President in the Chair. The report and the accounts for the last year were read and passed.

Resolutions recording the deep sense of sorrow on the sad demises of the H. H. the Maharaja and the Yuvaraja of Mysore were recorded. Mr. S. Ramaswamy, the Secretary of the Exhibition was thanked for the improvements effected in the exhibition.

The house amidst loud cheers passed a resolution conveying its loyal greetings to H. H. the Maharaja, Sri Jayachamaraja Wadeyar Bahaddur, on His ascending the Mysore Gadi.

The following office bearers were elected:—

PRESIDENT:—Mr. M R. Narasimha Iyengar.

VICE-PKESIDENT:—Mr. B. S. Subba Rao, Proprietor, Oriental Industries, Mysore.

SECRETARIES:—Messrs. C. A. Raman, Raman's Posograph Studio, Mysore, and T. K. Gundu Rao, B.A., Agency Superintendent, Reliance Assurance Company, Bangalore City.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS:—Messrs. D. Mahadev of Chandiram Bros., Bangalore. M. R. Laxminarayana Rao of Sathe Biscuits. K. S. Guru Murthy of Nanjangud Sadvaidya Sala, Sayyaji Rao Road, Mysore. N. G. Habeeb, Beedi Factory, Gadag, Shroff Channabasappa, Avenue Road, Bangalore.

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The Rationalist.

Monday 21-10-40.

GREAT BRITAIN SAVED?

We hope it is not premature to congratulate Great Britain on staving off the attempted invaion. It has been an hour of sour trial and grave anxiety to a country which had never faced a similar situation for over a thousand years.

Twice before, when England was not yet England, the country had suffered invasion by a conqueror; two thousand years ago, by Caesar of Rome, and a thousand years later by William of Normandy. The invaders had succeeded then.

Five hundred years later, under Elizabeth there was the threat of invasion by the Spanish Armada. That failed. Three centuries later there was Napolean's Armada. That too failed. We cannot guess today whether the fear of danger, the threat of disaster, was as grave and imminent then as it was yesterday.

Suddenly, when the country was prosperous, proud, powerful, and was deemed impregnable, like a genii materialising out of smoke in an Arabian tale, Fury personified marched up the horizon and threatened to engulf the country. By Heaven's grace the danger seems to have been warded off, by Heaven's grace and Mr. Churchill's valour. The eyes of the world were on Great Britain. The sympathy of the world was with its people in the inexpressibly grave hour, and if the lull means that England has at the last moment saved herself, the world heaves a sigh of relief, and congratulates Churchill as the great Saviour of his country. It is like a sinking ship being refloated by the deftness of a commander when all hope was lost. It was a mountainous strain on the old shoulders of one who had virtually retired from politics with lost hopes. But who can set limits to the capabilities of the human frame when great occasions arise and require great endeavour? So Marlborough's descendant proves a greater Marlborough and saves his Motherland, with the wrath of Jehovah and the valour of a Gamelin.

But the hour is still dark. The wealth of England built up in centuries of conquest and acquisition is going up in smoke. Its families are scattered, its homes, religious and domestic, often in ruins. From King to cowherd, from Queen to village-belle, living in constant dread, afraid what the next moment might bring, hoping, praying that somehow light may break and scatter the clouds!

The fight is grim, the enemy is great and full of surprises, with unknown mental and material resources, and great thought, great cleverness, and great powers of aggression are required to subjugate him and restore the world to normal. Tamurlane, and Attila and Jenghis Khan, Mahomed Ghori and Napolean, pale before this new Demon of Mischief who over-runs and devastates like a pestilence.

Hitler and his two compeers and their sacred counter-part in the land of the Rising Sun, are striding the world with iron heels, spreading sorrow, shame, and despair over whole nations. What is the gain? Nothing to the world; and to them very little now, and very little in the long run! If the sober theories inculcated by the great Wilson at Versailles were unjust and impracticable, how is the blood-orgy now reigning just, practicable, or permanent? Only Echo answers us! Meanwhile, we suppose, God smiles, and ejaculates, "why worry? That is the way of the world!"

Editor.

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DEMOCRACY AND INDIA

BARODA DEWAN'S ADDRESS

At a public meeting to congratulate the nominated members of the State Legislative Assembly, announced recently by the Government, the Dewan, Sir V. T. Krishnamachariar, who presided, had some interesting remarks to make regarding the new world order and democracy.

In the course of his speech, the President pointed out that recent events had shown that democratic forms of Government among people unfit for them had reverted to Fascism and dictatorship of a kind never before seen in the long course of human history. What India should evolve was a constitution which would develop among its people a sense of common citizenship, loyalty to principles, comradeship and co-operation combined with true patriotism which transcended feelings of castes, communities and interests. Democracy, he added, was capable of endless forms. It was something that grew out of the people, butin what form it was suitable and would bring about the desired results which was the aim of all governments, could be discovered by experiments, by trials and errors only. Every State had, therefore, to evolve a form for itself and develop it on lines best suited to its own conditions.

REFORMS IN THE STATE

Referring to the inauguration of reforms in Baroda, the Dewan averred that these were fundamentally based on the identity of interest of the Ruler and the people and between the different communities and interests. In the matter of nominations also, he stated, the Government were not guided by considerations of castes and communities, but what useful contribution and help these members were likely to render to the deliberations of the Assembly. The success of the reforms would, however, depend upon the members working them in the spirit in which they were offered.

The Dewan concluded by reminding the members, both elected and nominated, that they were a part of one whole and that they should be actuated by the same sentiment, viz., that they belonged to a State which had built up a glorious tradition of progress and achievements and which was to build an enviable future.

KASHMIR AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH

Inviting His Excellency the Viceroy to lay the Foundation Stone of the Maharaja Hari Sing Hospital at Srinagar. Dewan Bahadur N. Gopalaswamy Iyengar, Prime Minister, in the course of his speech observed; That the provision of more ample and better facilities for medical relief was one of the major items of policy which even at the comencement of his rule fifteen years ago His Highness had resolved that his Government should implement in no niggardly spirit. "This high resolution," the Prime Minister added, "had never been lost sight of, and during the years that had intervened since, steady progress had been made in its fulfilment."

Mr. Gopalaswami Iyengar said that in spite of the fact that a large portion of the State consisted of hilly country with small village homes situated in regions difficult of access, a network of hospitals and dispensaries ministering gratis to the needs of the people existed. There were 106 State medical institutions as compared with 64 in 1925. The budget allotment for medical relief had increased from Rs. 7,17,030 in 1925 to Rs. 9.41.000, exclusive of Rs. 6½ lakhs for the construction of medical buildings. Not only was every endeavour being made to raise to a high level the quality of medical service rendered but attention was being devoted to improving housing and equipment of hospitals and dispensaries throughout the State. A new hospital for Jammu estimated to cost Rs. 8 lakhs was already under construction.

The Srinagar hospital was to be a larger and more ambitious institution estimated to cost Rs. 11 lakhs. It would be named after His Highness and would be one of the largest and finest hospitals in India accommodating 272 in-patients, provided with complete medical, surgical, ear, nose, throat, eye and dental departments of ample size. There would be a separate isolation block.

A CORRECTION.

It is pointed out that in our remarks on the Dussarah Exhibition Handbook, the statement "The Committee is all men. No ladies in it," is not correct. We regret the mistake. There are two ladies in it, 2 out of 19, not a conspicuous proportion, we think! And the selection of two out of three and half million ladies, we wonder how it was done!

Editor.

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THE MYSORE UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

In an Address of considerable beauty delivered at the Convocation of the University of Mysore, Professor Amaranatha Jha of Allahabad observed:

If you are considerate and think of others besides your own selves, it will be clear to you that your action will be guided by a belief in freedom and tolerance. I venture to think that the main distinction between the Hindu view of life and that of the West lies in this, that the former constantly places emphasis on Duties and the latter on Rights. The Sanskrit word 'Dharma' is rightly translated as 'Duty,' for this is the very basis of the Hindu conception of Religion. I may be wrong, but I doubt if there is any Sanskrit term for the idea expressed in modern political thought by the phrase 'rights of man.' We have no rights, only duties. If the teacher does his duty, the pupils' rights are secured. If the father does his duty, the rights of the children are safeguarded. If the landlord does his duty, the peasants' rights are maintained. When everyone in the commonwealth is busy performing his own duty and trying not to lag behind in the observance of it, there is no time or occasion for any clash. The stress on the part *you* have to play rather than on the part you expect others to play has a remarkable psychological and spiritual value. "Make thy claim of wages a zero, thou hast the world under thy feet." If you regard the proper performance of your own duties as your prime concern, you will rise superior to the pettinesses of life, ang gain possession of your own souls. Let your ideal of your own conduct be so high that all your thoughts, all your endeavour, all your energies will be needed to attain it; let it be said of you that save your own soul you have no star. Think of giving a lead to others and of improving them only after you are confident that you have yourselves reached a high level of self-knowledge, self-control, and self-development.

WHAT IS CULTURE?

I have spoken of culture—a word of many meanings, and not a word in fashion at the moment. You will remember Swift saying early in the eighteenth century: "Instead of dirt and poison, we have rather chosen to fill our hives with honey and wax; thus furnishing mankind with the two noblest of things, which are sweetness and light." This aspiration for sweetening one's own life and the lives of others, the active desire to get light and to impart it to others and to enlarge the sphere of one's sympathies, refines one's nature and elevates one in the scale of being. To touch life at many points, to take an intelligent interest in many things, to feel at home in any company, to extract pleasure and profit from many arts and many sciences, to make external things correspond to human feelings, to strengthen and elevate character, to seek an assurance of repose and to find central peace subsisting at the heart of endless agitation—this is what culture means. It means sanity, poise, an even-balanced soul. It means that the good of everyone should be recognised as one's own good, the injury of everyone as one's own injury. Culture implies sympathy for the whole. It reconciles you to the part you have to play in the drama of life, and it teaches that what matters is the play and how well you act your part in it.

AMBITION

In view of the mad spirit of invasion reigning in the world today, the following dialogue between Pyrrhus, the Greek Chief, and a philosopher is of interest:

Pyrrhus:—I will conquer all Greek first.

Philosopher:—And then?

Py:—I will conquer Rome.

Phi:—And then?

Py:—I will conquer Egypt and all Africa.

Phi:—And then?

Py:—I will conquer Asia Minor.

Phi:—And then?

Py:—I will conquer Persia and India.

Phi:—And then?

Py:—I will conquer all Scythia.

Phi:—And then?

Py:—I will return to Empirus, build a small house in a garden, and live there contented and happy.

Phi:—So? But why not at once now set about planting that garden and building that small house?

Pyrrhus did not reply!

Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, was born in 318, B.C., succeeded to the throne 295, invaded Italy 280, Sicily 278, Macedonia 274, and was killed in a war against Sparta, 272 B. C.!

So the mad world goes on!

ANNOUNCEMENT

Subscribers to "Rationalist" will be allowed free of cost to make personal announcements in the paper in any one issue up to 4 lines, under the heads "wanted," "For sale," "Lost or Found."

The first announcement will be free, subsequent ones will be charged as usual.

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BUT HITLER HESITATES!

The Germans seem to have postponed there decision for the invasion of Britain. Great Britain has won the defensive war and Germany is now contemplating a more vulnearable point of attack. It is said in competent military circles that the entry of German troops into Rumania is one in their series of actions in that direction. The Germans may try for the control of the Straits of Dardenels and also a march on Syria, and Palestine *via* Turkey. Even though they have to cover up very long distances, yet, they can strike with lightning rapidity. The failure to launch an immediate offensive cannot lead one to the conclusion that it is indefanely postponed. The local air superiority, the smashing blows of the R.A.F. on enemy concentrations all along the French coast, and the consequent disorganisation of the invasion machine is responsible for the change in the time-table of the Dictators. But Hitler may decide at any time upon the plan of invasion and the German Armada may set sail. But Great Britain is prepared to meet the challenge.

The Soviet official organ 'Pravada' wrote some time back that at least temporary air-superiority over Dover and the Thames estuary is necessary for the landing of troops. But the events have proved that Britain retains the air-superiority. The British fighters have demonstrated their superior fighting qualities, and it is pointed out that it is due to a superior kind of lubricating oil. The Germans are improvising air craft on their old models only. The continuous supply of air craft from U.S.A. and also trained personnel from Colleges established under Imperial air-training-scheme in Canada are assured. The Germans hiherto have not succeeded in immobalizing the British defences, and the new type of anti-air-craft has made them to adopt isolated raids. Mass raids have proved too costly for the Germans.

Thr first difficulty that an invader will meet are the coastal defences. No troop-ship can escape the deadly fire of the batteries, and also of the patrolling war-ships. Defences are raised into a high pitch of efficiency. It is evidenced by the fact that for 20 miles inland from the coast is declared as a defense area. They are placed under 'Regional Commissioners' who take supreme control in times of emergency. Innocent hamlets are converted into death-traps and human ingenuity finds here full play in the arrangement of defences.

The parachutists created a panic in other invaded countries in Europe. They served as the advance guard of the land armies. In Britain there is no such fear to day. The local defence volunteer corps is organised and it is a million and a half strong. The work of the L.D.V. is, observation for suspects, parachutists and traitors, communication of the information to the military police, and to take over their destruction by themselves in emergency. In emergency they can relieve men on actual duty, thus affording greater mobility for the troops.

Above all, the seven divisions of the B.E.F., who escaped from Dunkrik are fully re-equipped. They are placed under the 'C. in C.' for the battle of Britain. The British army is fully mechanized. They are eager to make contact with the enemy. But Hitler hesitates.

"R.S."

To

The Editor,
"RATIONALIST,"
MYSORE CITY.

Dear Sir,

I may be allowed through your valuable paper to complain about a matter of neglect on the part of the Municipal Council.

Attending to Road-repairs is one of the main duties of the Municipality. But in Mysore only the main roads through which high officials pass are attended to, and the others even a few yards in the interior are left in neglect for years together. Every few feet there are ruts as big as drains, and even dislocated cross stones leading from street to street are not cared for for months together, and cause extreme hardship daily to both vehicles and pedestrians. To give one instance, next to the Jaganmohan Palace itself, the Temple lane and the North-gate lane which lead to A. Ramanna Street, as well as that street itself have never been touched by the Municipal Engineering officials. There seems no proper planning, no check, and no sense of responsibility with regard to interior street repairs. This, I hope you will agree, is a bad state of affairs. A CITIZEN."

Yes, we agree. We could mention many more roads neglected like this, which we pass daily.

Editor.

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OUR MOTHER EARTH, HOW OLD IS SHE?

A couple of centuries ago the earth was generally believed to be little more than six thousand years old. Then strange discoveries began to be made. Excavations in Egypt took the history of civilized mankind back to much more than six thousand years, whilst the remains of prehistoric man proved that the beginning of human life dated back to a far more remote period.

Further investigation showed that life in some form had been in existence upon the earth not for thousands, but for millions of years. The geologist found that the rock formations he studied must have been not mere millions, but thousands of millions of years in the making.

It became clear then that we should have to probe almost inconceivably far into the past to discover the earth's birthday. Was there any way of finding out just how old this world could be? The first man who set out to discover the date of the earth's birthday was Halley, the astronomer.

The reason why the sea is salt is that every river in the world is carrying down to it quantities of salts that its waters have dissolved from the land. Evaporation removes water from the sea, but it leaves the salt behind. Thus every year the sea is becoming slightly salter. The amount of salt in the sea can be estimated, and it is possible to calculate how long it would have taken to bring this down from the land. Though no very exact results can be obtained in this way, calculation proves that the earth's age must be many hundreds of millions of years.

THE GLOBE STILL GROWING

Then came the turn of the rocks. Many of these are simply hardened mud which has been deposited year after year and century after century. We know that the earth is increasing in size, for to find the cities of the past we have to dig away the covering that the centuries have placed over them. The rate at which the covering layers have been deposited is easily calculated. In many places, too, rocks in the making are to be found, and it is possible to work out from observation just how rapidly they grow. The rocks themselves show us that the earth must be more than two thousand million years old.

One of the most remarkable discoveries of recent years is the radio-active metal, uranium, which gradually changes into lead. The rate at which this process is carried out is well known, and it is invariable. By taking rocks which contain both uranium and lead and finding the proportion of each metal now existing in them, the length of time necessary to bring about the present state of affairs is not difficult to calculate. Such a calculation shows that the earth must have been solid not far short of two thousand million years ago.

The paths of the earth round the sun, and the moon round the earth, are not what they were originally. Science can reconstruct them and discover the time needed to give them their present shapes.

All of these methods show that the age of the earth must be more than one thousand million years and less than four thousand million years. We shall, then, not be far wrong if we fix the earth's birthday at about two thousand million years ago!

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Presiding over the Seventh Annual Meeting of the Indian Coffee Cess Committee, Rajamantrapraveena N. Madhava Rao, the Chairman, observed :

"Looking back on the year just past, it is a matter for considerable satisfaction that it did not turn out to be as bad as had been feared this time last year. Coffee prices throughout the season were as good as, if not better than, the prices realised for some years past. Just before the fall of Norway, prices had established a new high level with the subdued expectation that F. A. Q. Plantation Assortment would soon pass the Rs. 50 per cwt. mark. This hope, however, did not materialise owing to the unfortunate worsening of the international situation. In the year ended 30th September 1940, cess receipts amounted to Rs. 1,36,617. Nevertheless the fact remains that as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year, this meant a fall in cess receipts by no less than Rs. 70,055, that is, the war was responsible for a 34 per cent shrinkage in the income of the Committee in the first year.

THE MADRAS CONFERENCE

"An important item on the agenda is the consideration of the proposals made by the Coffee Control Conference held last month at Madras presided over by the hon. Dewan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar. The Conference consisting of representatives of the different interests connected with the Indian coffee industry, urged on the Hon. Member to adopt speedy measures for the stabilisation of the industry under the exceptional circumstances in which the industry now found itself. The Government of India have also accepted the view that the problem must be examined with the least possible delay, as it is essential that any action found necessary should be taken at once. Your views on the scheme, as well as your opinion on certain specific points raised by the Government of India, are now sought. It was in anticipation of such a request being received from the Government of India that this meeting has been convened earlier than usual.

"Long before the present war, it was realised that the establishing of an equilibrium between world production and consumption was a fundamental problem of the industry. Brazil and other large coffee growing countries had attempted to solve the problem in their own way by measures of regulation, which in some cases amounted to the destruction of surplus coffee. Even India felt the need for some form of joint action to stimulate production and improve the price of coffee both in the internal and export markets. Before we had proceeded far with our work of expansion and peaceful penetration, the war was upon us. The export markets have dwindled, if they have not disappeared. And the problem of surplus coffee is facing us in all its seriousness.

"SPIRIT OF CO-OPERATION"

"I am confident that the planting industry, which has shown a spirit of enterprise in pioneering cultivation in primeval jungles, which has squarely met and overcome difficulties in the past and which has made a glorious response to the call of the State for war purposes, will not be found wanting in the courage, the spirit of co-operation and the far-sightedness which the present situation calls for. Unlike annual crops like cotton, groundnut or jute which can rapidly be adjusted to the changing conditions of world demand, coffee production is inelastic. And if the industry is to be saved, the method of regulation has necessarily to be more drastic and sustained than anything attempted in the past. It must be based, as far as possible, on the consent of the interests concerned. But granted unity, endurance and mutual loyalty of the interests concerned, there is every reason to hope that the industry will be able to pull through the critical period of the war and the lean years that must follow.

"With these observations, I commend to your consideration the marketing control scheme which, if it looks novel, is only so because of the novelty of the problem with which we are faced. It calls for a change of outlook on the part of the planters and of the trade, and involves a change also in the objects and organisation of this Committee."

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SRI VINOBA BHAVE.

Mr. Vinoba Bhave is a new name which has suddenly flared up in the Indian political horizon. The description of his modest and saintly personality by two crystal minds like Mahatma Gandhi and Sri Rajagopalachariar comes as a surprise before the world. We believe that our readers will read them with delighted interest. Sri Rajagopalachariar says:

"Look at Vinoba, gentle as an angel, whose soaring spirit has reached the heights of scholarship, philosophy and religion, and yet whose humility is so genuine and successful that no official who does not know him can discover his greatness. He breaks his stone metal according to the 'class' the jailor has put him in, and no one knows the physical torture he silently bears. But we at the prison gate who heard about the treatment accorded to him gave way to an involuntary shudder."

Mr. Mahadev Desai writes of him, "You may stay days and days with him without knowing him, and even when you know him you only begin to know him. You meet with a reserve which you cannot easily break. He does not talk much, rarely does he say anything about himself. And yet if you could get at the bottom of his profound depths, you are sure to exclaim, 'Nowhere have I struck such treasures.' I do not think there is anyone in the C.P. Jails to-day who can be compared to Vinoba with his sturdy asceticism, his profound religious and philosophic learning, his matchless power of penance and self-dicipline, and a rare humility which probably is a product of all the rest. We hear of the grim determination of the child Dhruva to realise God, the simple faith, unbending before all odds, of the boy Prahlad, and of the rare strength of the lad Nachiketas marching to the God of Death to be devoured up, and we wonder what these spiritual prodigies must have been like. You see Vinoba and you will not find it difficult to imagine any one of them doing the things they did.

"In 1917 when Mr. Andrews was at the Ashrama I remember Gandhiji describing to him Vinoba in these terms: 'He is one of the few pearls in the Ashram. They do not come, like others, to be blessed, but to bless it, not to receive, but to give.' He devoted the first eight months in the Ashram to self-discipline—giving eight hours in the kitchen and doing scavenging work. Not a thought crossed his brain that his scholarship would rust away. Early in his life he decided that a life of brahmacharya is essential to a life of service. His father wanted him to be a barrister or a big chemist for which he wanted to send him to Germany. He was set to learn French, therefore, so that it may be useful to him abroad. But on leaving home, apparently to appear for his intermediate examination, he left for Benares, and it was long afterwards, through the C.I.D. that his father learnt that he had fled there. He devoted all his time to a study of Sanskrit especially the Gita and the Upanishads. Though Gandhiji said that he had gone to the Ashram to give and not to receive, this is what Vinoba said in a talk: 'Only I can know what I have got in the Ashram. It was an early ambition of mine to distinguish myself by a violent deed in the service of the country. But Bapu cured me of that ambition. It is he who extinguished the volcano of anger and other passion in me. I have been progressing every day of my life in the Ashram. Every year I have been making one of the *Mahavratas* my own.

And look at his way of study. 'I have read a lot of Sanskrit,' he says, 'but I have not read the *Shakuntal*. The speech of the gods, which is the name of Sanskrit, is for freedom—*Moksha*—not for intellactual delight and luxury. I learnt Sanskrit, not to read *Shakuntal*, but to learn the Gita, Vedas, Upanishads, Brahmasutras; for things that make for freedom of the soul, and not for poetry and literature. Philosophy and mathematics are my subjects, not literature."

An ideal Village Worker

That was what I wrote 17 years ago, and the interval has been but a demonstration of the way in which he has translated his principles into practice, pressed all his philosophy and mathematics into the aid of the constructive programme which he has believed to be the external symbol of non-violence. He has trained under him students who are masters of the science and art of khadi-making, he has trained workers who have been content with a miserable pittance to bury themselves in villages working the constructive programme, and he has given, as Gandhiji has said, an ideal servant to the lepers. 'Proficiency in all action' is the Gita's definition of yoga, and everything that Vinoba has done proves that he is one who has mastered that yoga. An ideal spinner, both on the wheel and the takli and with both the left and the right hands, he is an ideal village worker. Though highly intellectual, the villagers feel completely at home with him and are enraptured by his simple perfervid eloquence full of telling homely parables and illustrations. He has produced a Marathi translation of the Gita in parallel verse which reproduces the haunting music of the original in an amazing degree. and over a hundred thousand copies of it have been sold in Maharashtra. While carrying on in the village of Pavnar the experiment of the standard spinning wage, he found time to devote five hours each day to the study of the Quran in the original, and when yesterday Gandhiji asked him to repeat *Al Fateha* before the Maulana he did so with a pronunciation and intonation which the Maulana said were flawless.

It is to such a one that the honour has come of being the first satyagrahi in a campaign that Gandhiji will strive to make the most unsullied from the point of view of non-violence. To be chosen for the honour is a great thing; to have been chosen without having ever desired it is greater still!"

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The Rationalist.

Monday 28-10-40.

AEROPLANES BUT NOT SHIP-BUILDING.

It is reported that the Tata group, the astute commercial monopolists of Bombay, seized the present opportunity to seek Government's support for the Manufacture of Aeroplanes and the building of ships in India, and that while support is promised for the former, help for the latter has been refused. Great Britain is willing to help us to fly, but it will not help us to swim!

Great Britain will spend thousands of crores of good money in U. S. A. to construct and extend naval and aerial factories. It will spend hundreds of crores in Canada. It will spend crores in South Africa or Australia for promoting and increasing output. But with regard to promoting Indian Shipping even at this stage, when her policy with regard to former friends as well as enemies has radically changed, when she is ready to consort with Russia or share possessions with U. S. A., the reply is definitely no. Goods may come and go out of India in American ships, in German and Italian ships as till recently, in Dutch ships and Japanese ships, but that the goods should be carried by Indian shipping, is not to be thought of!

With an inexhaustible supply of timber from the Himalayas, and Mysore, and Coorg, and Malabar, and Burma, with other necessary materials easy of access, with labour cheap and plentiful, with manpower that can provide sea-men in hundreds of thousands, and which even now often mans Britains' own ships, India should not have its own shipping! The red tape of Whitehall puts a neat red-pencil cross across that suggestion!

Why, may we ask? Will our two Anglo-Indian sisters, the bejewelled old-maids, the *Times of India* and *Madras Mail*, honestly explain? That process will help them to realise the reasons which influence nationalist Indians with regard to the war. It is this Fleet Street and Downing street policy of treating India not as a comrade in arms but as a camp-follower that damps the burning enthusiasum of self-respecting Indians. This is by the way,—only as an aside with the two maiden ladies!

But with regard to the Shipping, the more we think of it the more we are of opinion that private enterprise in the country should be able to do much to further it. Nor is there any reason why it should not develop as a State monopoly like Land-transport.

Our readers are not perhaps aware that it is now acknowledged that "Aryans of the age of Solomon practised foreign trade in ocean-going vessels." Elphinstone and Sir William Jones admit that "Hindus navigated the ocean as early as the age of Manu's Code;" and ship-building was known in Ancient India about 2000 B. C. Dr. Sayce, the Assyrialogist states that Indians traded by sea with Babylon as early as 3000 B. C. And Professor Buhler, "Bania merchants of Western India undertook trading voyages to the shores of the Persian gulf and its rivers in the 5th or 6th Cetury B. C." The most ancient writers as well as the most recent scholars have established "the existence of Maritime Commerce between India and Arabia from the very earliest period of humanity." Inscriptions of Orissa speak of "navigation and ship-commerce as forming part of the education of the Princes of Kalinga.

In the East, Indian naval operations are said to have extended to China, East Indies, and Australia. Chinese and Japanese books speak of "Indian Merchant-ships" appearing in the China Sea, and eye-witnesses of 780 A. D. speak of "many Brahman ships" in the Canton River. The Chola Fleets of the first two centuries frequently visited the Malaya Archipelago. These vessels were of local construction, and could each accommodate as many as 700 persons!

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When and how so flourishing a line of India's enterprise was forced to disappear is very easy to guess. That the question of its revival should be found so difficult by Indian businessmen, and that the Imperial Government should refuse to sponsor it, is a thing which does credit neither to the former nor to the latter. But we have no doubt that if Indian business-men become more patriotic and less self-seeking the solution of the problem will not prove difficult. That day, we hope, is not far off!

Editor.

SANSKRIT.

GREAT PRECIOUS NATIONAL HERITAGE.

Dr. Radhakumud Mookerji, of Lucknow, speaking on Sanskrit before the Sanskrit Academy, Madras, pointed out that "the very first democratic ideal was conceived in the Vedas. There were references in the Vedas to the Sabha and the Samiti. Prajapathi, it was stated, intended that the dawn of civilisation should be marked by the advent of these two sisters. The last hymn in the tenth mandal of the Rig Veda offered prayers to a highly abstract Deity, the collective unified consciousness of the people. There was insistence there upon unity of purpose so that the whole country might be dedicated to the pursuit of the highest truth. We had been able to build up our civilisation on the bed-rock of fundamental truths which were recorded for all time in the Upanishads, so much so that the words of the Upanishads now went beyond India and commanded the respect of those parts of the world which were philosophically inclined. As evidence of the intellectual respect of mankind for India, we had only to consider how even in the Germany of modern times, supposed to be grossly materialistic and immersed in science and the positivist studies, in every important university there were chairs for Sanskrit and Prakrit. The professors of Germany were among the most famous of indologists. Sanskrit owed a great deal to them. In England, too, chairs for Sanskrit were maintained in the important universities, England had produced a group of Sanskrit scholars of great eminence. He did not say that the Western interpretation of Sanskrit works was always correct or to be always depended upon. But it should be noted that "away from this land of slaves, which is a cipher in politics," Sanskrit learning had found a warm reception and obtained strongholds to which the best scholars in each country flocked.

NOT A "DEAD" LANGUAGE.

Proceeding, Dr. Mookerji said that Sanskrit was not to-day a dead language. True, it was not the language of the market place but "it is the language of the gods, of the soul, of the temple. It will be the language which you are bound to utter when you are leaving off this mortal coil." Sanskrit learning had given the world the Mantra literature and the Sutra literature. He pleaded for the revision of our present attitude to Sanskrit and asked the Sanskrit Academy to assert itself properly in the educational life of the Province. We must begin by restoring the great language to its proper place in the curricullum of the schools, as compulsory for every Hindu student as Arabic or Persian should be compulsory for every Muslim. Religious endowments in South India must be so shaped that temples must be made to maintain schools of Sanskrit learning. In this connection, Dr. Mookerji gave some historical references to show that Sanskrit learning was greatly fostered in the past in South India.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Coronation of H. H. The Maharaja, and the Dussarah, have been occasions of many congratulatory and benedictory verses by several poetical composers. We have pleasure in acknowledging two of these, one in dignified, flowing Sanskrit by Mr. D. S. Acharya, B.A., the versatile Deputy Registrar of the High Court, Bangalore, and the other in excellent Kannada verse by Mr. B. Srikantiah, accompanied by an English rendering in verse, with a Chronology of the Mysore Royal Family from 1399. We congratulate the Authors!

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COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S APPEAL.

H. E. The Commander-in-Chief of India has issued the following appeal:

"Large numbers of binoculars, compasses and revolvers are needed by the armed forces. We are doing all we can to make them in India, but it takes time to start production, and meanwhile we do not want to ask for more help from the United Kingdom than is absolutely necessary.

"There must be many people in India who have binoculars, prismatic compasses, and revolvers which they seldom use. I am, therefore, appealing to all such people to send these weapons or instruments as a gift to the defence forces. I shall be deeply grateful for such gifts, and they will be a direct help to India in her war effort."

SUGAR PRICE LOWERED

The U. P. and Bihar Governments have ordered the reduction of manufacturing profits on sugar, fixing of the price of cane at 4½ annas per maund, and reduction of cane cess from six to three pies per maund.

TANJORE COUNCILLORS SCOLDED

The Tanjore Municipal Councillors have protested against a Government order indicating that the Councillors "were not alive to their Civic sense of responsibility," and warning that action will be taken against them under the Dt. Municipalities' Act. What about Mysore?

CEYLON STATE COUNCIL

The term of the present Ceylon State Council has been extended by two years. This is not understood to be a war-measure. It will be remembered that the Ceylonese have long been dissatisfied with the constitution.

BANGANAPALLE DEWANSHIP

Banganapalle has been periodically on the Air. It is now announced that its Dewan, Mr. Humayun Mirza has resigned, and that a retired Coorg Officer has been appointed. Mr. H. Mirza, we believe, has long stuck to the post against much opposition. He will naturally return now to Mysore Civil service. We find that latterly the Mysore Civil service has been proving a stepping stone to Dewanship of one small state or another, to many officials. They at least need not complain about the number of minor Native States in India, though the long-suffering people of those states might wonder whether it requires strangers to come and ride over them and make mess of things, and whether any one of themselves cannot be found to do so.

KUMBAKONUM MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

Following the decision of the Council not to transact any business pending a favourable reply from Government regarding the question of water-supply and drainage schemes, the Chairman is trying to conduct the more urgent business of the Council by circulating notes among Councillors!

ANNOUNCEMENT

Subscribers to "Rationalist" will be allowed free of cost to make personal announcements in the paper in any one issue up to 4 lines, under the heads "wanted," "For sale," "Lost or Found."

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THE BRATACHARI MOVEMENT

Speaking on the remarkable movement which he has inaugurated, Mr. G. S. Dutt, I. C. S. of Bengal, explained that the Bratachari movement aimed at imparting to the individual a training such as would make him a complete man. The village dances, folk songs, folk arts and folk crafts were so full of life, and so healthy and joyous, that he thought them worth preserving and spreading, and he conducted research in this field for this purpose. He was firmly convinced that far from villages requiring reconstruction, it was the towns that needed it. The light still shines in the villages and the stream of life still flows strong and rich in our villages, and towns could enrich themselves by drawing from these sources.

The Bratachari movement, emphasised the dignity of labour and the importance of acquiring true knowledge. It emphasised unity, joyous living and truth. These five formed the basic ideals of the movement. The term Bratacharis in Sanskrit meant those who lived or tried to live up to high ideals. The Bratacharis were taught to think, act, dance and move in unison. While modern education drew out and developed only some of the talents in man, this movement helped to develop all his faculties through co-ordinated rhythmic movements. It was not any new thing that he had discovered. It was the characteristic of the ancient Hindu system of education.

At a time when communal feelings were running high, the movement with its emphasis on unity had helped to bring together in Bengal large numbers of people from all communities and to promote good-will among them. The songs and dances were all Bengali. He was sure that, in other parts of India too, there must be a number of these folk songs, folk dances and easy, simple, health-giving exercises which could be revived with great effect on our educational progress. While field games, now so popular among "the educated," might also be organised, he would suggest that the dances and systems of physical training represented in our folk-lore were extremely valuable, in that they were simple, inexpensive, and had a moral and sriritual worth, apart from their physical culture aspect!

MYSORE'S PRODUCTION.

The following figures about the business transacted in the State during July last, in the several lines mentioned will be of interest to readers :—

Production of cotton piecegoods during July was 3,941,000 yards as against 4,113,000 yards in June last. Yarn spun in Mills totalled 2,320,000 lbs. as against 2,154,000 lbs. in previous month.

Production of matches stood at 671 gross boxes as against 843 gross in June 1940.

Total quantity of bar tanned hides and skins produced in large tanneries was 2,12,000 lbs. as against 2,24,000 lbs. in previous month.

Gold mines at Kolar yielded 14,179 fine ounces as against 24,622 fine ounces in June. Value of gold produced was Rs. 15,66,780 as against Rs. 27,20,731 in previous month.

Pig iron production totalled 2,221 tons as against 2,167 tons in previous month. Production of iron castings amounted to 1,019 tons as against 730 tons in June 1940. Production of steel sections totalled 3,527 tons as against 4,705 tons in previous month.

Demand and transactions in Charkha silk were on the increase and prices remained almost steady. Fresh supplies of Kashmir silk were received while demand remained moderate. There was an improvement in the retail sales of spun silk.

Earnings of the State-owned railway amounted to Rs. 5,74,800 as against Rs. 8,81,600 in the previous month.

Electric power generated and consumed were 21,054,700 K.W. hrs. and 17,019,487 K.W. hrs., respectively, as against 25,080,380 K.W. hrs. during June 1940.

THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK

"Gold was not given value by being made a legal tender, but being valuable it was made a legal tender. Take a twenty dollar gold piece, hammer it out of shape, mar the Goddess of Liberty, pound out the "United States of America," and batter the eagle, and after you get it pounded, how much is it worth? It is worth exactly twenty dollars. I find that in the procession of nations every silver nation lags behind, every one. There is not a silver nation on the globe where decent wages are paid for human labour,—not one. The American labourer gets ten times as much here in gold as a labourer gets in China in Silver, twenty times as much as a labourer does in India, four times as much as a labourer gets in Russia. I want the money of this country as good as that of any other country. When our money is below par, we feel below par. I want our money, no matter how it is payable, to have gold behind it. That is the money we want in the United States." INGERSOLL.

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BANKING WITHOUT COVER

Sir Purushothamdas Thakurdas, one of the "Upper Ten" of Bombay's commercial world, referring to Indian indigenous banking of old observed, "Bankers were most appreciated because they advanced on credit and not merely on cover provided. To lend against what a party has, may be helpful enough, but to lend to a person who has the limbs and the will with which to make his way in life is real constructive work necessary in nation-building programme. The work may look difficult, but is what really proves a banker's capacity."

The remarks were received with amused interest at the meeting, and we noticed certain clients of the Mysore Bank nudging each other with interested amusement!

The remarks, however, were not lightly made, and were meant to be thought-provoking.

Strangely enough, J. Pierpont Morgan, the great Banker of New York, gave expression to almost similar sentiment when he said, "A man might not have anything. I have known a man to come into my office and I have given him a cheque for a million dollars, and I knew that he had not a cent in the world! A man I do not trust could not get money from me on all the bonds of Christendom!"

Mr. Morgan knew his man when he gave him the million-dollar cheque, he knew that he would move heaven and earth in order to return the amount, and if he should fail to repay for any reason whatsoever, he was prepared to lose the amount. One may call it a luxury, one may call it an adventure which only individual bankers of such affluence as the Morgans and Rothschilds could venture to indulge in without becoming the poorer thereby.

We may as well quote here another historic case of banking without cover which should interest our readers. Soon after the construction of the Suez Canal, Egypt's block of shares in the Company came on the market. Disraeli was Premier, and there was no money in the Treasury. The money had to be found immediately, and so Disraeli went to Lionel Rothschild, and said "Lionel, I want you to let me have 4 millions." Lionel was eating a bunch of grapes at the time. "Oh," he said, "what for?", and took a grape, and ate it. "To buy up Said Pasha's shares in the Suez Canal," said Disraeli. "When do you want the money?" asked Rothschild. "Tomorrow," Disraeli replied. "Hm! you are in a bit of a hurry, arn't you? Very well, I will advance the money. But let me warn you to be careful. I have had some experience of these international matters." He gave 4 millions to Disraeli the next day. This is the kind of Banking that Sir Purusothamdas had in his mind. But Lionel Rothschild knew the risk that he was taking. His Manager or Branch Manager dared not have taken it!

It is not merely a question of the honesty of the borrower. But his capacity to earn and repay the amount may fail. The percentage of those who are both honest and capable is not very much. It is very little.

Regarding India, banking without cover was no doubt possible in the old virtuous times. They believed that dishonesty does not pay. They believed that God was an unseen witness to all their actions. They believed that if they cheated one man and

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succeeded, they themselves would be cheated by another man. They believed that if they failed to repay a debt, the creditor would be born to them in their next lives and cause untold misery. Therefore the borrowers paid back without fail, or their sons would pay back scrupulously.

This has been acknowledged by many a contemporary writer during the centuries. Strabo writes, "They are so honest as neither to require locks to their doors, nor writings to bind their agreements." Marco Polo quotes Friar Jordanus of the 4th century to the effect that "the people of India are true in speech and eminent in justice." Fei-tu, the Chinese ambassador in 605 A. D. speaking of Hindu peculiarities says "They believe in solemn oaths." Abul Fazal, the Moghal Courtier has written "The Hindus are admirers of truth, and of unbounded fidelity in all their dealings. Megasthenes observed with admiration that "the Hindus scarcely ever had recourse to a law-suit. And another writer says, "Immense banking business three centuries ago was carried on by word of mouth."

But foreign influences came, with corresponding uncertainties of life and property, and there was steady deterioration in the moral structure of Society. British influence too played its own part in this decadence. So early as under Warren Hastings, a political opponent, Maharaja Nandakoomar, was sent to the gallows on a trumped up charge of forgery by a Supreme Court. And, not much later, Clive, the great Englishman, committed a bare-faced forgery in the case of Oomechand, and another Judge of the same Supreme Court, Lord Macaulay, has held it up for posterity's admiration! Subsequent legislation throughout the country has tended not to protect or to promote virtue, but only to support and fortify dishonesty. And in the Judicial Courts also the standards of precept and procedure set up by Impey and Lord Macaulay have continued in an unbroken and swelling stream to the present day!

In fact even banking with cover is a matter of considerable risk in the legislative and judicial atmosphere now prevailing. The borrower himself has no qualms in disowning liability. The law is there to guide him and protect him. Or his wife and children have no qualms in disowning the debt, and at the same time the father also.

Such being the case, the banking without cover, for which Sir Purushothamdas gravely pleaded, and which Morgan and Rothschild often practised, is an impracticable dream under present conditions. It may again come into vogue in some future aeon. But by then, we may be sure, we shall have had to unlearn many of the things which we have learned during the last two centuries! *Editor.*

WHAT CHINA IS FIGHTING FOR

"China fights for her own existence. She fights to uphold the moral standard of the eastern nations and she fights to safeguard the peace of the world," said His Excellency Mr, Tai Chi-Tao, president of the Examination Yuan, who is now on a goodwill mission to Burma, at a tea party given in his honour by the Burma-China Cultural Association.

Mr. Tai added, "No doubt you are aware of the real culprit of this world conflagration. The seed of terror was sown at the time when Japan occupied the three north-eastern provinces of China. The war has spread from Asia to Europe, and to Africa. Soon it might involve the entire world."

"With the improvement of the means of communications," His excellency continued, "the world has become smaller. It is an interwoven entity. No nation can live in complete isolation. There cannot be individual peace. For the welfare of humanity, for their own safety and for the stability of livelihood, nations are under the necessity of co-operating towards the removal of the mad horse that is ravaging the herd."

Mr. Tai concluded, "I come from Chungking. Years ago a trip from Chungking to Rangoon might take several months. Now it takes less than a day. With improved facilities of communications the bond between the Burmese and Chinese peoples will become closer and closer. I and my people wish the further growth of Burmese culture to reach the same state of glory as the great Pagoda of Rangoon revered by the whole humanity, and the existing friendship of the two will strengthen, enhancing the happiness of the neighbouring peoples."

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THE WAR

THE SEA-SAW OF SURMISES

By Mr. P. P. Sarathy, B A., B L., Rtd. Sub. Judge, MADRAS.

The public are of two classes, those that have the capacity to understand the facts aright and then draw proper inferences, and those who accept hearsay as the truth. The latter belong to the indolent class, the former to the prudent class. There is however a weakness in both, and that is, "Both the parties do bluff, and one bluff corrects the other, and so there is no progress on the side of the British," is the attitude of many. But bluffing is more needed for Hitler to keep up the spirits of the people who have long been suffering from economic attrition and cherish hatred to the Nazi regime which shunned peace and launched upon a campaign of a most destructive nature.

He who runs may read the following patent truths.

First, the strategy adopted of envelopment, *i. e*, preventing supply of food and other articles to the allies, has signally failed. thanks to the British naval forees. On the other hand, economic strangulation is being applied against the enemy.

Secondly, despite Eretria being nearer to Aden than any point in British Somaliland the Italians have not succeeded in closing the Red sea passage for our convoys of troups and supplies.

Thirdly, all the British Dominions and India will soon be linked up with a net-work of industries not merely for economic advancement in general, but also for war supplies. That is the objective pursued by the ensuing Eastern group Conference. It aims at coordinating war effort. There are many commodities the consumption of which is to be shared between the defence forces and the general population. When these objectives are fulfilled the defence would receive an inexhaustible scurce of supply. Fourthly the stage of British warfare has become a brilliant and famous story. Beginning with the feat of the Navy at Narvic, the blows delivered are staggering to the enemy. The idea of a Nazi blitzcreig has been once for all blasted by the tenacious counter-attacks inflicted by the Air force. The success achieved by the Nazis in the Netherland and Norway is only short lived. They cannot retain the territory into which thay have trespassed. The public of those countries have realised to their chagrin and indignation that it is all the work of the German Fifth Column.

Our Bombers are achieving success in greater precision. Our spit-fires and "hurricanes" have already wrought terrible destruction on the enemy air forces. Our air forces have penetrated into the enemy country and inflicted punishment over enemy air and naval forces and basic regions. We can surely say "we have taken the offensive already". Fifthly, there is greater determination now on the part of the Belgians, Norwegians, Polish, and Free French forces to cooperate with the British and liberate their respective countries. Sixthly, the Allies have better and quicker recuperative and replenishing power than the enemy. And lastly, let it be noted, there have been many attempts by continental powers to defeat Britain in war. They have all broken and failed against Britain's sea-power, which has always been a decisive factor in Britain's favour.

What is of most importance is the moral revolt throughout the world against, and the indignation caused by the systematic brutalities practicsed by the Nazis not merely on the unfortunate Jews but the peoples in the occupied regions.

Baffled by the phalanx of the air force so strenuously defending England and London, the Nazis have resorted to sub-stratosphere flight in the day time, and hit and run tactics in the night. Their strength is already waning. So let us hope for success!

THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK

"Any man of even moderate ambitions could attain any given aim which he set before him with unremitting effort, and enduring to the end. They come to the place where they turn back. They may have killed the dragon at the first bridge, and at the second, perhaps even at the third; but the dragons are always more formidable the further we go. Many turn back disheartened, and very few will meet the monsters to the end. Almost none is willing to have a try with the demon at the last bridge. And if he does, he has won for ever!"

J. Chamberlaine.

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MYSORE BANK, LTD.

OPENING OF NEW BUILDINGS IN MYSORE.

Inviting Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas to open the new premises of the Bank in Mysore, Mr. Rao Bahadur B. K. Garudachar, the Chairman, said :—

On behalf of the Board of Directors of The Bank of Mysore, Ltd., Bangalore, it is my proud privilege to welcome you to-day into our Midst in this the Capital City of Mysore State, and request you to assist us in marking another milestone of progress in the history of our Bank.

Started nearly twenty-seven years ago, The Bank of Mysore has with the kindly impetus given to it by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, endeavoured to fill a useful role in the economic and industrial development of the State. The expansion of the business that has attended it during this period has been commensurate with the trade expansion we have experienced here.

With a Paid-up Capital of Rs. 20 lakhs since 1920, we have built up, through the aid of the cautious and conservative policy we have always pursued, a substantial Reserve Fund. This to-day totals Rs. 27 lakhs, an excess of Rs. 7 lakhs over the Authorised and Paid-up Capital. The steady inflow of deposits—from Rs. 4½ lakhs in 1913 to Rs. 273 lakhs in 1939—may be taken to indicate the confidence and popularity the Bank enjoys among all classes of the people.

Even more noteworthy has been the confidence shown by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore and the General Public, both in and outside the State, in its work. The Bank may justly claim to have taken a leading part in financing the trade and merchandise of the State. Besides facilitating the free movement of the chief products of the State from year to year, the Bank has provided working capital to industrialists. Directly or indirectly, agriculturists, traders, industrialists and others are being afforded financial assistance by it, an assistance which, but for the Bank's existance, would not be so readily available to them to-day. The extent of the financial aid given by the Bank may be gauged by the turn over which has risen from Rs. 49 lakhs in 1914 to about Rs. 500 lakhs in 1939. More than this, the banking habit has been greatly fostered by the Institution in the State, with the result that the advantage of possessing a banking account is recognized to-day more generally than ever before.

The Bank's work is being carried out with the aid of its 20 Branches, located at suitable centres in the State. Of these, the Mysore City Branch is not only of the earliest to be established, but also one of the best known. Situated as it is in a prominent part of the Royal Capital, it has always attracted a great deal of attention to itself. The City is by common consent acknowledged to be one of the finest and cleanest Cities in India. It is a City of lights and a City of sights, of imposing palaces and stately buildings, all in amazing profusion, yet laid out in a manner at once picturesque and artistic. To say that it is a Garden City *par excellence* is to utter but a common-place. We have long felt that the Bank's Office should be located in a building fitting to its Station as the Branch in the Capital and in keeping with its environment. The result has been the fine and well-designed structure before which we are assembled to-day.

On an occasion like this we cannot but recall the magnificient goodwill shown towards this Institution by His late Highness Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur personally, and by His Highness's Government as well. While a succession of Dewans, beginning with Sir M. Visvesvaraya, with whom the idea of the Bank originated, have helped in its development, it is doing but bare justice to ourselves if we mentioned the great personal interest that Sir Mirza M. Ismail, the present distinguished holder of that high Office, has taken in its advancement as a national Institution. We would take this opportunity to publicly acknowledge our deep indebtedness to him and to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore for all the kindness they have shown towards us.

We cannot say how grateful we are to you, Sir, for having so readily accepted our invitation to be present here to-day. We know how fully your time is occupied, and but for the fact that the development of Banking in our country has a peculiar appeal to you, we are, indeed, doubtful if we could have succeeded in persuading you to extend to us your kindly co-operation, at this function.

We would now request you to kindly declare the Mysore Branch Office Building formally open to public business.

OPENING THE NEW PREMISES SIR PURUSHOTHAMDAS THAKURDAS OBSERVED :

Mr. Chairman, Directors of the Bank of Mysore, and Gentlemen,

The informing and instructive souvenir issued by your Bank less than 2 years ago to commemorate the Silver Jubilee of this institution puts forward adequately the high motives and ideals of the late lamented Maharaja of sacred memory in starting this Institution. I do not think I am wrong in saying that of all the States in India, Mysore stands alone so far in this very laudable move by the States. It was one of the first fruits of the inaugural session of the Mysore Economic Conference convened under the inspiration of the late patron of the Bank in 1911. That it created an awakening in the State for economic development in different directions is now recognised, and I consider it an honour to be

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invited to open its office-building in the Capital of the Mysore State.

INDIAN BANKING

As money shines only with use, for the uplift of any country, rich or poor, no institution can do the service that a well run and properly organised bank can in India. It is a historical truism that banking in its best significance was known to, and flourished in India, long before many countries in the West knew of it. But as happens in every walk of life, at a later stage, the less scrupulous and more impatient ones taking to it introduced bad abuses in their day to day work. The form of western banking introduced by, and, encouraged with, British Influence in India has made our indigenous banking a thing of the past to be admired, with a sigh. But the genius of our people for the noble profession can take to any reasonable system of banking and hence the increasing tendency in India to start banks on the western model. I have no doubt that, India, and, Indians, will hold their own in this, given equal opportunities and, if unhampered by any artificial handicaps.

The concessions given by the Mysore State in 1913 at the start of this Bank were liberal and statesmanlike. The reservation of powers of control by the State are in the interest of the public at large, and I fervently hope that it may never be necessary for the State to use them. The longer they are not invoked by the State the greater the proof that the Board and the Shareholders between themselves can watch the true interests of the masses, for the welfare of which this Bank had been conceived. The Bank had 19 Branches in the Jubilee year and suggestions regarding the opening of Branches in Bombay and Madras were then under the Board's consideration. Personally, for the next few years, any Branches outside the State should be decided on only when completely justified by the Bank's business at such outside centres. Your aim should be to have Branches and sub-branches all through the State first. The scope for development within the State should be the first care of this Bank.

LENDING WITHOUT COVER

I would like to refer to one peculiar forte of indigenous banking as it existed in its palmy days. Bankers were most appreciated because they advanced on credit and not merely on cover provided. The latter was supposed to be routine work not requiring the best of the Banker's acumen. In some parts of the Country it was said to be very cheap and common place business to lend against secured debt. Assessing a borrower at his correct value for purposes of credit requires personal knowledge of the borrower, his character, his family and above all his mentality. To lend against what a party has, may be helpful enough, but to lend to a person who has the limbs and the will with which to make his way in life is real constructive work necessary in a nation-building programme. The work may look difficult but is what really proves a banker's capacity. Owing to several changes in our society and the laws in India, this supreme part of a banker's work is being forgotten, and is getting out of fashion, but it can be revived steadily though slowly, if Banks are administered by persons of recognized integrity and in close touch with the personnel in their field of activities. Thus only, can the "have-nots" if otherwise straight and willing to work in a level-headed manner have a chance of coming up. Without this, banking can be criticised as effort to supply money to those who have *some*.

We are here at a time when everything that matters in the world shows signs of being out of joint. Money is best if regarded as a means to an end. And that end of course is normal peaceful life for individuals, and similar existence to a country. I do not think any one can be so bold as to foretell what position a particular currency will hold after this mad orgy of destruction and chaos-creating maneuvers is at an end. It therefore behoves all in the country, whether in British India or Indian India, to strive to keep out the mad dogs active in the west. India's regret at all times must be that she was not allowed to equip herself since 1918 to do more during the interval to be able to help England more effectively since August 1939. The atmosphere of want of trust on either side and even within the country is tragic in the extreme, and the latter must be a source of abject humiliation to all thinking Indians. Such help as has been going out from India since last August would be worth several times over if the people of India, and I here include Indian States in India, could feel that it is their work and not the work of the Government of India only. The deplorable hesitation to clear up the lurking suspicion may long mar the annals of this period, both in British and Indian history. Is it really impossible for Great Britain to bring her statesmen to realise this? Whatever the lapses on either side it is incumbent on our part not to fail in our duty to ourselves and to humanity at large at this critical juncture.

I am glad you have given expression to your Board's grateful appreciation for all the help and guidance the State has given you so far. I have no doubt His Highness will be anxiously watching the progress of this Bank and will offer you all the help you may require. As to your distinguished Dewan, my esteemed friend Sir Mirza Ismail, his absence here to-day is unavoidable but I have every confidence that he will continue to take the same live interest in the Bank hereafter as he has till now. May he be blessed with health and strength to guide for decades to come the onward course of Mysore as a successful State standing for progress of its people and greater glory of its ruling dynasty!

I had the privilege of meeting your late distinguished Chairman, Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty when the magnificent Town Hall at Bangalore, his gift to that City, was opened. He was looked upon as the

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Grand Old Man of Bangalore and I have no doubt that in you, Sir, the Bank has an equally distinguished Chairman bent upon the best forms of service to Mysore State and its people. I wish you and your colleagues on the Board the best of strength and foresight to take the Bank from progress to progress.

I wish the Mysore Bank continuous and increasing prosperity in this new abode at the Capital of the State. And this prosperity should be judged not merely by its reserve funds and dividends to its Shareholders, but by the credit it supplies in the State in years to come to all who deserve it! I now declare the Bank Buildings open!"

OPEN LETTER

To

THE CHAIRMAN AND DIRECTORS OF
THE BANK OF MYSORE, LTD.,
BANGALORE.

DEAR SIR,

On behalf of the public of Mysore, we write to bring to your kind notice that the shifting of the Mysore Branch Office to the new place in Dodpet has resulted in great inconvenience to the vast bulk of the Bank's clientele, official as well as commercial.

The original place was practically central to the business world, and was not far to the official classes. The new place is too far away, and it is too much of an effort for businessmen to go there for transacting business.

We therefore suggest that a Sub Branch of the Bank be kept in the original place with a limited staff. This could be done by allocating a few of the existing staff for the Sub Office, as in the case of the Dasarah Exhibition Bank Office, and will be amply covered by the business turnover.

This matter is one which is so obvious that we need not multiply arguments for the necessity of the step we have urged.

We hope that your Board will be good enough to comply with our request without delay.

Yours faithfully,
CLIENTS OF THE BANK IN MYSORE.

The inconvenience caused to the public is a matter of no doubt. The proposal of a Sub Branch in the original place is reasonable, and we hope that the Management will comply with it, unless they wish to throw the field open to some other Bank.

Editor.

LOANS ON NOVEL TERMS

A Press Communique issued by the Government of Madras states:

It has been brought to the notice of the Government that certain banking concerns registered in Northern India and having branches in Madras advance loans to applicants on somewhat novel terms. The mode of their business is indicated below:—

The applicant is required to submit a proposal form which contains a list of articles to be sold to the bank. The articles described in this list belong to the applicant but the wording of the proposal form would make it appear that they belong to the bank and are entrusted to the applicant. The purchase price of these articles is also noted in the list but the amount paid to the applicant as loan is usually far below the price of the articles noted in the list. The applicant has also to sign an indenture to the bank styling the latter as the owner of his property and himself as the trustee. Under the indenture the applicant, as trustee of the articles, agrees to sell them at certain fixed prices noted in the schedule attached, and to pay the money to the bank in a number of monthly instalments. In the event of his failure to perform any of the conditions of the indenture or to pay the instalments, the bank can enter and remove the articles and recover reasonable expenses. The transaction in effect boils down to a bogus sale, the entrustment of the property so sold to the real owner of the property and its release from the trust within a specified period by the payment in full of the monthly instalments. What is purely a civil dispute is thus given a criminal colour so that the bank can coerce the borrower to settle the dispute in a Criminal Court. To achieve this purpose a clause has been incorporated in the indenture whereby the borrower agrees to settle all claims and disputes at the place where the head office of the bank is situated. In virtue of this condition, the head offices outside this Province send letters and telegrams threatening criminal action if the borrowers make default in payment. Instances have also come to the notice of the Government where borrowers have received summonses to appear before Courts in North India as accused to answer a charge under Section 406 Indian Penal Code. These intimidating communications and summonses make the borrower settle his claim in full.

The public would be well advised to desist in their own interests from entering into contracts such as those described above.

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NEED FOR PLANNED ECONOMY

TRAVANCORE DEWAN'S APPEAL

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Dewan of Travancore declaring open the Economic Conference of the Travancore State, surveyed the conflicting economic policies pursued by different nations of the world which had only fomented and increased the rivalry among nations, finally resulting in war He contrasted the ancient Indian planned economy and pleaded for a recognition of economic justice for all nations and better understanding between them. Sir Ramaswami Aiyar referring to the fragmentation of holdings in Travancore suggested the reversal of social legislation which had been responsible for this. He contemplated the impossibility of terrace cultivation of secondary crops like Soya beans, tobacco and sugar-cane, and pointed out how any economic planning was necessarily connected with agricultural rehabilitation of every country.

ALLEGED SEDITION

ARREST IN HYDERABAD

Mr. Ramachandra Rao, Secretary, Hyderabad Hindu Civil Liberties Union, was arrested at Ram mandir, Gowliguda, Hyderabad, for delivering an alleged seditious speech in connection with the death anniversary of late Mr. Vaman Naik. There was a large gathering outside and inside Ram Mandir and elaborate police arrangements were made to meet any emergency.

After prayers, the portrait of the late Vaman Naik was garlanded amidst cheers.

Mr. Ramachandra Rao, addressing the gathering, referred to the services rendered by Mr, Naik and criticised the policy of the Government towards the Hindus. He later addressed a gathering from the balcony of the Ram Mandir and then gave a resume of his speech in Hindi.

After the conclusion of his speech, he announced that the public meeting and procession arranged in connection with the celebration of the anniversary were abandoned due to the fact that police permission had not been granted. When he came out of the Mandir, he was placed under arrest by by the City Police, and removed to the police headquarters.

TRAINING FOR WORK IN WAR INDUSTRIES

OVER TWENTY THOUSAND APPLICANTS

It is learned that over twenty thousand applications have so far been received for technical training for work in war industries. These applications are now being scrutinised by selection boards in each province.

The present intention is to arrange for the immediate training of 3,000 persons. Instructions are being issued to the selection boards to form a sort of a reserve to draw from these applicants and train them when increased accommodation becomes available.

It will be recalled that in pursuance of the Sargent Committee's proposals, accommodation at some of the existing training institutions is being arranged for 3,000 persons. Efforts are also being made to secure facilities for the training of technicians at some of the railway workshops and workshops of private industries. According to present expectations 15,000 technicains should be trained by March 1942.

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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ELECTION

The world is jubilant over President Robsevelt's reelection for the third term. We congratulate President Roosevelt on being reelected President of the third greatest democracy of the world, after China and Russia! But we do not congratulate the people of the United States on reelecting the same man as President for the third term! That is the way that democracies work thir own disappearance!

No man is so perfect a being that he can prove a perfect administrator for a long period, or for that matter for a short period. Continued time after time, his faults, his whims, his idiosyncracies, and personal favourites grow ever more beyond control, and what began as a democracy ends as an autocratic dictatorship.

Mussolini once declared "Appointed by the King, the King only can remove me!" That was many years ago. Today even the King should be reborn several times before he can remove him. Mussolini began as a democratic Fascist group leader. Today he is Italy, and the other 4 million Italians are mere vermin so far as their political life is concerned.

In India too latterly many of the State Rulers appoint. or reappoint, Dewans for periods of 5 years. One Ruler, we believe, appointed a Dewan without any limit of time, some time ago. Such things are hardly conducive to public interest, hardly productive of all-round good administration.

Popular administration in every field, whether it be Municipal clerkship or the Presidentship of the United States or All the Russias, requires change in the personnel every few years in order to maintain a proper equilibrium. Otherwise, neglect, and corruption, and Jobbery, and high-handedness will multiply, and the good that the democracy sought to achieve for the State as a whole, will be enjoyed only by the few who hold the high places.

Therefore we are constrained to observe that the people of U. S. A. hardly deserve congratulation for reelecting Mr. Roosevelt for a third term. It shows that in America already democracy has become effete, and that the vast populace is only the slave of the party machine.

By this we mean no disparagement of the personality of Mr. Roosevelt himself. His victory, certainly, is a great achievement personally, which one cannot but admire, but the fact remains that Mr. Roosevelt's victory is Democracy's defeat!

The plea that Roosevelt's reelection was necessary for America helping Great Britain or for entering the War, is absurd: If the bulk of Americans wish to help Great Britain or to enter the war, they could do so with any President, whether it be Roosevelt or Wilkie, or La Gardia. We remember Americans distroyed Wilson because he went into the last war! Had they not done that, and had they been less supercilious and aloof with regard to Europe in succeeding years, this war might not have occurred! What they will do now is not very clear either!

That leads to another doubt. Can democracy know its own mind? One hopes it can, but perhaps it cannot! Many well-planted garden democracies which rose less then two decades ago, have all died within their teens. In America it has some-how got along for near six generations. And now, has it begun to show signs of the weakness of age?

Editor.

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GENERAL SEELY

A LIFE OF HAIR-BREADTH ESCAPES

"Each of the elements, earth, air, fire, and water, has threatened me in turn. I have been drowned. and revived by artificial respiration; fallen a greater distance than is thought possible for survival, and yet still live; faced a hostile ride at fifteen yards, when a miss was impossible, and been unaccountably spared; experienced a burst petrol tank at four thousand feet in mid-air and yet not been burned to death; and over and over again on the Western Front have found myself alone unharmed when every one of those around me has been killed or wounded."

Any one of the above adventures would have been sufficient for a normal man. But Major-General the Right Hon. J. E. B. Seely experienced them all, and thrived on them.

SUSPENDED IN SPACE

Few men can have lived more dangerously. and in his book, "Adventure" (Heinemann, 21s.), he has some thrilling stories to tell. General Seely was War Minister from 1912 to 1914, and for the first part of the war served as Special Service Officer for Sir. John French. He is a natural soldier, and even in his early days derived his principal zest in life from exploits that tested courage and nerve.

His first clash with death was while he was walking on some cliffs in the Isle of Wight. The sandy earth on which he stood began to move and he started to slip.

"Vividly I remember a final clutch at a tuft of grass and then shooting out into the air.....I was filled with mortal dread, being sure that the fall must mean certain death. But when I found myself poised in mid-air all sensation of fear vanished. I was fully conscious; at intervals, as I turned over and over, I could see the cliff apparently sliding upwards at great speed, but there was no sensation of falling.

"I seemed to be just happily suspended in space. I woke to find myself covered with loose earth. My vertical fall had been well over seventy feet."

General Seely's next experience was being nearly drowned.. He was engaged in a rather foolish pastime known as "Diving for Eggs."

"I started to swim to them with my disengaged hand and remember more vividly than any other experience in my life the moment of real agony when I realized that I must take breath.....Then all at once the pain and agony ceased. It was as though, when some great orchestra has been playing crashing and discordant sounds, suddenly the music is resolved into a beautiful major chord with every instrument in perfect tune.

"Then I found myself walking over a green field in glorious sunshine, with bright yellow buttercups studding the grass, and in the distance church bells were ringing.

SWEPT OUT TO SEA

He was eventually brought out black in the face and unconscious. The sensations of green grass, yellow buttercups, church bells, and general joy and happiness were precisely similar to the sensations of another man he knew who also had been restored by artificial respiration.

Not long after this General Seely was nearly drowned again. He was on a voyage to New Zealand when a severe storm sprang up. He awoke one night to find himself under water with his head up against the cabin roof. In another moment he was swept out of the cabin and was floating on the sea with the ship's deck sliding along below him. He managed to clutch some rigging and held on until the water drained away.

Arrived in New Zealand, he had one of the narrowest escapes that have befallen him in peace time. There had been exceptionally heavy rain in the mountains they were approaching. They had to cross a river, and the other members of the party had succeeded in getting across with their horses when General Seely started.

"The horse I was riding had never swum a river without a boat to tow him. When he found himself in deep water with the ground slipping under his feet he went quite mad, turned round and round, jumped in the air, and finally, with a great splash, fell flat on his back with me underneath him. I started to swim for my life on the other side."

A hundred yards or so down stream there were rapids and waterfalls, and gradually General Seely was drawn closer to the edge. At the moment when he was almost exhausted he managed to clutch the end of a little willow bough.

The bough cracked, but it held until a rope was thrown to him.

So much for General Seely's adventures as a civilian. His experiences in the war were equally exciting.

WAR-TIME THRILLS

Once he had occasion to take Mr. Ramsay MacDonald for a spin on what he thought was a safe road, but they came under rifle and machine-gun fire. General Seely stopped the car by a low bank which just screened them from direct fire.

"Tumble out, Ramsay," he said; "we must get into the ditch;" which they did in double time.

They jumped into a French support trench which was not far distant. They had arrived at the moment when the French were making a counter attack. Fortunately the attack was successful.

"I said to MacDonald, 'Now is our time to get away and make for your hospital,' MacDonald behaved with the utmost coolness." They were both covered with mud from head to foot, but when asked how it had happened, Mr. MacDonald said that he had "fallen out of the motor-car."

General Seely says, "In every instance the men in my command who received the Victoria Cross were of the quiet, gentle, dreamy type."

(Continued on page 7)

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BASIC SCHOOL FOR UDAIPUR

SIR T. V. ACHARIAR LAYS FOUNDATION-STONE

In connection with the anniversary celebration of the Udaipur Vidya Bhawan, the foundation-stone of the Bhawan's Basic School was laid by Sir T. Vijayaraghavachariar the Prime Minister of Mewar, in the presence of a distinguished gathering.

Requesting Sir T. Vijayaraghavachariar to perform the ceremony, Dr. Mohansinha Mehta said in the course of his speech that the admitted deficiencies of the present system of education had caused the necessity for a new scheme, and the Wardha Scheme was the result. This was now showing signs of developing on a countrywide scale judging from its progress during the last three years. It was found to be best suited to the economic condition of India's millions especially as the idea of making the school self-supporting was proving very attractive. This scheme introduced in the State marked a new era, and he hoped it would be the chief means of improvement of Mewar villagers.

Sir T. Vijayaraghavachariar laid the foundation-stone and in the course of his address observed that the statistics of the expansion of basic education given by Dr. Mehta showed that the scheme had really achieved remarkable progress. That was very welcome news to them all. The present system of education was costly and it would take several years to make India literate at its present rate of progress. The new system which emphasised the idea of basic craft appealed to everyone and induced them to try it. But caution was necessary as in all new experiments and he hoped that the organisers would do their best to carry through the experiment to success.

EDUCATION ON NATIONAL LINES

HYDERABAD ANDHRA LADIES' DEMAND

A strong plea to impart education to women on national lines was made by Shrimati K. Ramasubbamma, President, Cuddapah District Board, presiding over the annual session of the Andhra Yuvathi Mandali of Hyderabad, at the Reddy Hostel Hall before a large and distinguished gathering. Those present included Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Lady Tasker, Lady Venkatasubba Rao, Nawab Rahmat Yar Jung Bahadur, Major Naidu and others.

Srimathi Rangamma (Mrs. Obel Reddi), President of the Mandali, in extending a hearty welcome to the delegates, said that in Cochin, for every 1,000 women, 504 were literate, in Travancore 168, in Baroda 79 and in Mysore 33, while in Hyderabad, only 12 were literate for every 1,000 women. This was a deplorable state of affairs which it should be the endeavour of all Hyderabadis to remove. She appealed for the grant of economic independence for women and pleaded for social reforms such as the abolition of child marriage, grant of economic independence to women, etc.

Shrimathi Ramasubbamma, in the course of her Presidential address, observed that during the last 10 or 12 years, Indian women had proved to the world that there was no work which could not be done by them. If women had to progress completely, the present system of education should undergo a radical change, and education should be imparted to women on national lines by which alone the Indian woman could gain the capacity to discharge her duties as wife and mother. She appealed for compulsory education being given to women at least up to primary standard, and requested the Yuvathi Mandali to urge the Nizam's Government to take special interest in the progress of women by constructing a college for them.

Concluding, the speaker pleaded for the encouragement of Khadi and village industries and appealed to women to remove the blot of untouchability.

THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK

"At no time of my life have I been a person to hold myself polluted by the touch or approach of any creature that wore human shape. I cannot suppose, I will not believe, that any creatures wearing the form of man or woman are so absolutely rejected and reprobate outcasts that merely to talk with them inflicts pollution. On the contrary from my very earliest youth it has been my pride to converse familiarly, more Socratico—with all human beings, man, woman, child—that chance might fling in my way; for a philosopher should not see with the eyes of the poor limitary creature calling himself a man of the world, filled with narrow and self-regarding prejudices of birth and education, but should look upon himself as a catholic creature, and as standing in an equal relation to high and low, to educated and uneducated, to the guilty and the innocent!"

THOMAS DEQUINCEY.

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Funding: Tattva Heritage Foundation,Kolkata. Digitization: eGangotri.

PANDIT NEHRU'S TRIAL

The trial of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru commenced in the District Jail before Mr. E. De V. Moss, District Magistrate, Gorakhpur, on the 4th instant.

Opening the case for the prosecution, Khan Bahadur M. Zaki, Government pleader, said that the charge against the accused was in respect of speeches made by him on the 6th and 7th of October in that district, at Gorakhpur, Maharajganj, and Deoria to crowds of more than 20,000. The accused had undertaken the tour to address the people to prepare them to offer satyagraha and eject the British Government. Obviously, the object of the tour and speeches was to infuse a spirit of defiance in the people and particularly among the uneducated masses against the British Government established by law in British India, and to make them refuse to assist the Government, which, the accused said, did not deserve to exist. The accused advocated that Indians should not subscribe to the war fund or assist in it and impressed on the audience that the war was not India's war but that the country had been dragged into it. At Gorakhpur, he further contended that the credit of the British Government was very low.

The Government pleader submitted that all this amounted to a prejudicial act actionable under Section 38 (1) of the Defence of India Rules and that the details of the various speeches were in extracts filed by him.

Proceeding, the Government Pleader said that addressing uneducated crowds in the above strain was bound to antagonise them and prevent them from offering any assistance they would otherwise have given to the British Government in the efficient prosecution of the war. The Government Pleader relied on shorthand reports of the speeches, and added that the *National Herald* of October 9, which contained a more considered and abridged report of the speech at Gorakhpur, would also be produced in evidence. He also proposed to cite the speeches of the accused made in Allahabad, Pratabgarh and Rae Bareilli Districts to prove the intention of the accused. The Government Pleader intimated the Court that he would examine eighteen witnesses.

Pandit Nehru in a written statement, declined to plead "guilty" or "not guilty" or to question police witnesses.

Three charges were framed under Rule 38 (1) of the Defence of India Rules read with clause (5) of the same rule, for a prejudicial act said to have been committed. The charges related to three speeches said to have been made by Pandit Nehru on October 6 and 7 at Laldigi, Deoria, and Maharajganj. It was alleged that the Speeches were likely to excite disaffection towards the Crown Representative and that they were prejudicial to the effective prosecution of the war.

Sub-Inspector Dal Kumarsingh, shorthand reporter, deposed that he had taken notes of the speeches of Pandit Nehru at Maharajganj, Deoria and Gorakhpur on the 6th and 7th October and read extracts from the notes.

Pandit Nehru declined to cross-examine the witness.

Questioned if he had delivered the speeches at the said places, Pandit Nehru said that he did make speeches at those places near about those dates, but did not remember the exact dates. Questioned if the notes contained the purport of his speech, Pandit Nehru said that here and there they did. He could not pass any general observation about extracts, thirty in number, from his speeches, many of which seemed to be correct, though badly worded.

Questioned by the court if Pandit Nehru wanted to defend himself, he said that he did not want to do so or take any formal part in the trial. He did not want to obstruct legal proceedings, but he was not interested in them. He did not wish to plead, but it was his particular function and privilege to spread disaffection for the Crown Representative in India and the Government said to be established by law at present in India.

The District Magistrate sentenced Pandit Nehru to four years' rigorous imprisonment on the three counts combined.

And that's that!

INTER-COMMUNAL SETTLEMENT

ASSAM LEGISLATOR'S FORMULA

Mr. Abdul Rashid Choudhury, member from Assam, has given notice of a resolution for the forthcoming session of the Central Assembly recommending to the Governor-General in Council to take immediate steps for the grant of Dominion Status of the Westminister variety to India with proper safeguards for the religious and cultural rights of the various communities, and urging that in order to give effect to it, Hindu-Muslim differences may be settled by agreement. Mr. Choudhury also suggests, in his resolution, that if a settlement by agreement between the communities is not possible, the formula may be applied both in the centre and in the provinces, that where the minorities are less than 20 per cent in strength they are to have 20 per cent representation, where they are more than 20 per cent but less than 40 per cent in strength they are to have 40 per cent representation in the Legislatures, the Cabinets and the Services, and 40 per cent share in scholarships, grants-in-aid, contracts, etc., and in all cases where they are over 40 per cent in strength, representation is to be on the population basis.

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DR. MANUEL AZANA DEAD

PRESIDENT OF SPAIN

Doctor Manuel Azana, former President of the Spanish Republic, has died at Mountauban, France.

Dr. Manuel Azana, Premier and later President of the ill-fated Republican regime in Spian, and a well-known author, was born in January 10, 1880. at Alcala de Henares.

He graduated at Paris, became a barrister but soon found his real calling as an author. He wrote all his life and incessantly, essays, plays and novels of considerable merit owing authorship to this quiet, retiring Doctor of Letters.

When the 500-year old monarchy of Spain fell with the abdication of Alfonso XIII in December 1939, few knew Don Manuel Azana. But the patient barrister had been quietly preparing for his day. Working in secret with the revolutionary coterie that was organising underground for the overthrow of the decadent monarchy, he found an easy way to the Ministry of War when Dr. Zamora formed the provisional Republican Cabinet in 1931.

In October 1931, barely three months after its formation, the provisional Government fell. Zamora, the ardent Catholic, could not stomach the clauses in the new Constitution dissolving the Jesuit Order and nationalising Church property. A crisis had set in the infant Cabinet but Dr. Azana rose to the occasion. Relegating his former chief to the Presidency, "a post of much honour but little power" he formed his own Cabinet, a liberal democratic affair, including a number of idealists of little experience in practical politics.

Dr. Azana was forced out of office late in 1933 and a recactionary group came into power, headed by Don Alejandro Lerroux, a turn-coat politician and former member of the Azana Cabinet. It was a bloody regime and terrorism cast its heavy shadow on Spain. Dr. Azana was sought to be victimised by the reactionaries and was charged with implication in the Socialist and Catalan uprising of October 1934 which had ended in bloody slaughter, but the Supreme Court and Cortez discharged him.

By 1936, the Rights had become sufficiently odious to ensure a sweeping victory for the Azana group. A moderate republican Cabinet with Dr. Azana as President of the Spanish Republic, took Office. But it was but for another brief spell of uneasy rule.

In July 1936 broke out the greatest Civil War in Europe after the Russian. Dr. Azana was President throughout the long drawn and bitter struggle. When Gen. Franco's forces arrived at Vinavoz on April 15, 1937, cutting the Spanish Republic into two, the President fled to France with his colleagues. With his dreams of a Workers' Spain shattered, he had spent the last two years in quiet retirement.

One more instance of political
greatness gone into smoke!

INDIA'S TRADE IN FIRST WAR YEAR

Indian exports of merchandise to foreign countries shot up by Rs 40 crores in value during the first year of war. As against Rs. 1,72,36,52,525 for the period August 1, 1938 to september 31, 1939, the value of Indian exports rose to Rs. 2,13,11,75,743 in the corresponding period of 1939-40.

A striking feature of the distribution of india's export trade was a much bigger flow of raw materials and manufactured goods to Empire countries, all of which, with the exception of Aden and Dependencies, increased their share. The total value of exports to Empire countries increased by Rs. 36 crores from Rs. 88,23,06,123 in 1938-39 to Rs 1,24,41,93,019. The United Kingdom, by far the largest purchaser, recorded an increase of approximately Rs. 22 crores.

The following are some of the outstanding increases: The United Kingdom, Rs. 78,09,33,347 during the first year of war as against Rs. 55,31,25,278 in the corresponding period of 1938-39: Burma, Rs. 12,97,02,994 as against Rs. 10.70,58,585 Union of South Africa, Rs. 3,73,11,355 as against Rs. 1,52,14,910 Canada, Rs. 4,15.65,169 as agaist Rs. 2,44,23 575; Australia, Rs. 6,95,72,899 as against Rs 3,17,93,157; Ceylon, Rs. 6,90,78,878 against Rs. 5,17,03,870: Hong Kong, Rs. 1,24,38,699. as against Rs. 80,99,211; and Straits. Settlements, Rs. 2,97,58,361 as against Rs. 1,11,17,486.

Indian exports to Mauritius and Dependencies including Seychelles increased from Rs. 80,71 633 to Rs.91,01,837: to Zanzibar and Pemba, from Rs. 7,53,507 to Rs. 10,76,967: to Kenya Colony, from Rs. 47,09,140 to Rs.83115,708: to British West India Islands, from Rs. 29,10,905 to Rs. 39,16,402: New Zealand, from Rs. 51.93,293 to Rs. 80,60,603: and to other British possessions from Rs. 2,81,45,578 to Rs. 3,67,54,210.

Although the extension of the war in Europe meant a loss of about 22 per cent in value on an average of the total Indian exports of principal commodities and a loss of about 18 per cent of the total value of the total Indian export trade of all commodities with all countries, the off-take of about fifteen non-Empire countries recorded increases. For instance, the United States' share of Indian exports increased by over Rs. 13 crores from Rs. 15,31,11,981 in 1938-39 to Rs. 28,9345,772. The U. S. A. is now our third biggest customer taking as much as one tenth of our annual exports. Raw jute, hides and skins, lac and raw wool account for about three-fourths of our total exports to U. S. A. As much as Rs. 9 crores worth of Indian raw and manufactured Jute was purchased by America.

Exports to South America increased by over Rs. 2 crores from Rs. 4,04,51,811 to Rs. 6,20,35,846. Egypt made large purchases in India, thus pushing up the value of our exports from Rs. 82,33,816 in 1938-39 to Rs. 2,42,66,479. Similarly Switzerland multiplied her share about seven times. and Sumatra, Borneo and Java each approximately doubled its figure.

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A NEW INDUSTRY

AND A GREAT ONE

The plastics industry has sprung up largely since the war. Although still in its infancy, the industry represents to-day a turnover of £ 20,000,000. Over eight hundred firms in England alone are engaged in its activities, and many trades of traditional standing are being superseded.

Behind the development of plastics lies the wizardry of the industrial chemist—the magician of the age. With the magic wand of strange formulae, he transforms the waste products of nature into valuable plastic materials, out of which a world of beauty and utility is wrought. A feature of the plastics Exhibition at the Science Museum at South Kensington, the first of its kind in the world, is an amazingly constituted room. The walls, highly polished and resembling fine walnut, consist structurally of rags, the "Mahogany" chairs originate from coal, the gay, luxuriant curtains spring from garden rubbish, and a cluster of delicate rose blossoms proves to be a combination of camphor and gun-cotton.

MARBLE MADE FROM MILK

Plastics, although new varieties emerge almost daily, fall into a number of well defined groups—bituminous, natural resin, synthetic resin, casein, celluloid and cellulose, each with its special properties and peculiarities. The synthetic resin, nontechnically known as bakelite, after their inventor, Dr. L. A. Baekeland, a Belgian chemist, arise in the main from two common natural substances—coal and wood. From coal is derived phenol, a constituent of aspirin tablets, and from wood-spirit a liquid called formaldehyde, formerly used exclusively for the manufacture of tear-gas.

Upon mixing phenol and formaldehyde in equal proportions the chemist produces a soluble resinous powder—the foundation of the bulk of bakelite ware. Recently, an excellent substitute, furaldehyde, has been discovered for formaldehyde. It is distilled from the offal of oats and wheat!

From this class of bakelite, whose chief recommendations are lightness, non-inflammability, and durability, we obtain to-day such a varied assortment of articles as aeroplane propellers, cigar and cigarette boxes, new-patterned telephones, X-ray tubes, fishing reels, loudspeakers, camera bodies, and earrings. It has, in fact, over seventy-five common applications.

Then there is urea, a by-product of the gasworks, specially designed to catch the housewife's eye. Lending itself to practically any colour scheme under the sun, it inspires mottled, streaked, and jazz-coloured jugs, picnic ware, and tea services, which have the extra advantage of being unbreakable. A third type of synthetic resin, coumarone, is used as the basis of hard tennis courts and chewing-gum, while a fourth variety, glypthals manufactured from the waste products of soap, is rendering invaluable aid to the paint and varnish trades.

Casein has an equally surprising parent—the cow. Skim milk is used in its manufacture. Concentrated essence of rennet is first added, turning it into Devonshire junket, after which it is washed to expell the fat globules, and dried on trays at a temperature of 45 degrees centigrade. Lastly, a bath in formaldehyde hardens it. The Influence of this milk-made plastic has spread to many industries in the last year or two; it is machined into buttons, buckles, and knitting pins, and carved into walking-stick and umbrella handles, while sodium caseinate in solution now forms the basis of artificial marble, whose difference from the real stone only an expert can detect.

FORTUNES IN GARDEN RUBBISH

Another source of waste tapped by the chemist's wand is your garden rubbish heap, the vegetable matter of which it is composed yielding the material called cellulose. The result of treating this with pure acetic acid is cellulose acetate—the backbone of the artificial-silk industry. Already this plastic has established a number of millionaires.

Celluloid is the grandfather of modern plastics; two Birmingham chemists, Parkes and Still, invented it in 1847. Its constituents as most people know, are gun-cotton and camphor, the latter rendering it pliable. Except for its inflammability, not surprising considering its composition, celluloid is an almost perfect material. Imitation ivory and safety glass have long been its staple productions. But to-day a new use for it has arisen. The modern chemist has found that by combining celluloid and fish scales he is able to produce artificial mother-of-pearl, of a texture calculated to deceive the oyster.

Let no one suppose, however, that plastics are less than a century old. There is evidence that prehistoric man in the Paleolithic Age, some 50,000 years ago, employed coloured liquids to decorate the walls of his crude cave dwellings; while the ancient Egyptians most certainly used natural bituminous plastics to ornament the stone tombs of their mummies. Examples of their craft may be seen in the British Museum, still perfect after 5,000 years. Modern chemistry and engineering are doing no more than revolutionising one of the oldest industries under the sun.

A. J. F.

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(*Continued from page 2*)

General Seely witnessed what must have been one of the strangest conversations in the war, when General Sir Arthur Currie was explaining that Seely's mine was in the wrong place.

"At this Corporal Foghorn Mac Donald (who was in civil life a Canadian mining expert) said:—

"'Look here, old man Currie, you don't know the first thing about mines. I have forgotten more about them than you will ever know. You may say what you like about the rest, but don't you try coming it over me about the mine, just because you are the stud duck in this puddle.'

"To Currie's eternal honour, instead of placing my eccentric friend under arrest, he burst out laughing and said: 'Well, that has broken the spell, anyway!"

INDUSTRIAL SURVEY OF KASHMIR

A scheme for starting industrial concerns in the Kashmir State was referred to by the Prime Minister of Kashmir State, Dewan Bahadur N. Gopalaswami Iyengar, when he addressed the annual meeting of the Kashmir Chamber of commerce at the Nedou's Hotel.

Recently, the Prime Minister added, surveys of some cottage industries had been completed. It was for the Chamber to set up schemes for improvement of cottage industries.

The Chamber would be glad to hear that the Government had recently entered into an agreement with Tatas' for carrying out surveys of large scale industries in the State at their own expense. The only condition was that they would be given the first choice to establish such industries. It had been decided that if Tatas started any large scale industry, not less than 49 per cent of the capital should be offered for subscription inside the State and the staff should be from among State subjects as far as possible. As a result of this agreement Tata's had already begun survey work in Kashmir.

The Prime Minister appealed to the Chamber to evince a lively interest in collecting funds for the wars. The Chamber, he added, should exercise its influence to help the people suffering on account of the War.

[We wonder whether the terms of the agreement with the Tatas are very advantageous to the State. The Tatas' seem to have the best of the bargain. They seem still to be pursuing everywhere the orthodox company promotion methods. The world is outgrowing them. Ed.]

THE BANK OF MYSORE LTD.,

To

The Editor,

"RATIONALIST," MYSORE.

Dear Sir,

I thank you for publishing the representation to the authorities of the Bank of Mysore, about having a Sub Branch in its old building in order to minimise the inconvenience to its clientele.

On behalf of the Bank's depositors in Mysore, I wish to stress again the hardship caused to a large part of the public by the shifting to the new place.

That the old place was central to the business world is admitted in the Chairman's own speech published in your valuable paper. Therefore the Bank authorities cannot deny the inconvenience that we have to complain about.

I trust that they will be good enough to comply with the request for the keeping of a sub-branch in the old building. If not we poor people will have to invite the Indian Bank to have a branch in this locality in Mysore, or have a meeting and concert steps for starting a new Bank in Mysore itself.

I hope the Mysore Bank authorities will indicate their decision before long.

9—11—1940. *Yours Sincerely,*

Mysore. A DEPOSITOR.

The letter, we think, speaks for itself. We are entirely in agreement with it. We agree that if the Mysore Bank's decision is unfavourable the alternatives proposed may be taken up.

Editor.

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PANDIT NEHRU, M.A., BAR-AT-LAW.

We have added a few letters which he has earned, apart from the sentences which he has earned. We thought we would avoid reflecting on his sentence until England had come out victorious, and the new menacing laws had gone to keep company with a new "unknown soldier."

But seeing our elder sister,—supercilious and contemptuous elder sister albeit,—the *Hindu* of Madras, deal with the subject, we ran our eyes over her remarks in order to see how she would get over the Defence Act stiles. She remarks,

"Such attempts can only add to the resentment in the country, especially when the extraordinary provisions of a war emergency Ordinance are made use of to inflict on a leader like Mr. Nehru a sentence the severity of which can be justified on no rational principle."

That word decided us. If the *Hindu* viewed the subject from the standpoint of rationalism and not expediency, we thought we might as well rationalise over it in the Shawian or Wellsian vein,—not Addisonian or Goldsmithian, which we shall leave to our country's erstwhile boss, Earl Winterton!

Poor Mr. Nehru! The stars play the very dickens with the lives of some of us! Born with a silver spoon, fate makes the paternal wealth evanescent and ordains him to live upon prison ration! Competent to earn his Rs. 6,660 a month—note that figure, Reader, can you explain it? Perhaps not. Then we shall. The first Viceroy must have asked the first Councillor, "How much do you want? One six and three nots a month, or three sixes and one not?," and the wise guy must have replied "Three sixes and one not. Though the figure is absurd, the sum is certainly more." And there it has stood, all this while, as a load-star to all of us His Majesty's subjects, like the Marshal's Baton to Napolean's soldiers! Well, as we said, competent to earn his 6660 a month along with the knighthood, but serving time as unpaid draughtsman and organiser to the Congress! Admired and appreciated by the elite and cultured of many lands, but condemned frequently by a minor Magistrate serving an alien law! At one moment the centre of adoring jostling masses, at another leading the lonely life of a solitary cell! Verily, the stars do make a sad mix up in many of our lives!

Returning to the sentence, for three speeches four years' rigorous for Pandit Nehru, and for three speeches 3 months' simple for Mr. Bhave, does seem irrational at first sight. But haven't we been told, "Law is no respecter of persons?"; to which we may add, "The greater the person, the heavier the sentence!"

Politics, is war without weapons. The opponent without power can expect no mercy from the Powers that reign. Trotsky and Nitti, Schusnigg, Deladier and Gamelin, Roger Casement and Michael Collins, bright lives shrivel like dried up leaves when success has not been theirs!

It is a pity, but it is not irrational. We might be asked whether we are casuist enough to explain the four years also. Yes, we are! Though we are overselves unable to see so far ahead, knowing people speak of the War stretching on to 1944. That is the burden of song of great Mr. Churchill himself! And

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the old dame of Bombay, the *Times*, has brought forth the amazing predictions of a fifteenth century seer, Nosterdamus, who has stated that a war commencing in 1940 lasts till 1944. Therefore if the four year duration of the war is accepted, what wonder that a person who speaks of dissuading the people from aiding the war effert should be kept out of sight during the pendency of the war?

We have no doubt that Mr. Nehru himself views it all as part of the game. Nevertheless it is all a great pity, humanly viewed! It all centres round the one fact whether India should enter the war as an invited guest, along with the other parts of the Empire, or as a conscripted vassal carrying the train of the imperial God of War. English statesmen seem to be too much under nervous strain and too preoccupied otherwise to face the question squarely and arrive at a reasonable conclusion. But as we know, Time has its own remedy for all human ills, and we are a nation of philosophers!

Editor.

PRESS RESTRICTIONS

GOVT. RELAX THEM

The following Press Communique had been issued by the Government of India:—

Government recently felt it necessary to make it plain, by an order under the Defence of India Rules, that they could not permit the publication of any matter calculated to foment opposition to the successful prosecution of the war or the open support of any movement designed to that end. In doing so, they intended no reflection upon the press, whose consistent support, Since the outbreak of the war, in the struggle against the Totalitarian powers they readily and gratefully acknowledge.

As the result of friendly conversations in Delhi with the representatives of leading newspapers, who have given them an assurance that they have no intention of impeding the country's war effort and that any deliberate or systematic attempt by newspapers to do so would be viewed with disapproval by the Press as a whole. Govrenment now feel that the matter may well be left to the discretion of editors, in consultation with Press Advisers in case of doubt. They are, therefore, pleased to withdraw the order in question.

They are further pleased to accept a suggestion that a small advisory committee of representatives of the Press resident in Delhi shall be set up to advise Government on any matters affecting the Press and they will recommend to Provinclal Governments the constitution of similar advisory committees in the provinces.

MYSORE JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the Mysore Journalists' association was held on the 10th instant at the Press Room in the Lansdowne Buildings: At the outset Mr. T. Krisna Rao, the President, extended a hearty welcome to Mr. G. R. Josyer, who had been President of the Association from its inception for several years, Mr. R. Gopalakrishna Rao, the Honorary Secretary, presented the Annual Report, incidentally welcoming the "Rationalist" under the Editorship of Mr. G. R. Josyer, into the ranks of Journalism. After the adoption of the Report, the following were elected Office bearers for the coming year. Mr. G. R. Josyer, M.A., F.R.E.S. was Unanimously elected President, Mr. T. Narayana, of the *Times of India*, as Honorary Secretary, and Mr. S. Krishnaswamy, of the *Hindu*, as Honorary Treasurer for the coming year. The retiring President and Honorary secretary were thanked for their valuable services during the past year and the meeting terminated.

INDIA AND CHINA

FRIENDSHIP THROUGH THE AGES

The spiritual and cultural link that has been existing from time immemorial between China and India was emphasised by His Excellency Tai Chi Toa, Member of the State Council and President of the Examination Yuan of the Chinese Republican Government, in an interview with the Associated Press.

His Excellency said that the friendship between India and China was recorded in history for more than two thousand years and since the Japanese invasion of China, India had been showing her spiritual sympathy towards China, which was very much appreciated in that country. "For the past twelve months, peace-loving Indian leaders have been visiting China and rendeding material assistance to the wounded soldiers and refugees. This has further strengthened their friendship."

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THE LONDON "TIMES" ON INDIA.

"India can play a very important part in industrial and economic co-operation," says *The Times* in a leading article which, after pointing out that India's war effort has already exceeded her excellent record in the last stages of the Great War, says: "By freeing Great Britain from the task of providing for most of the military needs of her own forces, and those of her Allies in the East from Levant to Batavia, India can, in any case, make a very important contribution to the ultimate success of the forces of freedom. If, as seems most probable, the aggressor States intend to carry the war to the East, the fact that the Indian Empire will be able to supply her own military requirements and those of the Imperial and Allied forces in Africa and Asia must have a vital influence on the conduct and development of the compaign."

Rather generous of you to acknowledge so much, *Times!*

THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK

"We are too apt to believe that the character of a boy is easily read. 'Tis a mystery the most profound. Mark what blunders parents constantly make as to the nature of their own off-spring, bred too under their eyes, and displaying every hour their characteristics. How often in the nursery does the genius count as a dunce because he is pensive; while a rattling urchin is invested with almost supernatural qualities, because his animal spirits make him impudent and flippant! The school-boy, above all others, is not the simple being the world imagines. In that young bosom what burning love, what intense ambition, what avarice, what lust of power; envy that fiends may emulate, hate that man might fear!" DISRAELI.

SIR AKBAR HYDARI

Tributes were paid to the services rendered by Sir Akbar Hydari to the State by the Hon. Nawab Mahdiyar Jung Bahadur, Vice-Chancellor of the Osmania University, and Education Member, and Dewan Bahadur S. Aravamudha Iyengar, when the portrait of Sir Akbar, presented to the Osmania University by his many well-wishers and admirers, was unveiled in the Library Hall of the Arts College by Nawab Mahdiyar Jung Bahadur this morning. A large gathering of officials and non-officials were present.

Unveiling the portrait, Nawab Mahdiyar Jung observed that the inception of the University was due to the great efforts of Sir Akbar who, despite opposition, founded the University entirely on new lines, making vernacular the medium of instruction and English a secondary language. To-day they could say that their experiments proved great success and their work had been appreciated not only by Indian but also foreign universities. Sir Akbar's services to the State were not only confined to the University, as he had put the finances of the State in sound condition by the introduction of the scheme of departmentalisation and building up of surpluses without additional taxation. Sir Akbar's ability as statesman had been acknowledged universally, the rarest of his achievements being the modification of Section 6 of the Government of India Act after it had obtained the assent of the Parliament.

Dewan Bahadur S. Aravamudha Iyengar, requesting Nawab Mahdiyar Jung to unveil the portrait, said that Sir Akbar was a revolutionary who believed in construction rather than in destruction. He was a revolutionary because despite the severe criticism always levelled against his scheme, he had the courage and strength of purpose to introduce Urdu as the medium of instruction and encourage other vernaculars.

After referring in detail to the services Sir Akbar had rendered as statesman, financier and educationist, Mr. Aravamudhu Iyengar made a passing reference to the constitutional reforms, the introduction of which had to be postponed due to outbreak of war, and said that it was easy to conceive of several directions wherein Sir Akbar could translate the spirit of the reforms into actual practice, so that Hyderabad might even from to-day be prepared for the great destiny that awaited her.

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MR. CHURCHILL'S HALF YEAR'S RECORD

Recalling at the Lord Mayor's luncheon that it was now six months since the King and Parliament had confided to him and his colleagues their very grave and heavy task, Mr. Churchill said "It is lucky we did not make any extravagantly optimistic promises or predictions because a succession of melancholy disasters, terrbile assaults and trials have fallen upon us. We have had to face these great calamities. We have come through the diseases. We have surmounted perils so far, but the fact remains that, at the present time, all we have got to show is survival and increasing strength and inflexible will to win. The outside world which, a little while ago, took only a modest view of our prospects now believes that Britain will survive."

In spite of all the blows we have endured and under all the burdens we have borne and amid so many deadly threats. "we have not abandoned one jot of any of our obligations or undertakings towards the captive or enslaved countries of Europe or towards any of those countries who will act with us. On the contrary, since we have now been left alone in this world struggle, we have reaffirmed or defined more precisely all causes of all countries with whom or for whom we drew the sword. Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Norway, Holland, Belgium and the greatest of all, France, the latest of all, Greece-for all those we will toil and strive and our victory will supply the liberation of them all."

Mr. Churchill said that they were deeply touched by the promise of material aid made by Mr. Willkie on behalf of the Republican Party. He offered the congratulations of Britain to President Roosevelt-the illustrious American statesman who had never failed to give us a helping hand. The help Britain had been promised by the United States took the form at present of a most abundant sharing with us of the fruits of the gigantic munitions production which was now being set on foot throughout the matchless workshops, furnaces and foundries of the United States.

The reason Britain did not take the initiative against the enemy was that her production in munitions was now only in the early part of its second year and that the enormous factories and plants which were laid down on or shortly before the outbreak of the war were only now beginning to come into production. The Germans had long passed the culminating point of munitions production, which was reached usually about the fourth year, Britain's army must be equipped, trained and perfected into a strong and keen offensive weapon. Above all, the British Air Force must add superiority of number to that superiority of quality which in the machines and still more in manhood, they had displayed. "We are straining every nerve to accelerate our production, and with the ardent and resolute aid of British Labour, guided by science and improved organisation, I do not doubt we shall succeed." Here was where help from across the ocean was especially valuable and he welcomed cordially the aid promised from the United States as well as the improtant contributions already received.

The enemy was doing his utmost to cut Britain from vital supplies, and the maintenance of sea-power on the ocean routes was an absolute necessity to our victory. Britain was striving for the freedom of nations against the oppressor, for the progress of peoples through the process of self-government, and for the creation of a wider brother-hood among men which alone would bring back prosperity and peace.

Amid cheers, Mr. Churchill expressed Britain's sympathy and admiration for the small heroic country of Greece now defending their soil against the latest Italian outrage. "To them we send from the heart of old London our heartfelt promise that, amid all our burdens and anxieties, we are doing our best to aid them in their struggle and that we will never cease to strike at the foul aggressor in ever-increasing strength from this time forth until the crimes and treacheries which hang around the neck of Mussolini and disgrace the Italian name have been brought to condign and exemplary justice."

TRUE SPIRIT OF RELIGION

MR. AZIZUL HAQUE'S APPEAL

AGRA, Nov. 8.

The Kamal Yar Jung Education Touring Committee spent two days here. The members visited the various Muslim institutions, held consultations and granted interviews. The Committee left for Gwalior last night.

The Hon. Mr. Azizul Haque, Chairman of the Committee, addressing the Agra College Debating Society, emphasised that a Hindu could be an orthodox Hindu and a Muslim could be an orthodox Muslim, but there was nothing to prevent them from being equally patriotic and to work in harmony for their common, interests and those of their Motherland.

It was wrong to say, said Mr. Azizul Haque, that the so-called communal universities of Aligarh and Benares produced communalists. There were the institutions that had produced some of India's greatest men, who, by their lives and work, had made invaluable contributions to the country's cause of freedom and progress. He looked forward to the time when these two store-houses of learning would each establish a chair for the better understanding of the other's culture and religion.

There was nothing in Islam, Hinduism or any other religion which taught its followers to harbour any ill-feelings against any community or individual. It was lack of understanding of the spirit of religion and what it stood for, that was really responsible for the canker of communalism in India.

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"ENLIST INDIA FOR FREEDOM"

Mr. Mahadev Desai, scholar and gentleman, extracts the following remarks about the Princes in a book of the above name by Edward Thompson, the well-known English writer on India.

Then he tackles the bugbear of the Princes—"An august trade union which on occasions retains great British lawyers at magnificent fees." In 1940 these States, says Mr. Thompson, "have become a political scandal, an economic absurdity." By a sifting process few genuine Princes are emerging and the rest are sinking to the rank of local gentry. For one State has a revenue of Rs. 80, and another of 93, sixteen do not top the thousand rupee standard, and another 143 are less than 10,000 rupees. "Jonathan Duncan's activities have provided the people of Kathiawar, 130 years after his death, with 'one separate State for every 25 square miles of area or every 500 heads of population.'" They thus constitute "a perfect nuisance to ordinary people and to themselves."

He traces the history of the States, shows how with the exception of two States no State was independent when the British rose to power, even the Nizam "claimed the status only of the Emperor's Prime Minister," and as for the actual amount of power a Prince possesses, it "is largely dependent on the force of character of the Political Officer who represents the British Government as his Resident or as the Governor-General's Agent for a group of States." They are "quite wrong as survivals in 1940, and their role covers great injustice, the worst of all being the absence of freedom of the press or expression," and as for the organised slaughter of inoffensive animals when a Viceroy or a Governor goes shooting, they "have been among the major scandals of India. Whole villages will be taken off their crops to shepherd to the right place the tigers which some Viceroy is to butcher."

By "the most majestic turnover in history"—or is it by a pathetic irony of fate?—the Muslims who figured largely in the last struggle for Independence miscalled the Mutiny, are now the allies of the alien ruler, and "the princes who represented the last struggle of Indian Nationalism and Independence... are the last strongholds in the world anywhere of feudalism, and they block Independence." "We are told," says Mr. Thompson, "that the Princes will not enter Federation if India is given Dominion Status. But at the time of the Round Table Conference the Maharaja of Bikaner said that the Princes would federate 'only with a free India.' They may have changed their minds since, and be against a free India now. Nevertheless their people want a free India—not only as regards British India but Native India also. In 1940 the people should count. Are these Princes so much greater persons than our own King or the President of the United States? Is there any reason why they should not—in 1940—brace themselves to endure the climate of constitutional representative Government in place of autocratic rule under the eye of British Political Officers?"

WAR AND INSURANCE BUSINESS

MR. A. C. SEN'S ADDRESS

"The war need not cause any unnecessary alarm or panic among either the insurer or the insured" said Mr. A. C. Sen, presiding over the sixth session of the Indian Insurance Companies' Field Workers' Conference, held to-day at the Albert Hall Institute.

"All experts," said Mr. Sen "are agreed that the circumstances arising out of the present war would not affect insurance any more than they did during the last Great War, and that Insurance Companies would come out of the ordeal unscathed and with flying colours".

The President, however, thought that a great responsibility devolved upon insurance workers, first, to get themselves properly informed about the implications of war in regard to insurance; and, secondly, to give proper guidance to their clients in this matter, emphasising that during war-time insurance was the only sure form of investment which offered both security and profit.

Referring to the Insurance Act of 1938. Mr. Sen said: "I should however point out to you that it has both good and bad points in abundance. The Act is a queer amalgam of the British and Canadian models. I have always felt that the British model of freedom and publicity would have been more helpful for further growth of insurance business in India, than so much rigid State control as obtains in the Canadian system. In fact, recent experience since the Act came into force has already divulged many practical difficulties. But many of the provisions are really very wholesome, and the way in which the Act seeks to prevent the establishment of mushroom companies would undoubtedly serve as a check on the exploitation of the public by crafty adventurers. So also, the provision relating to reba e is a move in the right direction, since the evil practice has been the bane of the profession."

Deprecating any idea of further reducing the agents' commission, the President said that it would affect business inasmuch as it would fail to attract good agents. Mr. Sen, however, said that he was given to understand by the Commerce Member that so far as the Government of India were concerned they were not going to entertain any proposal for reduction.

Concluding, Mr. Sen emphasised the necessity for giving proper training to agents.

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REPEAL OF CERTAIN ACTS

IN CENTRAL ASSEMBLY

Nov. 8.

Five official Bills were passed after a brief debate this morning in the Central Assembly before it rose for lunch. Four of the Bills related to the Defence Department and were amendments to the Indian Works of Defence Act, the Indian Navy Discipline Act (two amendments) and the Indian Cantonment Act.

The fifth moved by Sir Zafrullah Khan, was to repeal certain enactments, and amend certain other enactments. In moving consideration of the Bill Sir Zafrullah informed the House that the Bill was designed to weed out dead matter from the statute book.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai referred to two enactments proposed to be repealed relating to the Sind Laws (Amendments) Regulations, 1936, and asked what these were and why they were being repealed.

Sir Yamin Khan wanted to know why so many Acts (35 in number) were being repealed and why the repeal was not done earlier.

Mr. Azhar Ali objected to the procedure which, he said, amounted to asking the House to agree to the reapeal of Acts without telling them what those Acts were.

Sir Ziauddin Ahmed asked that copies of the Acts sought to be repealed or amended should be supplied to members.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir objected to the practice of rushing through important legislation at short notice and pointed out that the Bills down on the agenda paper were only introduced on Tuesday last. It might be that according to the letter of the law sufficient time had been given to members to study the Bills, but it was the spirit of the constitution and not the letter of the law which should count.

Sardar Sant Singh welcomed the repeal of the Acts because as a lawyer he held that the fewer the statutes the better for the country. He however, wanted some explanation of the need suddenly felt to repeal so many Acts, and asked why repealing Bills came year after year.

Sir H. P. Mody agreed that we must bury the dead, but considering the number of things he was burying the mover's furneral oration was remarkably brief. (Laughter.) It was right that ancient statutes were being given decent burial, but others, he noticed, were only four years old and they were also being buried, while regulations 122 years old were alive and kicking. "I wish a census were taken of Government members who were responsible for these misbegotten children. (Loud laughter). I am afraid they have got into the habit of conceiving rather recklessly." (Renewed laughter.)

Sir Zafrullah Khan, replying to the complaint of want of time pointed out that when he announced yesterday that Bills other than the Finance Bill would be taken up to-day and to-morrow, his statement was greeted with applause and no one had objected

Sir Cowasji Jehangir: I did.

As for the complaint of lack of adequate explanation, Sir Zafrullah declared that members had not taken the trouble to read the notes on clauses which, he said, were fully explanatory. The notes, for instance, made it clear that some of the amending Acts sought to be repealed, including those referred to by Mr. Navalrai, were to be repeald by virtue of Section 6 (A) of the General Clauses Act under which once on amending measure had become law, its object was achieved, and it might be safely removed from the Statute Book.

The House passed the Bill.

We commend the above to our own legislators here, official and non-official, who practice similar methods. Much of the legislation in recent times is hastily conceived and badly framed! *Editor.*

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THESE MIRACLES ARE SO CHEAP

Most of us own watches and treat them badly. Few remember that this little machine is a miracle in a very small compass. It lives on sixteen inches of mainspring wound up once a day, and on that the balance vibrates eighteen thousand times an hour or over a hudred and fifty-seven million times a year. The hairspring makes a similar number of vibrations, and so it goes on day and night for years. The life of a good watch is fifty years, and all it asks is an occasional cleaning and oiling.

Similar is the case with our clothes and the things we carry in our pockets. They all savour of the miraculous. Your shirt is probably made of cotton, the fibres of which are so fine that two thousand of them could be laid side by side in the space of an inch, and it would take thirteen millions ef them to weigh a pound. Is it not marvellous that man has learned to spin this fairy-like stuff into stout, solid fabrics that will wear for years?

Your silk handkerchief is even more wonderful, Ten to one it is made of artificial silk formed by disoolving wood pulp in alechol or ether and forcing this Mixture under great pressure through tiny tubes. The separate threads are so fine that a strong magnifying glass is needed to see them.

Your suit is probably a blend of cotton and wool. The ordinary ready-to-wear suit is made in a factory full of amazing machinery. Suits are cut forty or fifty at a time, not by scissors but by a sort of machine-driven knife, and the most wonderful machine of all hems the buttonholes at the rate of one in three seconds.

TWO-MINUTE TRANSFORMATION.

Your boots have gone through the hands of nearly a score of workmen while the machinery required for making them cost thousands of pounds, and as for your gloves, the skill required to turn the original hides into soft material is so great that seven years' apprenticeship is required of the operators. The skins "in the crust" are so hard and shrivelled that you would scarcely believe they could ever be good for anything, yet the "staker," drawing one over a rounded metal edge, turns a dirty bit of leather into an exquisitely soft skin of delicate fawn or pearl-greay hue in two minutes.

Pocket knives are cheap and their owners seldom give a thought to the many processes necessary before iron can be chemieally combined with one per cent of carbon to make a metal hard enough to give a cutting edge. Wrought-iron bars are turned into blistered steel from this shearing steel is manufactured, and that in turn is made into cast steel, from which the knife blade is formed.

Almost every person owns a fountain-pen of which the gold nib is tipped with a timy point of iridium, a metals so hard that it can only be fused by the oxy-hydrogen flame, and so brittle in its native state that it has to bo alloyed most carefully before it can be worked. The amount of iridium at the point of your pen is less than would form the head of a pin, yet if you lived to be a hundred and wrote with it eight hours a day you would not wear it out.

BULL FOR BURMA RURAL CENTRE

VICEROY'S GIFT

"By His Excellency the Viceroy's command and in his name, I now present this animal to the Rural Reconstruction League and in doing so I would ask you to regard His Excellency's gift not only as indicating his own sympathy and interest, but as symbolising the goodwill which the people of India bear towards the people of Burma," declared Mr. R. H. Hutchings, Agent to the Government of India in presenting a bull on behalf of His Excellency the Viceroy to the Rural Reconstruction League.

It may be recalled that during Mr. U Ba Lwin's good-will visit to India the Viceroy agreed to present an Indian bull for stud purposes. Later, however, the Burma Agricultural Authorities felt that complications would arise in experiments at breeding cattle suitable to Burma, if foreign strains of unknown characteristics were introduced in this country and a bull bred at the State Farm at Meiktila was purchased on behalf of the Viceroy.

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SATYAGRAHA.

"What do you mean by Satyagraha? Is it a manufactured word, or does it find a place in the Dictionary?," asks Sir D'Arcy Reilley in the High Court proceedings extracted elsewhere.

The proceedings read well, and look almost Socratic in the keenness and edge displayed by both sides. There has been no lack of fairness on one side, and no bluster on the other. Cause and consequence have followed each other like a geometrical postulate. Therefore we intend no comment against the proceedings.

But Sir D'Arcy's question about "Satyagraha" and remarks about non-violence open a field of enquiry which we should like to enter, because not only a reserved European like Sir D'Arcy, but many sons of the soil like Mr. Sastry and Sir Sivaswamy, Sir Ramaswamy—we mean the two Sir Ramaswamies—and Sir Sikander, seem to hold similar views about them.

Regarding Sir D'Arcy's query, the word no doubt has found a place in the Hindi Dictionary; though it may be a long time before our University's Canarese Dictionary can come to it; for although much money has flowed through the fingers of its Committee, much more has to flow, and many more of its members have to get titles, before the work can be completed!

"Satyagraha," as the counsel stated, is "righteous indignation," expressed by some degree of self-immolation. It doesn't seek vindictive revenge against the opponent, nor wrest its claims by forceful man-handling of him, but pursues ways which might appeal to his better nature and make him voluntarily yield what he has unjustly acquired. That, succinctly, we believe, is what "Satyagraha" means.

Satyagraha, again, does not seem to be a new, but an age-old thing. In the Ramayana, when Rama, accompanied by Sugreeva's forces, is camped on the sea-shore trying to find a way for the army across the sea for the invasion of Lanka, Vibheeshana who has just come to him from the other side, suggests that since the Sea owes its existence to Sagara, the ancestor of Rama, it might concede a way if Rama could find a means of persuading it. Rama thereupon had a bed of darbha grass made on the edge of the waters, and lay down there in fasting and meditation. He thought the Sea could be induced to yield by his attempt at self-immolation. That, we believe, is tantamount to "Satyagraha"!

There is also in that context another incident of current interest. Vibheeshana, trying to persuade Ravana to appease Rama and being expelled on that account, flies over to Rama's camp, where Sugreeva holds him out to be a spy and advises Rama to kill him. But Rama ultimately gives him his protection, ascertains from him the enemy's resources, and anoints him as the King of Lanka. So, it would seem—if we might say so without giving offence to any one—the Quislings of to-day had their proto-types in the long past, and the common saying is once again proved true, that "there is nothing new under the sun!"

Then with regard to the idea that violence is inseparable from non-violence, it seems

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rather a stretching of imagination and twisting of arguments to say so. In the French, Russian, German, and Irish revolutions, violence has been aimed as the instrument, with what horrors we know. In India Mr. Gandhi has wisely and rightly eschewed violence, and enforced the creed of non-violence on all political aspirants. The country as a whole has accepted it also with wonderful acquiescence. Whatever else Mr. Gandhi has given to the country is minor compared with this. If the people in India and outside respect him, and if the Government respects him, it is for that and nothing else. Therefore to decry non-violence, to sneer at it, or to cast slur on it, is hardly worthy, and hardly reasonable.

Unless it is held, by legislation, that aspirations for Self-Government or for Responsible Government are a crime, the only means of achieving it within the law is by non-violent means. The ultimate results depend on the tact with which the Government of the day copes with the agitation, also by non-violent means, and with public opinion at its back.

Amature handling on either side may introduce a phase of violance into non-violence, but that is no justification for holding that violence is inherent in non-violence. It is like saying that Diamond is after all Coal!

Editor.

THE MYSORE JAIL REFORMS COMMITTEE

It is stated that the Jail Reforms Committee is going to visit some jails in the Bombay Presidency. Last month, we believe, they visited some jails in the Madras Presidency.

Is that all? As yet they have not visited any of the Native States! We are told that jails in Bengal are worth a visit! Nepal must have its own system of jails. And Afghanistan, surely they should not forget Afghanistan,—and Ahmadnagar?

And while they are about it, why not go the whole hog, and pay a visit to England? Dartmoor, we have read, is very interesting! Or if they are afraid of the English rationing, America is a great place for jails! The jails there, we are told, are like Clubs! Surely they cannot write a report without visiting them?

Will any one tell us the budget granted for this Committee? In this State Committees have the knack of dragging on their work, and going the round about way about it! That is their idea of being what is called thorough!

Well, let them make hay while the sun shines!

INDORE COUNCIL SESSION

COL. DINANATH'S OPENING ADDRESS

Rai Bahadur Col. Dinanath, Prime Minister, delivering the inaugural Address at the tenth session of the Indore Legislative Council, said that he felt great pride and satisfaction that, at this time of a great crisis, when the very foundation of the whole world was being threatened, the Princes and the people were determined to stand by England for upholding the cause of justice and maintaining the sacredness of treaties and covenants.

Reviewing the administration of the State during the year, he noticed all-round improvement, and mentioned the prompt measures taken by the State to meet the threatened famine this summer.

Col. Dinanath said that the Holkar army was now equipped with modern weapons. Two hundred civic guards in Indore and 900 in the mofussil had been enlisted. Constitutional reforms, expanding the Legislative and Municipal Councils, and conferring very wide powers on them with non-official majorities, had been introduced.

INDIAN SCIENCE INSTITUTE HOSTEL

19-11-40

Following certain differences between the Management of the Hostel of the Indian Institute of Science and the Director of the Institute, the students of the Hostel addressed a letter to the Director requesting him to arrange for an interview with the Governing Council of the Institute, a meeting of which had been fixed for the 19th instant, to enable the students to make representations about the affairs of the Hostel and their needs. The students also sent a requisition to the Chairman of the Council. In reply to this, the students received individually a notice issued over the signature of the Director, Dr. J. C. Ghosh, informing them that disciplinary action would be taken against any student who might come to the Council Hall or its immediate neighbourhood on the 18th and 19th instants without any express permission to do so.

This morning the students of the Institute met, and after discussing the situation, addressed a communication to the Chairman of the Council through the Director of the Institute.

The members of the Hostel Committee have all resigned in a body.

A meeting of the Finance Committee of the Institute was held to-day. The Hon'ble the British Resident presided. Police bandobust was arranged for the occasion!

[This is the kind of Institution to which the Mysore Government has made a further grant of Rs. 20,000 recently. Constituted with high hopes and deep desire to further the country's industrial development, the Institute has continued to exist as a wrangling den for warring elements in its constituents, and served no useful purpose for the country, and achieved not a tenth of the hopes cherished by its Founder. One wonders when and whether it will improve! Editor]

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MAULANA AZAD IN SIND

APPEAL TO MUSLIMS

"Your duty as Muslims is to remove the shades of darkness that appear on the horizon; and I have come here to knock the doors of your hearts and see if you are responding to my appeal and assisting me," observed Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in an impassioned appeal for Hindu-Muslim unity, addressing a mass meeting this evening at the Rambagh Recreation Grounds.

The Maulana added that, despite pressure of work, he had come there to help the people of Sind in restoring normal conditions. He said that his visit might not produce magical results, but it was prompted by a desire to study the conditions at first hand and extend all help that lay in his hands. The Maulana assured the audience that he would devote every minute of his stay there to the great task.

He expressed the opinion that, though the number of Congress members in the Sind Assembly was only eight, they could help in balancing sides and they had decided to support any side which would be working for the benefit of the Province.

Adverting to the political situation in India, Maulana Azad maintained that the decision of the Working Committee was not a rash one but was the result of thirteen months' deliberations. He deplored the attitude of the Government in not consulting the Congress Party before declaring war.

Maulana Azad said that the British Government could have consulted the Central Assembly and then even if the Congress opposed and condemned the declaration of war, none would have blamed Britain. The Congress, on the other hand, had declared unequivocally its abhorrence of Hitlerism and all it stood for, but the British Government did not give a chance to India to voice her feeling, and spurned the hand of friendship extended to them. The Maulana explained the various resolutions of the Working Committee and the events that led to Mahatma Gandhi's demand for freedom of speech.

Adverting again to the Sind situation, the Congress President observed that political differences did not warrant stabbing of each other. The Muslims, who were seventy per cent of the population in Sind, should realise their responsibility to the minority and if all Muslim organisations joined hands the problem could not be beyond solution. He urged Muslims to show determination to root out lawlessness from the Province unmindful of differences with Government.

"NO HATRED OF MUSLIMS"

SIR M, N. MOOKERJEE ON AIMS OF MAHASABHA

ADDRESS TO BENGAL HINDU CONFERENCE

The claim that the Hindu Mahasabha was neither an anti-national organisation harmful to the cause of the Mahomedans, nor were its activities influenced by low political motives, was made by Sir Manmathanath Mookerjee, President of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha, presiding over the Ninth Hindu Conference held at Krishnagar on the 16th.

Dr. B. S. Moonje, Acting President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, Dr. Syamaprasad Mookerjee and Mr, N. C. Chatterjee were present, among other leaders, at the opening of the Conference.

Sir Manmathanath said that Hindus and Muslims had been living as neighbours in this land for centuries, treading the same ground and breathing the same air. And who amongst them would be so foolish as to say that a split between the two communities was desirable? If a Hindu, zealous of the prosperity of his community, nurtured a feeling of ill-will against the Mussalman he was much too mistaken. But it was one thing not to harbour ill-feeling against a neighbour and to respect and to love him, and it was another thing to forget one's religion, culture and rights and rely on the mercy of another only to be used as a tool in his hands.

AIMS OF THE MAHASABHA

The speaker maintained that it was the object of the Hindu Mahasabha neither to create hatred against the Mussalmans among the Hindus, nor to keep alive the differences between the two communities. Neither was it the organisation's intention to work for the good of the Hindu community at the expense of the interests of others. The Mahasabha's ideal was to recognise and establish the just and legitimate rights of both the communities. There would have been no need of the Mahasabha had the Muslims not been slow to regard the other Indian communities as their brethern, or had the Congress been mindful of the rights and interests of the two communities and helped to right the wrong perpetrated by one community upon the other.

Sir Manmathanath said that a Hindu like all rational beings, loved freedom and would try to exert himself in acquiring complete independence. From the conditions now prevailing in the country and outside, it would be evident that India was not yet fit to stand by herse f against so many odds facing her. The Mahasabha believed that the time had not yet come when India could stand all hy herself in the comity of nations and defend her freedom and independence. It was, however, certain that she would attain the strength at no distant date but at the present moment she required the help of a powerful nation. It was, therefore ready to accept Dominion Status of the Westminster type.

BENGALIS AND THE CONGRESS

The speaker appealed to the Bengali Hindus among Congressmen to fully realise the situation obtaining in the country. Particularly, he appealed to the Congress nationalist members to join the Mahasabhaites and to help them in achieving their object. He asked them to realise what position they held in the Congress. "Congress" he remarked, "remembers Bengal only at the time of expulsion."

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BARODA ADMINISTRATION

BARODA

The appointment of a "People's Minister" and the constitution of an Executive Council were announced here at the conclusion of the first day's sitting of the first session of the expanded "Dhara Sabha."

The proceedings were opened with the Dewan reading out a message from His Highness the Maharaja and the swearing-in of members. Fifty-six out of sixty members were present.

After the inaugural address by the President, it was further announced that an Executive Council with four members, including the Dewan-President, will function.

It was further announced that Mr. Motilal Desai, a retired Judge, who is a member of the newly constituted Executive Council, has been appointed "People's Minister." Parliamentary Secretaries have also been appointed.

STATE'S WAR CONTRIBUTION

"The policy of His Highness's Government is one of co-operation in the fullest measure in the active prosecution of the war. Immediately on the declaration of the war, His Highness placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of His Majesty for the successful prosecution of the war. This step was not taken merely in the discharge of the State's obligations, but because it was universally recognised that the moral principles on which civilisation is based are at stake in this struggle," observed Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, the Dewan of Baroda, in the course of his Address to the first session of the Baroda State Assembly under the new Constitution.

Continuing, the Dewan reviewed the State's contribution to the present war and said: "In April last His Highness donated Rs. 6 lakhs for war purposes. This was later raised to £ 50,000, and this amount has been placed at the disposal of His Majesty for the purchase of a flight of fighters with which the name of 'Baroda' will be associated. His Highness has now offered a second donation of £ 50,000. The manner in which this should be utilised is under consideration. Besides these, His Highness has assisted other funds like the Lord Mayor's Fund in London. He has also invested Rs. 25 lakhs in interest-free Defence Bonds and Rs. 30 lakhs in the Defence Loan. His Highness has offered the Second Infantry of the State for service. This has been accepted and this unit is now proceeding on war duty. He has also agreed to raise and train a mechanical transport company for war service."

SIR HENRY GIDNEY IN THE ASSEMBLY

Addressing the Treasury Benches, Sir Henry said, "For nearly two centuries you have paid more attention to vested interests or what the Congress call 'imperialism.' You have discouraged with the convenient excuse 'uneconomical' or 'unnecessary' any advancement made in the major industries in India with the result that India though it has its raw materials has to send them to England to be made up to be returned for use in India. You compel our lads to go to Europe to spend thousands of rupees to receive training in various callings in life and yet you do not encourage or recognise Indian degrees. For years we have been crying out for opportunities to build all our military needs in India and our locomotives also and year after year we have been refused. What is the result? We see it to-day at every turn in our lives, willing as we are to help the Empire win this war."

Sir Henry Gidney, concluding observed, in common with other nations, India should have had a well-equipped army of two million men. "Instead, we have a loyal India, but a powerless India, playing a spectatorial part, on the waiting list and not on active service. I repeat that had we had our own steamers, our own Navy and Air Force, there would have been no need for England to attenuate her already strained force in England to prop up Egypt, Greece and others in the Middle East. India would have done this and done it well."

Sir Henry said that his criticism of the Government was done in the hope that the mistakes would naver be repeated again and Englishmen would realise they must trust India.

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MYSORE IN SEARCH OF MORE GOLD

The War has told on the working of the Mysore Geological Department. There was a slight decrease this year in the number of applications received for mineral concessions as compared with last year due to the difficulty of arranging for shipments.

The Kolar Gold Fields produced Rs. 313 lakhs worth of gold, giving over Rs. 32 lakhs as Royalty and Gold Duty.

The scheme for extraction of alluvial gold was worked in the Honnali Taluk. Extensive washing operations were conducted. From several spots, covering a square mile of ground, about 1,000 cubic yards of alluvial soil were collected and washed. This yielded an aggregate quantity of 11 tolas of gold as small scales and grains, which, on melting and purification, was reduced to 9 tolas worth about Rs. 400 at the present market rate.

The investigations so far conducted have disclosed that the gold occurs, as fine particles, very sparsely and sporadically distributed in the soil and that better concentrations occur in the gravelly portions of the alluvial formation. The distribution of the gold, however, does not follow any definite rule and is usually very erratic. The quantity of gold contained in these gravels vary from mere traces up to 4 or 5 grains per cubic yard of the material, and on an average the yield is only about 1 to 1½ grains per cubic yard.

Though the quantity of gold available in the alluvial formation looks to be just enough to pay the cost of its extraction the scarcity of water for washing purposes and several other factors would stand in the way of starting this gold washing industry on a large commercial scale. However, the question of taking up the gold washing as an adjunct to a large scale underground prospecting operation on the gold bearing quartz reefs in the area is to be considered, in due course.

While conducting the trial washings for alluvial gold in the Palavanhalli area, a small rolled boulder of gold-bearing quartz was found near Ganjiganhalli. This boulder, weighing about 9 lbs. (16 seers), shows rich streaks and coarse particles of gold; and it has been estimated—by specific gravity determinations—that the boulder contains, in the aggregate, about 4½ seers (108 tolas) of gold, valued at a little over Rs. 4,530 at the present market price. This is the largest and the richest of its kind so far found in Mysore.

The area is known to contain some rich shoots of gold quartz, and detailed investigation is to be set afoot to ascertain if it could be developed into a paying mine. A preliminary survey of the locality showing the exposed quartz reefs, has been made and a number of samples collected from the several out-crops are now under assay in the Chemical Laboratory. Proposals have been made for undertaking investigation of the promising quartz veins of the area by intensive underground prospecting operations. The work will be taken up after the close of the present monsoon season.

ACID STEEL FROM INDIAN MATERIAL

TATAS' NEW PROCESS

That the Tatas would shortly be manufacturing steel by an entirely new process, which would enable acid steel to be produced in India for the first time out of Indian material, was revealed by Sir Ardeshir Dalal, addressing the Bombay Rotary Club on the steel industry.

Sir Ardeshir said that the art of manufacturing iron was known in India at least a thousand years before Christ and that the famous Damascus blades of the Saracens were made of Indian materials. In modern times the first attempt at manufacturing steel was made by an Officer of the Indian Civil Service, named Josiah Heath. The attempt was unsuccessful. The first successful attempt was made by the Barakar Iron Company, which subsequently passed into the hands of the Bengal Iron Company.

Sir Ardeshir added that the Tatas were going to manufacture steel shortly by an entirely new process which had been developed at Jamshedpur and which would enable acid steel to be produced in India for the first time out of Indian material. The expansion also contemplated the erection of a hoop and strip plant, a tube-making plant and a plant for making wheel tyre and axles. When the last was put up, they would be able to manufacture all the components of locomotives in India with the exception of boiler tubes.

Regarding the war effort, Sir Ardeshir stated that increasing quantities of steel were being supplied to Government every month, not only for the requirements of India but for other theatres of war. India was likely to be one of the main sources of shell steel to the eastern theatre. They had besides developed armour plate steel for the manufacture of armoured vehicles, as well as other special forms of steel for steel helmets, armour piercing bullet, etc. They would shortly complete a Benzol plant, which would enable high explosives to be manufactured in India.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Subscribers to "Rationalist" will be allowed free of cost to make personal announcements in the paper in any one issue up to 4 lines, under the heads "wanted," "For sale," "Lost or Found."

The first announcement will be free, subsequent ones will be charged as usual.

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MYSORE HIGH COURT JUDGMENT

CASE AGAINST CHITALDRUG ADVOCATE

Sir D'Arcy Reilly, Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice C. Abdul Ghani of the Mysore High Court, delivered judgment accepting a reference made by the District Magistrate, Chitaldurg, against Mr. S. Nijalingappa, Advocate and prominent Congress leader in the State, under the Legal Practitioners' Act, and directed his name to be struck off the rolls of the High Court.

It will be recalled that Mr. Nijalingappa was convicted of offences of rioting, and was held constructively guilty of the offences of mischief, criminal trespass and assault on a public servant, when the Mysore Congress had launched Forest Satyagraha at Turuvanur, Chitaldrug District, in September 1939. He was sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for 18 months and to pay a fine of Rs. 500, and in default of payment to a further period of six months' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Nijalingappa was released on September 8, 1940, before the expiry of his full term of imprisonment pursuant to the order of Government releasing all political prisoners on the occasion of the Pattabishekam of His Highness the Maharaja.

CHARGES AGAINST THE ADVOCATE

Mr. Mirle N. Lakshminaranappa, Government Advocate, supporting the reference made by the District Magistrate, observed that the Respondent did not participate in any act of cutting the trees, but that he had been held guilty of having been a member of an unlawful assembly and constructively guilty of the offences of mischief, criminal trespass and assault on a public servant. The respondent had also undergone the bulk of the sentence.

Mr. K. Hanumanthaiya, Counsel for Mr. Nijalingappa, admitted that the respondent was a member of the assembly which had been held to be unlawful. The allegation made against him that he spoke on 18th September 1939 at Turuvanur and that he otherwise participated in the acts was not true. Toddy trees were, no doubt, cut and this was in pursuance of the policy of the Mysore Congress, of which Mr. Nijalingappa was a member.

Chief Justice: Cutting of trees, I suppose, admits of violence.

Counsel: There is a difference of opinion. Within the law, it was violent.

Chief Justice: Have you got any magic power or 'mantram' by which you can cut a tree without violence?

Counsel: The principle of non-violence which we follow has not been laid down by any Magistrate and, therefore, it is not possible to define it. And I suppose we will not find ourselves in agreement about that. In this case, I concede that violence in the ordinary meaning of the word has been committed.

Proceeding, Mr. Hanumanthaiya submitted that his client did not admit any assault was made on a Sub-Inspector. But since no appeal had been preferred against the conviction and no witness was cross-examined, it must be taken that the offence had been committed. Congressmen were prepared to suffer for the cause.

Chief Justice: I am afraid, Mr. Hanumanthaiya, people in this country undergo imprisonment for various purposes, sometimes for ulterior purposes and sometimes for other reasons. What do you mean by Satyagraha? Is it a manufactured word or does it find a place in the dictionary?

Counsel; By this time, it must have found its place in the dictionary, because it has become so famous. Satyagraha means 'righteous indignation.' It is a general term.

Chief Justice: One may differ as to Satyagraha. But I am surprised to find Satyagraha directed against trees in forests which are the property of Government.

Counsel: There is a significance. People have been asking for the introduction of Prohibition. From date trees toddy is extracted. So this form of Satyagraha was to cut these trees and thus put an end to the evil of toddy drinking.

Chief Justice: Does Satyagraha also include destroying other people's properties?

Counsel: With great respect to your Honour, we have lived sufficiently long enough in India to understand the meaning of Satyagraha. It has been preached and practised for a number of years now, and I am at a loss to understand your Honour's question.

The Chief Justice then asked Mr. Nijalingappa, who was present in court, whether he had anything to say about the destruction of trees.

Mr. Nijalingappa: My friend has sufficiently elaborated on this.

Chief Justice: Do you wish to express regret for it?

Mr. Nijalingappa: I am sorry I cannot.

The Chief Justice then proceeded to deliver the judgment of the Bench. After analysing the evidence in the case, the Chief Justice held that it was clear that the respondent took part in an unlawful assembly, the object of which was to destroy certain Government property. In pursuance of the object of that assembly, violence was used. The question before the court was whether the respondent was fit to remain an Advocate of the High Court. The respondent was asked whether he wished to express any regret for his conduct, but he refused. The respondent had been found guilty of taking part in the violent destruction of Government property and of inciting and encouraging others to that illegal course of conduct. From the statement given in the High Court by the respondent, the Chief Justice understood that he (respondent) professed to make non-violence the rule of his life. But this did not prevent him from taking part in violent destruction of Government property. It was unnecessary to say more on this occasion. In the opinion of the Chief Justice, the respondent had shown himself unfit to remain an Advocate of the High Court.

The Court then ordered that the name of Mr. S. Nijalingappa be struck off the rolls of the Advocates of the Mysore High Court and that he be debarred from practising in any of the courts in the State.

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PRESS COMMUNIQUE.

GENERAL ELECTIONS

Rules 85 and 65 of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council Rules, 1940, empower the Government to call upon all constituencies for the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council to elect members in accordance with the Rules and to fix dates for the several stages of the election. The dates fixed in pursuance of these Rules for the several stages of the ensuing elections to the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council are hereby republished for general information :—

1. Presentation of notices of candidature. Friday, 3rd January 1941. (Before 3 P. M.)
2. Scrutiny of notices of candidature ... Friday, 10th January 1941.
3. Withdrawal of notices of candidature. Saturday, 11th January 1941. (Before 3 P. M.)
4. Publication of lists of candidates with symbols, if any, in the Office of the Returning Officer and in the *Mysore Gazette*. Thursday 16th January 1941.
5. Elections to the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council in all Territorial constituencies. Saturday. 8th February 1941.
6. Elections to the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council in the Labour constituencies and the Women's constituencies, Sunday, 9th February 1941.
7. Elections to the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council in all other constituencies. Monday, 10th February 1941.
8. Report of result of election to Government. Saturday, 15th February 1941.
9. Publication of the result of election in the *Mysore Gazette*. Thursday, 20th February 1941.

Notices of candidature may be obtained on application from the office of the Returning Officer of each constituency. Persons qualified under the Rules to stand as candidates and who are desirous of doing so must present their notices of candidature to the Returning Officer before 3 P. M. on 3rd January 1941. Every notice of candidature must be accompanied by a declaration in writing subscribed by the candidate that the candidate has appointed, or does thereby appoint, as his election agent for the election either himself or some other person who is not disqualified under the provisions of the rules from being a member of the Assembly or the Council or from voting at elections, and who shall be named in the declarations. Every candidate must further conform to the requirements of the rules regarding deposits, the amount to be deposited being as follows :—

Legislative Council	...	Rs. 250
Representative Assemly	...	„ 150
Special constituency for Women or Labour constituency or for a seat reserved for the Depressed Classes in the Assembly and the Council.	...	„ 25

THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK

"If society is less narrow, and selfish, and intolerant, and apathetic than it used to be, it is because they who are the salt of the earth have not disdained to mix with its grosser and earthier elements. All the improvement in public sentiment, and the advancement in General Knowledge, which have marked the course of recent generations, are to be attributed to the wholesome influence of men who could think and feel, and who steadily exercised, often quite obscurely, yet not the less usefully, in their time and place, the subtle but powerful attraction of the greater mind over the less."

P. G. HAMERTON.

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SOME NOTABLE BOOKS.

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GREECE AND ROME

The world's admiration goes to Greece at the marvellous fete which it has achieved in its fight against the giant aggression of Italy. Greece is smaller than Mysore in extent, and very much smaller in population! Italy is the equal of our own eminent neighbour, the Presidency of Madras, in extent and population, and in historic greatness and martial accomplishments, there is no comparison! And Greece has faced the onslaught of this overwhelming giant, and, for the time being, trounced him out of the arena!

It is a marvel of the ages, equal to that legendary story of its past in which is embalmed the name of Leonidas. Leonidas and his 300 met heroic death guarding the pass of Thermopylae when Xerxes of Persia invaded the land with 2½ million men. Xerxes no doubt passed in over the bodies of Leonidas's men, but Themistocles routed him at the great battle of Salamis, and Greece was saved! This was 2400 years ago. And today history has repeated itself, and little Greece has beaten back the hoardes of another Xerxes, this time from the north!

Greece and Rome, the father and mother of European civilisation, fighting! What a shame to the aggressor! Greece, the birthplace of Socrates, Greece, the land of Homer in poetry, Herodotus in history, Aeschylus, Euripides, and Sophocles in drama, of Plato and Aristotle in philosophy, and Demosthenes, great Demosthenes, in oratory, and last, not least, Phidias, whose sculpture was poetry incarnate, Greece is today the Mausoleum of these great ones, who showed men the grandeur of the human mind, and who today inspire the human mind to grandeur! It is sacrilege to enter the land with anything but adoration! And that Mussolini, the man of letters, seeks to desecrate it as a conqueror brands him as one of the accursed of men for all time!

What about Rome itself? Rome, the land of a powerful Government, and powerful warriors, the fountainhead of Law,—even today Roman Law being the basic subject of most legal education,—the land of Caesar the Great, Cato the Censor, Vergil, Dante and Tacitus, the home of entrancing art and sculpture, of Raphael and Michael Angelo, and above all the centre from which radiated to the farthest limits of the world religious truths meant to purify and sustain mankind, the land in which were bred great protagonists of public liberty like Mazzini and Garibaldi, that is Rome!

Rather, that *was* Rome. Today it is but the den of a ravaging marauder who swoops upon harmless quiet neighbours,—Abyssinia, Albania, France, Greece, spreads dismay and sorrow over whole provinces, and looks upon himself as a second Napolean!

They say that Love makes men blind. It would seem that Power makes men blind too. Else one could not conceive of a sane man abandoning all moral and humane considerations, and striving to subjugate peaceful nations by means of fire and sword!

The names of Tamurlane, Attila, and Jengis Khan are remembered by mankind as those of human monsters that evoke horror and opprobrium. Rome itself, in the past, gave birth to two rulers of outstanding iniquity, Nero and Caligula. And today Mussolini has leapt to the sky like a malignant

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comet, to take rank with Attila and Jengis Khan, and invites mankind's loathing and execration!

The humiliation of the defeat at the hands of Greece may cause him some searching of heart. Would it make him turn over a new leaf? Perhaps not. If wickedness is born with the bones and bred in the blood, then the only turning over is in the electric chair!

We are told that England is helping Greece to withstand the invader. If that is so, for what has been achieved so far humanity thanks England. If further on, England's help enables Greece to cast off the threat of Italy finally, it would be an achievement for which England should be proud of herself! We trust God will ordain like that!

Editor.

INTER-COLLEGIATE DEBATE

MYSORE UNIVERSITY UNION

The All-India Inter-Collegiate debate, conducted annually by the Mysore University Union was held at the Maharaja's College quadrangle, on the 24th instant, and a record number of speakers participated in it. The Universities of Calcutta, Travancore, Annamalai, Osmania, Madras and Mysore were represented, and in all 28 speakers participated in the debate.

The subject of the debate was "That, in the opinion of this house, admission of students to the portals of the College should be restricted." Messrs. J. C. Rollo, W. G. Eagleton and Dr. M. V. Gopalaswami acted as judges.

The first prize for the best speech was won by Mr. M. S. Ram of the Annamalai University, and the second prize by Mr. Subratha Sen Gupta of the Calcutta University. The institutional prize was carried away by the Calcutta University, represented by Messrs. Subratha Sen Gupta and Jolly Kaul. Srimathi P. R. Bhagirathi of the Mysore Maharani's Intermediate College was also the recipient of a special prize.

Mr. H. Nanjundiah, Vice-President of the Union, who acted as the Speaker, put the proposition to vote and it was declared lost by a big majority. With a vote of thanks proposed by Mr. M. A. Khadir, Honorary Secretary, the function terminated.

COMMERCIAL MUSEUMS

ECONOMIC PLANNING

The importance of commercial meseums in helping the economic development of the country was stressed by Mr. Jnananjan Niyogi, Officer-in-charge of the Calutta Commercial Museum, in a lecture on 'Economic Planning and Commercial Museums' at the Madras Industries Association. Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, M. L. A., presided.

Economic planning, Mr. Niyogi said, presupposed an economic stock-taking of the resources and potentialities of the country, the man-power available and transport and communication facilities. This could best be achieved through commercial museums, which demonstrated the economic wealth of the country. It should, therefore, be the endeavour of every well-wisher of India to take an interest in the efficient running of commercial museums. People in charge of such institutions should possess apostolic fervour and must view things in a true spirit of nationalism. Through these museums, people should be made to understand the value and importance of the cottage industries of India. They should be halls of inspiration and aspiration to the people for the economic development of the country. Commercial museums would not be a success, unless the Swadeshi mentality was developed among the people.

Referring to the National Economic Planning Committee, the lecturer stated that the Committee had, no doubt, produced a wonderful report with a wealth of information. But they did not know where and when such planning would begin. Unless the Government of the country was in the hands of the people, economic planning in the interests of the country as a whole would not be possible to any appreciable extent. India possessed economic resources of various kinds. Though to-day India had become an economic liability, she could be developed into a potential economic fortress by careful planning. The speaker urged that in this matter no provincialism should be introduced. The economic inter-provincial link should be strengthened more and more for the benefit of the country as a whole. Unless this was done, foreigners would exploit the economic resources of the country.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari thanked the lecturer for his inspiring address and stated that unless the country was made politically free, it would not be economically free. World events indicated that people were fighting not so much for political power, but for more economic power. The present activities of the Dictators of the European States also showed that they were working for achieving an economic unit in Europe. He was glad the lecturer had stressed the point that India was a national unit, in spite of interested propaganda against the national unity of this country. "India was a national unit and would be one also. Commercial museums as pointed out by the lecturer, were useful aids in instilling ideas of patriotism and swadeshism. But voluntary effort alone would not enable them to make much headway. There must be Government support and control over economic planning and industrial development. Unles the Government of the country was theirs, no control over industrial development for their own benefit was possible. In India there must be a Government of the people by the people. That must first be secured. If that was done, they would have control over the industries and commerce of the country."

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INDIAN WORKERS FOR BRITAIN.

A Fine Speech by Mr. Ernest Bevin.

A comprehensive scheme for the industrialisation of India was described by Mr. Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labour, at Cardiff in Mail Week. The scheme involved bringing hundreds of Indian workmen to Britain for training, and their subsequent return to India armed with a knowledge of trade unions and other organisations.

Mr. Bevin spoke of welfare schemes, including medical services which he was setting up at all ports for merchant-seamen, and declared that he was endeavouring to obtain an international agreement so that similar medical and other services would be available throughout the world.

Referring particularly to Indian seamen, Mr. Bevin said, "I have created a special sub-committee to cater for Indian seamen. I am not going to allow them to be called lascars any more. They are Indian seamen, and if you get rid of the term lascar you will be rid of the conception that they are just cheap human fodder.

"I thought it the most desirable thing to propose to the India Office that as we have established gun training for Dominions, and were helping to establish training schools in the Dominions, we should create an organised force of skilled men for India.

"I have asked the Secretary of State for India in the Cabinet to allow me to bring several hundred Indians from workshops in their country to this country to be trained to live in the homes of our people. After this, they would be sent back again with the knowledge of trade unionism and other organisations in this country.

"This is a great precedent for the Indian races, and does, for the first time, extend real equality. The men will be paid the same pay as our own trainees from the Ministry of Labour, and their wives in India will be paid allowances by the Ministry according to the arrangements we are making. This is forging a new industrial link between the east and the west.

"I want to raise the conception of the standard of living in the East. If you do not do that, you cannot get an equilibrium in the West. We have decided to get instructors in this country—men, I hope, who will come from the trade union movement with a big outlook, to train hundreds of people from India. If India is to be industrialised, I would rather begin now to industrialise it with a good trade union conception from this country, than leave it and then have the job of trying to alter it afterwards!"

* * *

We applaud the above statement of the Rt. Hon'ble Ernest Bevin. It shows that some of British Labour's Leaders are men of vision and large public spirit.

The interpellations in Parliament on this subject had been read with resentment in this country. But Mr. Bevin's statement is excellent, and does him great credit. Its fulfilment will be awaited in this country with deep interest.

Editor.

THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK

"My experience has shown me that it is just as easy," said John D. Rockefeller to one of his Assistants, 'to turn a good man into a poor one, as it is to turn a poor man into a good one. Many of the most valued Assistants I have around me seemed to be unpromising material at first; and let me say Mr.— , that includes yourself. Take time to talk with those young fellows when you are alone. Talk to them about business, just as you would talk to me. Thirty minutes of that will put two years of steadiness into them. They will have something to think about. You will have men instead of employees. Rouse i n t e r e s t, and you enlist their interest, and the energy that interest never fails to produce. The future, not the past, is always the banner to float before young delinquents!

J. D. Rockefeller."

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TENETS OF WORLD RELIGIONS

THEIR UNDERLYING UNITY

At the Federation of Religions, conducted under the auspices of the Truth Seekers' Fraternity, Madras, fundamental principles of different religions were expounded by speakers belonging to the various faiths.

Prof. A. R. Wadia of the Mysore University, speaking on Zoroastrianism, said that the teachings of Zoroaster were based on the observance of purity in life in the physical, mental, moral and spiritual planes. God is essentially a God of righteousness and therefore the main emphasis was placed on ethics. The struggle between the forces of ignorance and knowledge, of light and darkness, of good and evil, was a tussle which was going on in all realms of matter, and the aim of all religions was to find a solution for the same. The individual element found in the religion founded by Zoroaster was the veneration of the forces of Nature. The worship of fire as the symbol of the power of God was the peculiar feature of this faith. Mr. Wadia said, in conclusion, that fundamentally there was no difference between the various religions. When they focussed their attention on the eternal verities of all religions, they would get a liberal outlook.

Mr. V. Chakkarai Chettiar, speaking of Christianity, said that Christianity was not a system of philosophy expounding some eternal verities. It was a way of life. The dominant note in Christianity was love, a steady and undying flame of devotion to Godhead and fellowmen. Jesus Christ brought the Gospel, which only meant good news. The good news was that by love they could bring the Kingdom of Heaven on earth. Christianity was not meant to save individual souls, but the soul of humanity. Christ by his supreme sacrifice at the Cross showed them the path to God-realisation.

Mr. Malang Ahmad Badsha said that there were no people on earth to whom God had not sent a prophet, to guide them in the path of God realisation. Civilisation developed from a stage of self-consciousness to a stage of cosmic consciousness. There was room in the world for different religions. The different tenets preached by the Prephet led to the realisation of the One God. Several texts from the Holy Quoran were quoted by the speaker to affirm the teachings of Islam, of the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man, and to show that the One God could be realised in different ways. He said that revelation was an essential part of religion and the Holy Quoran was a book of revelations.

Mr. N. Sriram of the Theosophical Society said that they must work for a world order in which all people would be enabled to live their own lives according to their own ideas, while still believing in the common brotherhood of man. Every faith had its own treasures to contribute to the riches of the world, and the greatest constructive step one should take was to establish the new world order. The fundamental object of the Theosophical Society was the establishment of a nucleus of universal brotherhood, without any distinction of caste, creed or colour. The world would, indeed, be a dull place if there was uniformity of thought and belief. Theosophy was not a particular body of doctrines and ideas but a search for Truth, and everyone was at liberty to find the truth according to his own bent of mind. It believed that all the religions were facets of the one Divine Wisdom. It was scientific in its outlook and it sought to find a religion which would be an ally to science and which would suit the altered conditions in the world. The other objects of the Society, namely, a comparative study of the different religions and the investigation of the hidden forces of Nature and the powers latent in man, were there to aid man in his search for truth.

Mr. Sriram wished that such conferences which promoted mutual understanding, and created an atmosphere conducive to the establishment of amity and brotherhood among people belonging to different faiths, were held at frequent intervals.

Mr. Chakravarti, speaking on Jainism, said that great impetus had been given to the fundamental principle of Jainism, namely *ahimsa*, by the political teachings of Mahatma Gandhi. Jainism arose as a protest against priestcraft and vedic ritualism. It was as old as the Vedas. The lecturer said that though Buddhism was also associated with the doctrine of *ahimsa*, unfortunately the latter day Buddhists forgot the true implications of the doctrine and introduced certain practices which went against the doctrine.

Proceeding, the lecturer repudiated the suggestion that the doctrine of *ahimsa* had been the bane of India's political progress. The most glorious periods in Indian history had been the periods in which kings like Asoka and Sri Harsha ruled, and they were all followers of the Jain faith. The speaker was of the opinion that it was only 'political prejudice and historical ignorance' that made people say that the doctrine of *ahimsa* was the bane of India's progress. The docrine offered the elixir of life and a satisfactory solution to the world problems, spiritual and political. The country ought to be proud of the fact that Mahatma Gandhi would be the world teacher very soon.

The lecturer then explained the tenets of Jainism.

Dr. Kirpal Singh spoke about Sikhism. He said that according to that faith the aim of life was not to seek paradise or heaven but to live in such a way as to see God and to love Him. Singing and meditation were the only methods of knowing Him. Service to fellowmen was a duty imposed on all persons. The lecturer then referred to the religious organisation of the Sikhs.

Dewan Bahadur K. S. Ramaswami Sastriar said that the essential element of Hinduism was Dhrama. It also laid great emphasis on service to fellowmen. But during the ages, Hinduism had received many accretions which must be cut away. The time had come for a re-synthesis of Hinduism freed from narrow doctrinism and sectarianism. Hinduism must also have a missionary spirit and must try to prevent proselytisation.

Mr. V. R. Thamodar Mudaliar spoke on Buddhism. He said that the system propounded by Gouthama Buddha was devoid of any theology, and emphasised that salvation lay only through individual effort. Misery and suffering were the result of incomplete develoment of man and his inability to understand his surroundings. Everything in nature was in a state of perpetual activity and there was nothing permanent. The gospel of Buddha was a faith devoid of all dogmatism. The annihilation of hatred and ignorance would lead to self-realisation.

Mr. P. Ramaswami spoke on Brahmoism. He said that the message of the Brahma Samaj was that man should make himself the vehicle of God's love. Unstinted devotion to the Suprem Being and complete self-surrender, were the paths to God-realisation.

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RT. HON'BLE J. H. THOMAS

FROM BRASS POLISHER TO CABINET MINISTER

We all know of the Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, Privy Councillor, Cabinet Minister, speaker at public functions, whom Low, the cartoonist, has mischievously dubbed "The Rt. Hon. Dress Suit." We forget, many of us—the poor Welsh lad whose rise to such eminence is one of the romances of our time.

"JIMMY" THOMAS was born in George Street. New Port, Mon in 1874. When a few weeks old he lost his father and was placed in the care of a grandmother, who supported him and herself with money earned at the wash-tub. As a school-boy, however, he showed sufficient promise for a local woman whose Bible class he attended to say of him, prophetically: "His abilities are such that one day he will become a statesman."

At the age of nine he took a part-time job sweeping floors, cleaning windows, and polishing brasses for a local chemist, starting at seven in the morning, finishing about nine at night, and attending school in between.

A GHOST IN WHITE FLANNELS

Mr. Basil Fuller relates in a well-written "Life Story of the Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas" (Stanley Paul, 12s. 6d.), that one day a stranger asked Young Jimmy why he worked so hard. "Because I want my brasses to be the brightest in Newport," he answered "How much do you get a week?" he was asked. "Four shillings," he replied. "Right," said the man, "when you feel that you would like a change call at this address," handing him a card, "and clean my brasses for six shillings a week."

Later in life, a friend, recalling those days remarked: "You might have thought success itself depended on the polish." "And so it did, in a way," said Mr. Thomas. "By training me to work thoroughly, those brasses will help to put me into Parliament."

At fifteen, Thomas wanted to be an engine-driver, but before he could become even a cleaner, he had to serve as "call-boy" for railway workers, knocking them up in the early hours. Once in the dark he was scared by a "ghost" which proved to be a drunken man who had donned white flannels and a sports coat for an evening's amusement. The Mr. Thomas we know often recalls that moment when he leaves the House in the small hours and crosses Parliament Square.

He educated himself chiefly by diligent reading in the local public library.

When still a youth, he organized his first strike-over nothing more sensational than the reduction of the ration of tallow issued daily to each cleaner from three to two ounces, and headed a deputation, nicknamed "the tallow brigade"- to the Superintendent's office. The obstinate young "engine-wiper" got his point.

At eighteen he became a fireman: wage, eighteen shillings. He also began to play a part in the Union's affairs. At twenty-three he attended his first Trades union Congress; at twenty-four, he attended the general meeting of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants at Leeds as the youngest delegate.

This year, too, 1898, he married his former school friend, Agnes Hill, the daughter of a sailor lost in an explosion at sea, and settled in a two-roomed home. His wage then was twenty-four shillings, supplemented occasionally by five-shilling fees for propaganda lectures. In later years he could say of his homely helpmeet, who was a servant girl when he married her: "A few nights ago she stood alongside the Queen at a Court reception, and she held her own with all the rest!"

After marriage and the arrival of children, the resolute "Jimmy" went steadily ahead. At Swindon he won a seat on the municipal Council from his own superintendent. He became president of the Trades Council, and at twenty-nine was elected president of the executive committee of his Society, polling 16000 more votes than the other ten candidates combined. Later he became Assistant General Secretary.

And in this *role* he tackled his first big job, the railway strike of 1911, when there was rioting and bloodshed in Liverpool and other centres, and Waterloo Station became a camp at night with soldiers sleeping on the platforms.

"IT'S ONLY JIMMY"

Thomas stood out for what is now a routine principle, the recognition of the Union; and in the end it was conceded.

In this dispute he emerged as a first-rate speaker and leader. But even he, then, could have had little conception of the power he would become. In his wildest dreams he could not have anticipated that one day he would jest with the King.

During the 1926 General Strike, he was invited to Buckingham Palace. "At the end of the talk, His Majesty remarked, a little sadly: 'Oh, well, Thomas, if the worst happens I suppose all this, indicating with a gesture the Palace and the grounds without, 'will vanish.' A smile spread over Thomas's face as he replied: 'Oh, if it comes to that. Sir, you and me will bunk together.'"

Mr. Thomas never forgets his humble origins, why should he, since they bring him only the more honour? The first time he visited the Colonial Office as Secretary of State, he himself relates, he asked the doorkeeper to direct him to the Colonial Secretary's room. There was some hesitation, so had to explain that he *was* the colonial Secretary. The doorkeeper thereupon turned to his colleague and said: "Poor bloke! Another shell-shock case!"

On another occasion, Mr. Thomas says: "I took a taxi to the Treasury and was about to open the door when an attendant rushed forward and said, 'It's all right, my lord,' The taxi-driver loooked round and said, 'Lord be damned! It's only Jimmy Thomas!'"

The Rt. Hon. Dress Suit is still, at heart, Jimmy Thomas of Newport, Mon., B. P. (Brass Polisher)!

* *

There is much in the above that should serve as an inspiration to Indian aspirants. It might interest our readers to know that the Mr. J. H. Thomas, who is Superintendent of Insurance, India Government, is possibly a son of this remarkable personage. Ed.

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ENDING LAW'S DELAY

HIGH COURT'S INSTRUCTIONS TO MAGISTRATES

In its campaign against law's delay, the High Court has issued instructions to Sessions Judges, District Magistrates and all other Magistrates that when complaint of offence is received, they should, unless the names and addresses of the complainant's witnesses are given in the complaint, ascertain from the complainant, when taking his sworn statement, who his witnesses are and where they live and should record that information.

FIRST HEARING

Then, if he sees no reason to proceed under Section 702 or Section 203 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Magistrate should at once fix a day for the first hearing of the case and immediately issue process for the appearance on that day both of the accused person and also of the comlainant's witnesses, unless the complainant undertakes to produce his witnesses or unless in a summons case the Magistrate thinks fit to require the complainant to deposit the expenses of any witness and to allow the complainant a short time for doing so without altering the date fixed for hearing.

AT ONCE FIX A DATE

Similarly, if a Magistrate takes cognizance of an offence on a Police report, he should at once fix a date for hearing and issue processes for the appearance of both the accused person and the prosecution witnesses on that day, unless they are produced before him by the Police with their report, or in respect of an accused person a warrant for his immediate arrest and production is issued.

When an accused person appears in accordance with process on the day fixed for hearing, no adjournment should be allowed in order that he may engage a pleader for his defence, as the summons or warrant issued for his appearance will have informed him of the nature of the case against him and have given him time to engage a pleader, if he wishes to do so.

PRACTICE HITHERTO

The practice hitherto was that when a Magistrate took cognizance of a case on a complaint, he did not fix a day at once for hearing the case; nor did he issue processes for the appearance of the accused person and the prosecution witnesses for that day. He first issued process for the appearance of the accused person and only after he had appeared, fixed a date for the hearing of the case and the appearance of prosecution witnesses. That not only wastes time but it is unnecessarily harassing to the person accused, who is brought before the Court on an occasion when no progress can be made in the case against him.

*

This is good as far as it goes. In civil cases the present conditions are awful! *Editor.*

BUSINESS CONDITIONS IN MYSORE

There was a perceptible improvement in the general business conditions in Mysore State during September 1940. There was an increase in the production of sugar, matches, gold, leather and pig-iron.

The total production of cotton piecegoods was 3,468,000 yards as against 3,937,000 yards in August 1940. All the cotton mills in the State worked up to capacity. Yarn spun in the mills totalled 2,117,000 lbs. as against 2,309,000 lbs. in August 1940.

Production of sugar in the State amounted to 3,620 tons as against 2,432 tons in the previous month.

The total quantity of matches produced in the State was 1,119 gross boxes as against 813 gross boxes in the previous month.

Bark tanned hides and skins produced in the large tanneries in Mysore State was 169,000 lbs. as against 203,000 lbs. in August last. The total quantity of chrome-tanned hides and skins during September 1940 was 34,767 lbs.

The gold mines of Kolar yielded gold to the value of Rs. 29,57,691 as against Rs. 21,23,811 in August 1940.

Pig-iron production totalled 2,308 tons as against 1,974 tons in the previous month. Production of iron castings amounted to 553 tons as against 857 tons in August last. Manufacture of steel ingots and finished steel sections amounted to 5,491 tons as against 6,811 tons in the previous month.

The demand and transactions in Charkha silk were good, the prices remaining steady. There was some improvement in the market for spun silk during September 1940.

The earnings of the State Railway amounted to Rs. 6,91,100 as against Rs. 5,78,500 in August 1940.

Electric power generated and consumed were 25,118,000 K. W. Hrs. and 19,406,744 K. W. Hrs. respectively, as against 21,217,200 K. W. Hrs. and 17,372,074 K. W. Hrs. in the previous month.

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THE LAWYER MURDER CASE.

In the above sensational case which has been before the public during the last few weeks, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Abdul Ghani delivered judgment, confirming the conviction and sentence of death passed on K. M. Narayana Reddy, Muniga and Rama, and dismissing the appeal preferred by the Crown against the acquittal of Mr. S. K. Venkatarangam, Advocate, and Munimaddura.

Mr. Mokshagundam Krishnamurthi, Advocate, was murdered on March 2 last, and in this connection, Narayana Reddy, Muniga, Rama and Munimaddura were charged with the offences of murder and abduction of Mr. Krishnamurthi with intent to murder, and, Mr. Venkatarangam was charged with the abetment of murder and abetment of abduction.

Mr. A. Sundararaja Rao, Additional Sessions Judge, found the first three accused guilty of murder of Mr. Krishnamurthi and sentenced them to the extreme penalty, and acquitted the other two.

THE JUDGMENT

In the course of the judgment, the Chief Justice observed that the trial judge was unwise in having allowed evidence on the question of the genuineness or otherwise of the will of Muninanjappa. The course adopted in the trial court was rather strange. The procedure adopted by the Public Prosecutor was both unwise and unjustified.

The Chief Justice also observed that in the trial court, a good deal of time was devoted to a consideration of the will. The real question against Mr. Venkatarangam was whether he took part in instigating Reddi to murder Krishnamurthi as was alleged. But this question was allowed to be almost obscured.

The Chief Justice discussed at length the motive for Reddi to murder Mr. Krishnamurthi and came to the conclusion that Reddi did want to remove Mr. Krishnamurthi from his path. The attachment of his car was only the last straw which infuriated him against the deceased who had been opposing Reddi's improper manoeuvres in the matter of establishing the validity of the will. There was ample evidence that Reddi fought shy of establishing the validity of the will. As regards the behaviour of Reddi after the death of Mr. Krishnamurthi, the Chief Justice said that it showed that he was callous and had deliberately planned everything.

The Chief Justice made adverse remarks against the conduct of Mr. S. K. Venkatarangam with regard to cases arising out of the will of Muninanjappa. Though the validity of the will was questioned and serious and violent allegations were made by Lakshamma, there was nothing to suggest that Mr. Venkatarangam ever made any attempt to get the will proved at an early date.

The Chief Justice referred at length to the scope of Section 417, Criminal Procedure Code, and observed that the rule adopted in Mysore regarding appeals by the Crown against acquittal was better followed in public interest.

Mr. Justice Abdul Ghani delivered a separate but concurring judgement.

* * *

[There the judicial chapter is ended. But the episode, from all considerations, is most deplorable. In the interests of social well-being, we trust some one will enquire whether the methods of legal practice in Bangalore are as well as they should be, or whether instances are forthcoming in which parties are driven to desperation by what Scott would call mercenary pettifogging. Ed.]

ANNOUNCEMENT

Subscribers to "Rationalist" will be allowed free of cost to make personal announcements in the paper in any one issue up to 4 lines, under the heads "wanted," "For sale," "Lost or Found."

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THE INDIAN STATES

MEETING OF MINISTERS

Matters concerning the status of Indian States' subjects, education and training of minor princes and of chiefs, and the question of legislation corresponding to the War Risk Insurance Ordinance in British India were considered at a meeting of the Committee of Ministers of Indian States in Bombay under the Chairmanship of the Rt. Hon. Sir Akbar Hydari, President of H. E. H the Nizam's Executive Council. There were present at the meeting 23 members out of a total of 33.

Among those who attended the meeting were: Rt. Hon. Sir Akbar Hydari (Hyderabad), Nawab Ali Yar Jung, Mr. K. A. H. Abbasi (Bhopal), Dewan Bahadur N. Gopalaswami Iyengar (Kashmir), Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetti (Cochin), Rajkumar Fate Singh (Limbdi), Raja Gyan Nath (Jaipur), Major C. W. L. Harvey (Alwar), Mr. G. Kaula (Jind), Khan Sahib P. D. Kothawala (Rajpipla), Sir V. T. Krishnamachari (Baroda), Nawab Sir Liaqat Hyat Khan (Patiala), Dewan Bahadur R. Subbayya Naidu (Cooch-Behar), Mr. K. C. Neogy (Mayurbhanj), Sardar Mohammad Khan (Junagad), Mr. M. C. Sharma (Tehri-Garhwal), Mr. K. K. Thakore (Nawnagar), Mr. Virbhadra Singhji (Dungarpur) and Sir Manubhai Mehta (Gwalior), Khan Bahadur Nabi Baksh (Bahawalpur), and Rai Bahadur H. B. Kotal (Janjira).

A Sub-committee, consisting of Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, Dewan Bahadur N. Gopalaswami Iyengar, Sir Manubhai Mehta, Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, and Mr. K. C. Neogy, was appointed to go into the question of legislation by States regarding War Risk Insurance. The Committee also considered certain aspects of the war situation in so far as they affected the States, as well as certain economic matters of common concern to the States arising from the war.

The question of representation of Indian States in the different bodies created at the Centre in connection with the war or the war efforts of India was also examined, and the unanimous conclusion was reached that there was need for adequate representation on all these bodies on some basis suited to the different States.

The Committee also unanimously resolved that in the absence of the War Advisory Council it was necessary for a body of experts representing the States to act as a *liaison* with the Commander-in-Chief in order to effect co-ordiuation in the matter of defence and supplies. Adequate and suitable representation of the States as members on the Standing Committee of the Empire Eastern Group Conference was specially emphasised. The Committee has in the meantime appointed an expert sub-committee for reporting within two months on matters connected with supplies and industries in Indian States affected or required by the war, and is contemplating certain steps for establishing contacts with the Supply Department of the Government of India for the purpose of effecting greater co-ordination in the matter.

The Committee also considered rules regarding boundary disputes, certain disabilities regarding the purchase of Reserve Bank shares, eligibilities of Indian State subjects in central services, Courts of arbitration for disputes with British India, maintenance of fencing by railways, right of quarrying stones and other materials for railway purposes in railway lines, and the proposed All-India Medical College at Delhi.

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"HELP BRITISH BLOCKADE."

Dr. Dalton's Appeal.

An appeal to the United States Administration and businessmen to help the British blockade was made by Mr. Hugh Dalton, Minister of Economic Warfare, broadcasting to North America. He suggested that they should refuse financial facilities to Britain's enemies in the United States. They could refuse to buy anything from them. This would deprive them of dollars which they might use for propaganda, spying and sabotage in America. They could immobilise all ships in American ports, deny facilities to neutral ships which we have publicly listed as likely blockade runners. "You could decline to ship by them or charter them. You could refuse to them throughout the world repairs and insurance. You could decline to trade with those firms in neutral countries which we have black-listed as friends of the enemy. Last and most important, you could extend and tighten your export controls, to ensure that no vital materials get through to the enemy. That is a tremendous weapon."

Dr. Dalton said that the war must last long, but the result was sure. Serious shortages of rubber, copper, ferro-alloys and textiles had been imposed on Germany and Italy. In a period measured not in years but months, the enemy's oil position would be one of growing scarcity.

Appealing for more bombing planes Dr. Dalton said, "We are not only defending liberty, we are bombing tyranny. If we are to have peace-aims later, we must have good bombers now. As soon as we have enough bombers, we shall bomb their war machine to pieces!"

[And we in India are helping you with bombers, Mr. Dalton! *Ed.*]

MYSORE BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

The question of providing finance required by the several large and medium scale industries by the starting of an Industrial Investment Corporation was discussed at a meeting of the reconstituted Board of Industries and Commerce which was held in Bangalore last week. It was resolved that at the present stage of industrial development and in view of the liberal and sympathetic economic policy pursued by Government by grant of various facilities, including subscription to the share capital of joint stock companies and granting loans in deserving cases, there was no need for such a Corporation to be started in Mysore. It was agreed that the present industrial policy of government would be much more useful in furthering the interests of industrial development in the country than the proposed Industrial Corporation.

It was also resolved that the Department of Industries and Commerce may consider the scheme for the manufacture of white cement on its merits and dispose of the application for facilities in this connection.

It was resolved that the Director of Industries may be requested to pursue the Apprenticeship Scheme by getting into touch with industrialists and persuading them to fall in with the scheme.

The schemes relating to the manufacture of Potash salts and Abrasive materials were considered worth pursuing and it was agreed that a recommendation may be made to Government to sanction the necessary facilities required for pushing through these schemes.

THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK

"Divisions in a State are a necessary consequence of freedom. And the practical question is not to dispense with party, but to make the most good of it. The contest must exist; but it may have something of generosity in it. And how is this to be? Not by the better kind of men abstaining from any attention to politics, or shunning party connections altogether. Staying away from a danger which in many instances it is their duty to face, would be but a poor way of keeping themselves safe. It would be a doubtful policy to encourage political indifference as a cure for the evils of party spirit.

The question, then, is how to regulate party-spirit. Like all other affections its tendency is to overspread the whole character. One who has nothing in his soul to resist it, or much that assimilates with its worst influences, is carried away by it to evil. But a good man will show the earnestness of his attachment to his party by his endeavour to elevate its character; and in the utmost heat of party contests, he will try to maintain a love of truth, and a regard for the charities of life.

Sir Arthur Helps"

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THE NEW ORDER

INDIA'S CONTRIBUTION

SIR AKBAR HYDARI'S APPEAL.

"A State of things must be brought about, in which mutual toleration is the law, an order in which many elements, racial, national, cultural, spiritual, can exist side by side and form a multiple unity; in such an order all these antipathies, hostilities, distrusts would die from lack of nourishment. That would be a true state of perfectly developed human civilisation, a true basis for the higher progress of the race," observed the Rt. Hon. Sir Akbar Hydari, in the course of a talk from the Delhi Broadcasting Station.

Sir Akbar proceeding said that, in this New Order, India, with her spiritual culture turned towards the highest aims of humanity would find her rightful place and would become one of the leaders of the human evolution, by the greatness of her ideals and the capacity of her peoples for the spiritualisation of life.

CULTURE OF THE EAST

Sir Akbar defined true culture as consisting in the pursuit of the high ideals of Truth, Good and Beauty for their own sake. Judged from this standard, they could say that in so far as modern civilisation had turned all its intellectual and scientific achievements to commercialism, soul-less materialism and to gross uses of vitalistic success, it was definitely inferior in culture to ancient Athens, to Italy of the Renaissance period, to ancient India of Asoka and Vikramaditya or medieaval India of Akbar and Shahjehan. He said that this spiritual turn was well illustrated in Art which was identical in its spiritual aim and principle with the rest of Asiatic culture in one of its most resplendent forms in India, the frescoes of Ajanta. While the European artist used his eye and hand to produce a colourable imitation of life and Nature and through it gave artistic expression to life-action, passion, emotion, etc., for their own sake and for an aesthetic delight in them, the Eastern artist knew something more that was behind these things. The highest business of his art was to disclose somethings of the Self, the Infinite, and the Divine.

It was often asserted, proceeded Sir Akbar, that the spiritual preoccupation of the Indian people was the cause of their failure in life and ultimate subjection to foreign rule. But the greatness of India in philosophy and literature, her long tradition of architecture, sculpture, painting, her history of making of empires and breaking of empires, all went to show that the people of India were not deficient in will and vital force. India could not bring about her political unification on account of the vastness of the country and the primitive means of communication, and that was why she was conquered, though not without a long and obstinate struggle. Now, with modern means of communication, India was rapidly becoming one in political life. An India, politically free and re-established in her spiritual culture, synthesised, as she conceived it, on new and larger lines, was destined to be a greater power in the general uplift of humanity.

NAZI BARBARISM

Sir Akbar dealt at length on the Nazi barbarism which represented the very antithesis of their spiritual civilisation and culture and did everything to undermine and destroy the spiritual possibilities of mankind. To understand the Nazi view of life and its menace, they should bear two psychological truths in mind. Firstly, the ego, in which they felt themselves as an independent entity fundamentally different from others, was not their real Self; in their true Self they were one with God and all humanity. "The fulfilment of the individual was not the utmost development of his egoistic intellect, vital force, physical well-being and the utmost satisfaction of his mental, emotional, and physical cravings, but the flowering of the Divine in him to its utmost capacity of wisdom, power, love and universality, and through this flowering his utmost realisation of all the possible beauty and delight of existence." The second truth which the individual had to grasp was that he was not only himself but was one with all his kind. "Every time the society crushes or effaces the individual, it is inflicting a wound on itself and depriving its own life of priceless sources of stimulation and growth. The individual too cannot flourish by himself, for the collectivity in his source and stock and its depression strikes eventually at his own source."

These truths applied not only to the individual but to the nation, and the Nazi view of life which was exactly the reverse could be summed up thus: "Since the individual was only a cell of the collectivity, his life must be entirely subservient to the efficient life of the nation. This German cult of the State and the annihilation of the individual had been adopted by the Totalitarians. The service of the State and the community was the only absolute rule of morality. In relation to other States, the effective law was that of brute force. Since the survival of the best was the highest good of mankind and the survival of the best was secured by the elimination of the unfit and the assimilation of the less fit, the conquest of the world by German culture was the straight path to human progress."

NEED FOR WORLD UNION

If culture signified sweetness and light, Sir Akbar continued, Nazi *Kultur* signified bitterness and darkness. To protect humanity against the aggression of this sort of barbarism and secure peace and order in a world in which cultural and spiritual values could flourish and man could have the utmost realisation of the full duty and delight of existence, it was necessary to evolve an international authority or World Union which would prevent anarchy and war, just as peace and order was maintained within the borders of a country by its Government.

Sir Akbar quoted from an article from Sri Aurobindo's *Arya* during the last European war supporting a system of free and natural grouping under a World State, which would leave no room for internal discords, incompatibilities repression and revolt as between race and race or people and people, and concluded by saying that it was only such an Union that could protect culture and maintain peace in the world!

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The Rationalist.

Monday 9-12-40.

"INDIA AND THE GREATER WAR."

The title looks rather off-hand. It requires to be commented on, in order to be understood.

The Author, Mr. V. Sundaramurthy, a leading businessman of Bangalore, deserves congratulations on bringing out a presentable, readable, thought-provoking book. The style is brisk, vigorous, red-hot. The book is a Rembrandt picture of the present industrial conditions of India, and an indictment—not bitter, not scathing—but biting indictment of the alien and supercilious policy of the Government of India. It presents an eloquent plea for a Conference of Industrialists and financiers, to plan out the industrial development of the country on national lines, and strive to push them through without further delay. The opinions quoted indicate wide reading, and the arguments are marshalled in an impressive array.

A few of them will no doubt interest our readers. To start with, Sir Visweswaraya, Mysore's Number one citizen. Summing up the present plight of industries in India, he says:

"Great Britain wants India as a market for her manufactured products; so there is no incentive to the growth of industries in this country.

"Great Britain wants an investment market for her capital; so she feels she cannot let slip her financial control of India.

"Great Britain wants her markets secured. This security is assured by a huge army maintained at the cost of the Indian tax-payer but absolutely under British control.

"Against the railways and irrigation works already constructed, a huge debt is piled up, and over 40 per cent of this debt is held in England. The country's debt in 1900 was Rs. 307 crores. To-day it is in the neighbourhood of Rs. 1212 crores, of which Rs. 500 crores are held in England!"

In the author's own words, the defects of Indian economy are manifold, of which the following are a few:

Lack of a defined national economic policy: Perfunctory touch with public opinion: Almost all key-industries in the hands of non-nationals: Big hiatus between large-scale and cottage industries: Lack of a sound banking system: Unsympathetic and unhelpful transport policy; Unfriendly currency and money policy: No fiscal policy: Unsound finance in Central and Provincial Budgets: And Political dependence and the consequent drawbacks."

It is like a man ill in all his limbs!

The author quotes Ford: "One has only to go to other lands to see that the only slave left on earth is man minus the machine. We see men and women hauling wood and stone and water on their backs. We see artisans clumsily spending long hours and incredible toil for a paltry result. We see the tragic disproportion between laborious hand-culture of the soil and the meagre fruits thereof. We meet unbelievably narrow horizons, low standard of life, poverty always on the edge of disaster—these are the conditions where men have not learned the secrets of power and method,—the secrets of the machine."

The result is graphically summed up by Sir Mokshagundam: "Is it any wonder," he asks, "that the income of the average Indian should be the smallest among nations which have a civilised Government? Unemployment has grown to calamitous dimensions; death-rate is the highest known, and Indians live to only about half the age of the people of other progressive contries; production per capita from industries is the lowest; trade is the lowest; bank deposits are the lowest, and literacy also is at the lowest level imaginable. In every sphere of activity and prosperity it looks as though India is competing for the lowest place among the nations of the world!"

All this, the author holds, has to be changed with "meteoric rapidity." A new dynamic industrial policy is required, a systematic

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"INDIA AND THE GREATER WAR"
BY MR. V. SUNDARA MURTHY,
Printed by Higginbothams, BANGALORE,
pp. 54. Price Re 1—0—0.

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MESSAGE OF H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE GRACIOUSLY SENT TO THE FIRST CONFERENCE OF THE JOURNALISTS OF THE STATE

Held in Bangalore on the 1St December 1940.

"In sending my greetings to the President and members of the Conference of journalists of the Mysore State, I recall with pleasure the inauguration of the Association in 1932 by my dear father. Journalists of Mysore, yours is a noble profession and you have done great service to the public in the past. Conscious as I am of the fact that in the discharge of the responsible duties that devolve on you, you are animated by high and honourable ideals, I have every reason to hope that you will render in the future even greater service to the people and the State. One writer calls the Press the "People's University", and another the "World's Cyclopaedia of Life"; it is in fact an important educator of mankind, and in its direction the essential principle to be borne in mind is that the truth in all its simplicity and fulness should prevail.

I wish the first session of the Conference every success!

JAYA CHAMARAJA WADIYAR."

regimentation of resources; a cheap money policy, a liberal fiscal policy, an oriented transport policy, and all that.

How to get at these should be considered by an urgent Conference of industrialists. That much we think, is in the author's own hands. He can have a Conference of Industrialists easily. The further achievements will be in God's hands. The rock upon which the National Planning Committee has floundered, Sir Visweswaraya has floundered. Mr Walchand Hirachand has floundered, the political-rock, is still intact. But the War and its disasters, the subsequent Peace and its reshufflings, might bring about changes of which we do not yet dream! The world is in the melting pot! Neither Cheerio, nor Nosterdamus have pictured clearly how India will come out of it transfigured! Transfigured she will certainly be! With that prospect, we would encourage the author, with his eathusiasm, to set his shoulders to the spade work, and go ahead! *Editor.*

MYSORE STATE WAR FUND

The following collections by the Mysore District Deputy Commissioner for the State War Fund up to the 3rd instant, are reported.

1.	Donations received at the District Office	7653— 1—6
2.	Nanjangud Taluk	4391— 6—0
3.	Chamarajanagar Taluk	2575— 6—0
4.	Krishnarajanagar „	2230— 0—6
5.	Mysore „	1296— 0—0
6.	Hunsur	2101— 9—6
7.	Gundlupet	2718—15—4
8.	T. Narasipur	1554— 5—2
9.	Heggadadevankote	727— 4—0
10.	Periyapatna Sub Taluk	2184— 6—0
11.	Yelandur „	1011— 9—2
	Grand Total ...	28422—15—2

* *

We thank the Donors for their generous contributions. Ed.

VICEROY'S WAR PURPOSES FUND

£ 500,000 TO BUY WAR PLANES

Subscriptions to H. E. the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund on October 15 totalled Rs. 2,29,97,000; and to St. Dunstan's Section of the Fund, Rs. 4,24,000.

Payments made from the Fund in India totalled Rs. 22,56,000, and included Rs. 3,51,000 for the Central Joint War Committee of the Indian Red Cross and St. John Ambulance Association; Rs. 4,27,000 for the Amenities for Troops Fund; Rs. 13,78,000 for Defence Services Estimates; and Rs. 1,00,000 for ambulances.

Payments made in England totalled £. 799,230 (or Rs 1,06,400). These included £ 482,300 for the purchase of aircraft; £ 95200 for the relief of air raid victims; £ 53,700 in aid of the British Defence Budget; £ 48,500 for King George's Fund for Sailors; £ 34,600 for St Dunstan's Hostel: £ 19,600 for the purchase of motor ambulances; £ 17,400 for the British Red Cross Society! £. 15,000 to the Secretary of State for India for the welfare of Allied troops in the United Kingdom, £ 8,100 for the Royal Navy; £ 7,700 for the Indian Comforts Fund in London; £ 7,500 for French refugees; £ 3,700 for the Polish Relief Committee; £ 1.200 for the Overseas Tobacco Fund; £ 1,000 for the Toc H. War Service Fund; £ 1,000 to the British Sailors' Society; £ 1,000 to the Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association in London; £ 880 for the evacuation of Children; £ 500 for the Sea War Library Service; and £ 350 to the Chief Secretary of the Church Army in London.

The total payments already made from the War Purposes Fund are Rs. 1,29,12,400, (Rs. 22,56,000 in India and Rs. 1,06,56,400 in England).

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CRETE — HER PRESENT PLIGHT AND HER PAST GLORY

MR. P. P. SARADHI, B.A., B.L.,
RTD, SUB-JUDGE, MADRAS,

The successive victories of the Greeks and the R. A. F. attacks on the Italian bases in Albania, have been made possible by Crete offering an excellent basis for British operations. The future historian would write a Saga of the Pindus Region Battle. The crisis has welded all the Grecians into a solid phalanx. Every one is a hero. But the most thrilling aspect at the present plight is the offer of Creton women, to raise an "Amazonian Regiment" to drive out the Italian aggressors.

We are told that in the heart of Creton mountains lies the plain of Lassithi which is the legendary birth-place of God Zeus, and the present home of the hardiest Creton warriors, some of whom are already fighting for Greece. The women folk of these villages want also to fight. They are famed for beauty and perfect features.

Crete was the home of an ancient civilisation. It covers only 3330 Square miles, long and narrow. Its interior is mountainous, the famous "Ida" being one of its peaks, (8000 ft).

Even before 2000 B. C. the inhabitants of Crete were living in a state of order and comfort and had obtained a high degree of development in Art-culture. Creton civilisation centred round Cnossus, and the excavations around this region revealed the beauties of their civilisation. As Greece rose to importance, this civilisation declined.

Later on Crete was part of Roman Empire. It was under the Turks for about two and a half centuries after which it was given to Greece. The population is only 3,36,000.

Civilisation called Myceanean was introduced into Greece by the Cretons who conquered and colonised Boeatia and Peloponnesus in 1600 B. C. Crete is famed for bronze culture and her monuments are still revealed by present archeologists. Great palaces existed in Cnossus and Phaestus. The former was destroyed but soon it was rebuilt on a grander scale. Not having fortified any of these cities, the sea kings relied on their fleet alone. The walls of these magnificent palaces were painted with pictures of Zeus, the Creton God holding a double axe.

Hot baths, drainage by pipes, storage jars as perfect as those used in the present day have been discovered. Indeed we find in these pictures of women "flounced skirts, tight bodices and puffed sleeves". Writing consisting of straight or curved lines, somewhat similar to our present day short-hand was in vogue. Nobody has till now been able to decipher it. Grecian Law-givers like Solon and Lycurgus owe their knowledge of institutions to Egyptians, Ionians and Cretons. The Spartans regarded Crete as the real source of their peculiar institutions. Historians assert that the institutions in Crete were introduced en-block by Lycurgus into Greece.

The mountainous country is cut by deep and precipitous ravines in which snow remains throughout the year. However there are fertile plateaus. The climate is mild and salubrious and is one of the best in Europe.

In the Homeric age there were over 100 flourishing towns. Now there are only three. The excavations at Cnossus, the ancient capital, reveal most wonderful architecture, (comparable to the one in Mohanja Daro and Harappa). Evan's excavations revealed not merely a big palace but also enamel work and inlays of high artistic excellence, a gaming-table of gold-plated ivory with crystal plaque set in silver and blue enamel, and ivory figure of exquisite workmanship, a stage of civilisation say of 2000 to 3000 B. C. Some terrible catastrophy overwhelmed this great civilisation probably from the sea. Thereafter there was the Dorian migration from Greece from which blow it never recovered.

The position of Crete wedged in between three continents would naturally be the scene of future wars. It is the stepping stone by which the culture of Lower Nile should be brought into the Greek mainland.

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[*DURING THE WEEK*]

RETROCESSION OF BANGALORE

Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan of Mysore, received a deputation at the Secretariat from the Bangalore Trades' Association and Bangalore Commercial Association. The deputationists urged on the attention of the Government of Mysore that when Retrocession of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, became an accomplished fact, trade interests should be safeguarded by giving them representation not only in the Representative Assembly but also in the Legislative Council. Mr. Elliot Miller was the spokesman for the Trades' Association, while Mr. Harvey was the spokesman for the Commercial Association.

The Dewan gave an indication, it is understood, that their request would be complied with either by election through the two associations or by nomination.

* *

Ask and it shall be given, as the scripture says!

Editor.

JOG FALLS PROJECT

A meeting of the Hydro-Electric Committee was held under the presidency of Mr. N. Madhava Rao, First Member of Council. Major Sir Henry Howard, Adviser to the Mysore Government in regard to the Jog Falls Hydro-Electric Scheme, was present.

It is understood that the question of putting a new power line to Bhadravathi to feed the new electric furnaces to be installed for the manufacture of high grade steel was discussed by the Committee. The Chief Electrical Engineer had submitted a scheme for putting up this line from Mysore, costing about Rs. 20 lakhs.

SECOND MEMBER'S TOUR

Rajamantrapravina K. V. Anantaraman, Second Member of Council, arrived in Shimoga after visiting Chitaldrug, and passed through Umblebyle, Narasimharajpur, Koppa, and paid a courtesy visit to Hariharpur Mutt where he had a welcome. The young Swamiji blessed the Second Member and said that the well-being of the ancient Mutt was with the Government. The Member also heard representations from the Mutt authorities and promised to consider them sympathetically. Then Mr. K. V. Anantaraman reached Sringeri accompanied by the Deputy Commissioner and other Officers. After worship at the temple and conversation with Senior and Junior Jagadgurus, he motored to Kigga where a large number of landholders prayed for remission of assessment owing to failure of crops due to heavy rains. The Member expressed his sympathy with the ryots and said that the Government would examine their case with sympathy.

PERSONNEL AND TERM OF NIZAM'S COUNCIL

"The Working Committee of the Central Majlisi Ittehad-ul Muslimeen met in secret session under the presidentship of Nawab Bahadur Yarjung Bahadur, and passed a resolution requesting the H. E. H. the Nizam that no extension in service be granted to any member of the present Executive Council and that in place of those who are to retire, such ministers be chosen as have before them a constructive programme of public welfare and that hereafter no minister be appointed for a term of more than five years, so that the Council might consist of men of vision and insight, capable of moving with the times and intent on progress and service of the people and Ruler.

The Majlis expressed its opinion that it is not possible to effect the reform and improvement in the administration until and unless such changes are made in the composition of the Executive Council as should give satisfaction to the people of the Dominions."

* *

Evidently the minority community in His Exalted Highness's Dominions is allowed a great deal of liberty while the masses are to remain with bated breath! Ed.

BEVIN TRAINING SCHEME

Further details regarding Mr. Bevin's training scheme reveal that the first hundred candidates for selection to proceed to Britain will be allotted in the following manner.

Bengal, Bombay and Madras 18 each; United Provinces 16; Punjab 12; Bihar 10; and Central Provinces 8.

For purpose of selection Assam is included in Bengal, Orissa in Bihar, and Sind and Frontier Province in the Punjab. So far as Indian States are concerned Mysore, Cochin, Travancore and the eastern districts of Hyderabad will be grouped with Madras while the western districts of Hyderabad will be added on to Bombay.

The selection of candidates will be made by the National Service Labour Tribunal in consultation with the regional inspectors of technical training and large industrial employers, including railway administrations. On return to India, the trainees will be at the disposal of the National Service Labour Tribunal concerned which will decide how best their services can be utilised though no guarantee of employment can be given.

* *

If we may make a suggestion, out of the places allotted to the Madras Presidency, Cochin should have 1, Travancore 2, Mysore 3, and Eastern Hyderabad 3.

Let us see how those in power will work it out! Ed.

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SOME NOTABLE BOOKS.

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Professor G. KASTURI IYENGAR, M.A.

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SEVENTH BIGGEST INDUSTRY

THE FILM

Today the film industry in India employs over 40,000 people in its different branches. Over 17 crores of rupees have been so far invested. We have over 1,300 cinemas spread over the country, including touring cinemas, and over 40 regular film-producing companies. Every year the Indian film industry requires raw films worth over 40 lakhs of rupees. The machinery and accessories we buy from foreigners every year cost us about 20 lakhs of rupees. And with all this material, our film industry produces about 200 films per year. The industry spends every year on these pictures Rs. 20,000,000 at the average rate of Rs. 1,00,000 per picture.

These facts about the Indian film industry were given by Khan Bahadur G. A. Dossani in an interesting lecture before the Rotary Club at Jamshedpur.

HALF A CRORE AS TAX

It is assumed, he stated, that the Indian film industry has been giving to the Government nearly half-a-crore of rupees every year by way of taxes and duties. Since 1929 up to now the Government must have received over 5 crores of rupees from the Indian film industry.

As against this revenue during all these years, the Government has spent exactly Rs. 1,93,900 in appointing the Cinematograph Enquiry Committee in 1927, the report and recommendations of which Committee have been shelved.

SEVENTH IN IMPORTANCE

In addition to all these taxes and payments to public utility concerns such as the Railways and the Electric Companies and minor taxes to the local bodies like the municipalities and the Local Boards, the Indian film industry pays out nearly 45 lakshs of rupees per year to the newspapers on advertising alone.

And just because of this, the Indian film industry ranks seventh in importance and is considered a key industry.

Pointing out how in Italy, Russia, and even in the United Kingdom, Acts have been passed to provide protection to the film industry, the speaker said:

As far back as March 1933 during a debate on the film industry in the Central Legislative Assembly at Delhi, the Hon'ble Sir Frank Noyce, Member for Commerce and Industry, assured the House that the Government were prepared to treat the film industry as a whole, much in the same way as the broadcasting industry.

Seven years have passed and nothing has been done.

THE OTHER PICTURE

On the other hand, when the Government of India took charge of the radio industry in 1932, they earmarked Rs. 40,00,000 for initial investment. On examination of the figures available, the Government of India, by way of import duties (Customs), obtained a total of Rs. 77,83,206 in eight years, and out of this revenue, Rs. 46,36,844 have been spent as annual recurring expenses.

If the figures of revenue from broadcasting are compared with the corresponding figures of revenue Government received by way of import duties on raw and exposed films only, apart from other sources, a revenue of Rs. 92,90,390 during the same period of eight years was received.

In other words, contribution from the film industry for the same period represents a total of Rs. 15,07,184 more. It is therefore surprising that in spite of such a good revenue from the film industry, the Government have not spent a single pie on it.

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"VENICE OF THE EAST"

SIR ALBION BANERJI ON FUTURE OF COCHIN

Sir Albion Rajkumar Banerji, former Dewan of Cochin and Mysore was presented with a civic address by the Ernakulam Municipality wherein tributes were paid to his administration 25 years ago.

Replying Sir Albion said that what little he had done was only as a humble instrument of that illustrious ruler of Cochin whom he had served.

Speaking of Cochin's future, he said they were undergoing what might be described as the pains of a new birth. Cochin was financially sound and with the harbour in close proximity in the region of their beautiful backwaters, Cochin had every prospect of being "The Venice of the East", in the truest sense of the word. Cochin with the exception of certain parts of Belgium and Saxony, was the most populous area on earth but Cochin's metropolis had not been laid out to anything like the same extent as the capitals of other States.

Sir Albion added that apart from all future possibilities regarding the strategical advantages both from the point of view of the defence of India as a whole and from the point of view of a bigger place for Cochin in a wider sphere, they had to remember that Ernakulam was the administrative capital of His Highness's territories, irrespective of the fact where the central harbour was located. He visualised a time when Ernakulam would have to face many new problems such as educational expansion of its growing masses, public health, transport, social service and industrial and commercial development.

He was greatly impressed, Sir Albion added, with the genuine and unmistakable sense of true affection Cochin had evinced towards him and their regard for his services. He wished Cochin all prosperity in the years to come.

* *

ALL-INDIA KSHATRIYA CONFERENCE

A clarion call to the Kshatriyas to defend the cherished principle of human liberty by rallying round the banner of Great Britain at this most crucial period in human history, was sounded by His Highness the Maharaja of Dewas (Junior) in the course of his presidential address at the All-India Kshatriya Conference held in Baseri, in Dholpur State. Enunciating the issues at stake, which, he said, admitted of repetition time without number, His Highness recalled the epic battle waged 3,000 years ago to vindicate the cause of righteousness as against that of brute force, which seemed once again to hold sway, though temporarily. His Highness had not the least doubt that Kshatriyas would once again rise to the occasion.

His Highness the Maharaja Rana of Dholpur. inaugurating the Conference, recalled the traditions of chivalry of Kshatriyas, who, in ages past had counted no sacrifice too great to defend the principles dear to their hearts. The cause of Great Britain, he stressed, was the cause of human civilization and as such rightfully the cause of Indians themselves, who prized the grandeur of the human spirit more than anything else.

The Conference was largely attended by Kshatriyas from the neighbouring States of Rajputana and leading jagirdars of Gwalior, Bharatpur and other States, including notables from U. P.

* *

EDUCATION OF GIRLS

SANDUR RANI'S APPEAL AT BELLARY.

"It is the pride of the Indian woman that she has preserved the Hindu religion and Hindu culture in spite of the many foreign influences right from the time of Alexander the Great. I would take this opportunity of appealing to the All-India Women's Conference to take the question of compulsory education for girls in right earnest."

These observations were made by Her Highness the Rani Saheba of Sandur State in the course of her presidential address to the Ladies' Conference, in the local Wardlaw Hall.

The Conference was held under the auspices of the local branch of the Women's Association.

Introducing the Rani Saheba to the gathering, Mrs. Sathe, wife of Mr. Sathe, Conservator of Forests, paid a tribute to the Rani Saheba for personally helping the Ruler of Sandur in all the State matters. Hailing from a well-known Maharatta family and educated in England, the Rani Saheba, she said, had travelled widely abroad and took keen interest in the women's movement. Mrs. Sathe then garlanded the Rani Saheba amidst cheers.

The Rani Saheba in her address, *inter alia*, said, "Not in the distant past we find that our ancestors and yours in the Ceded Districts were under the same Ruler, the famous Raja Murar Rao of Gooty, the ancestor of the Ruling House of Sandur. But for the Indian women I am afraid our country would have lost much of its ancient traditions and culture which a nation most values. Let us preserve and carry forward our ancient traditions and culture and let us see that every girl is educated."

Advocating compulsory education of girls, she said that it was more necessary than for boys. She expressed the hope that in Sandur such compulsion would be enforced "in due course."

Adverting then to the uplift of the depressed classes, she touched on the utilitarian and humanitarian gains resulting from the reclamation of them into the Hindu fold. Concluding, she urged the women to lend full support in the British war effort.

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IN BUSINESS 50 YEARS

SIR NESS WADIA

Sir Ness Wadia, Well-known industrialist and philanthropist, celebrated his 50th year in the business of the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, of which he has been Chairman for the last 35 years.

Those who have heard only of the solid, steady, continuous success of this businessman do not associate romance with him. Yet romance it has been from the time that Ness Wadia, a lad of 18, began his apprenticeship in a Bombay mill in the year 1890, until now when his name is of the biggest in the country's industrial world. A pioneer of the modern textile industry, he never loses touch with every branch of the huge company of which he is Director, and which is a reflection of his energy, vital personality and the methods of his own life.

Asked in an interview how he would celebrate his Golden Jubilee on Monday, he said:

" If it were left to me I would do nothing but follow my routine, but the staff are determined to present me with an address, as it is, and the directors, I believe, threaten me with a dinner."

That is typical of the reserve which has always characterised Sir Ness, who dislikes pomp and pageantry and avoids social life as much as possible.

" My chief preoccupation, I'm afraid," he remarked, " is my work—the welfare of my company. It continues to be my baby on whom I concentrate as I have done all these years. "

Sir Ness has turned down many a proposal to take up directorships and agencies outside his concern for the simple reason that he feels he may not do justice to his own.

As Sir Ness Wadia's riches increased so did his philanthropy. In recognition of his public services and philanthropy he received the honour of C.I.E. in 1918 and K.B.E. in 1926. In the cause of the war he has also stretched out a liberal hand, and among his contributions is a sum of a lakh of rupees in interest-free war bonds.

T. N. AND Q. BANK

DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.

TRAVANCORE DECISION

The full Bench of the Travancore High Court, delivered different but concurring judgments on the petition praying that the Quilon District Court and Madras High Court might co-operate with each other in the matter of distribution of assets among all creditors, exchanging the list of creditors as settled by the respective courts from time to time to effectuate equal distribution of assets collected among creditors of the Branches.

THE JUDGMENT

Mr. Justice Nokes said that the exact scope of the co-operation desired in this case was ill-defined. " Yet we do not wish to strangle at the birth a proposal designed to assist thousands of persons adversely affected by the failure of this company. We are not convinced that the difficulties are insuperable. In view of the fact that the learned Judge of Madras had given petitioners leave to make the appiication, it may be assumed that the Court considers itself bound by international comity to act in conjunction with other courts, but a different view might be held on the appeal either as to the existence of obligation or its scope. We do not attach any importance to the argument that the Madras Courts are unwilling to co-operate. The argument that, if Travancore and British India co-operated there would be no necessity to obtain the views of other jurisdictions could not be agreed to, because it appears to be a sacrifice of justice for expediency".

Proceeding, Mr. Justice Nokes said: "We have already indicated that we wish to take no step which could jeopardise the interests of persons affected by liquidation. We accordingly direct the District Court of Quilon to await not longer than three months from the date of this judgment further petition by any interested person showing whether all jurisdictions concerned are prepared to act in conjunction, setting out in precise terms the scope of any proposed common action. In the meantime, it is advisable that no further dividend should be declared or paid. We cannot further postpone payment of the creditors who had proved or may prove in Travancore. Under these circumstances, the order of the lower court will stand subject to any subsequent order which it may pass on any further petitions within the time limit. This matter is accordingly remanded." The other two Judges concurred.

* *

We appreciate the judgement of the Travancore High Court, and draw the attention of the sufferers in Mysore to take prompt action in the matter. Our Governant, of course, has not the least interest in it. Ed.

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The Rationalist.

Monday 16-12-40.

RELIGIONS GUILTY!

The Arch-bishop of Bombay, speaking before a Muslim students' gathering, and asked whether Christianity had failed in Europe, said that Christians had failed, not Christianity. Mr. K. Natarajan, who presided, said that "it was not Christianity alone which had failed, but every religion on earth had failed!" Glibly he said, "Religions must now plead guilty!"

This modern old Portia has found religions guilty! Science is acquitted, Democracy is acquitted, Imperialism is acquitted, Man is acquitted; but Religions are found guilty! Let us make a colossal effigy of it, and burn it on Chowpatty sands! Let there be no mausoleum for it, and let nobody put a wreath on it!

Christianity has failed; because Hitler is trying to make a hell of Europe, and Churchill is trying to set up the world against him! Mahommadanism has failed; because the Afridis are trying to abduct Hindus from Bannu, marauders are trying to murder Hindus in Sindh, and Mr. Jinna is seeking to grab everything for his own followers! Shintoism has failed; because Japan is trying to over-run China and make havoc of a peaceful race! And Hinduism has failed; because it has not established sex-equality, caste-equality, and wealth-equality! Fine conclusions indeed, to be arrived at by a sage thinker who has been speaking and thinking for the public for fifty years!

Religions guilty! That must have been the premise on which Mr. Natarajan based his editorial career 50 years ago. And after 50 years of his "Indian Social Reformer," he finds the world just the same as before! What a confession of effeteness and futility both for the Journal and for the man!

Religions have failed! Christ, Mahommad, Buddha, Zoroaster, Manu have all failed! But who has succeeded? Zeppelin? Marx? Hitler? Lenin? Who is the greatest German? Luther, or Bismark or Hitler? The greatest Russian? Is it Tolstoy or Lenin? Who is the greater in England, Wesley or Cromwell?

Religions are guilty! Their Founders have been punished. Christ was crucified, Buddha banished, Socrates poisoned, Mahommad expelled, and the sages of India sent to the wilderness! What more do we want?

If Religions have failed, and their founders have been punished, then why talk about them?

Some men's minds are born puerile, and continue puerile! Without reflection, they blurt out opinions which cannot bear scrutiny, but which the unthinking public might accept and swallow as gems of oracular wisdom! We can understand University Unions taking serious things lightly, and mouthing ill-considered views and half-baked opinions as though they had sounded the depths of the universe! But that sober old men should gravely jeopardise reputation by uttering jejune opinions which are likely to be taken by a gullible public as mature convictions is a thing pitiful beyond words!

Religions, what are they? Have they led man to wickedness, or have they sought to save him from it? Do they preach demoralisation and corruption, or do they uphold righteousness and abnegation? Are they an unnecessary pastime, or are they an inherent necessity of life?

And what kind of men were their Founders? Were they bad men, rakes, hooligans, covetous men? Christ, Buddha, Mahommad, Shankara, Zoroaster, Nanak, Confucius, men born with supernatural intellect, men whose hearts were soaked with goodness and mercy, men who sought—not medals, titles, Statues, Silver or Golden Jubilees,—but only to assuage the sufferings of mankind, men who did not quail before the crucifix, the gallows, the rack the stake, or the boiling cauldron!

Such are the men, whom, in our little knowledge and supreme impudence we are eager to condemn, assuming the while that by doing so we raise our own status as men! Nothing of the sort. To condemn them is to expose our own contemptibility as men.

Some people are like what Lord Brougham stated of Lord Liverpool, for 15 years British Premier: "The noble Lord is a person of that sort that if you should bray him in a motar, you could not bray the prejudices out of him!"

Religions, we think, have not failed, and they are not guilty. They have not created wickedness and misery, but have sprung as a remedy for wickedness and misery. The Earth is not a heaven; man is not an angel. Something animal, something brutal, something bestial is inherent in him, and issues forth causing misery and sorrow to the pure, the weak, the innocent. It was when things became acute that the Founders of religions arose, observant, introspective, brilliant, magnetic, who bethought the world's problems, and conceived certain solutions which have during centuries,—despite buffeting currents of unbelief—sought to train men into pure ways, inculcated mercy and charity in place of greed and brutality, and offered some support to normal men and women amidst the onslaughts of pain and sorrow! Else the king in the midst of his pomp, the maiden in the midst of her beauty, the youth in the carnage of battle, and the sage with a life's joys and

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sorrows behind him and eternity before, would not seek Religion in grave moments to afford them strength, solace, or sustenance. Rt. Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari would not be visiting Sri Arabindo's Asram at Pondichery, the Maharani of Cooch Behar would not be paying lightning visit to Tiruvannamalai, intellectuals like Sir N. N. Sarkar, Sir Ramaswami Iyer and Dr. Reddy would not be going to Rameswaram or celebrating their 60th years!

No, Religion has not failed. It is the mainstay of the lives of most mankind! It sustains them in sorrow, subdues them in prosperity and upholds them from temptation, To those who are inclined to dispute this statement, let us answer in the vein of Barrister Curran to Judge Lord Clare. When Judge Clare told Curran, "If that be law, Mr. Curran I shall burn my law-books" Curran replied quietly, "No, my Lord, better read them!" Let them not condemn Religion without understanding it, like doctors who kill patients without diagnosing the disease!

Editor.

* *

MR. J. H. THOMAS

At the conclusion of the life-sketch of the Rt. Hon'ble J. H. Thomas in our last issue, we suggested that possibly Mr. J. H. Thomas, the present Superintendent of Insurance, India Government, might be a son of that gentleman. Mr J. H. Thomas, Delhi, is kind enough to inform us that he does not stand in that relation to Rt. Hon'ble Mr. Thomas. We gladly accept the correction.

* *

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

PROF. A. R. WADIA'S APPEAL

Presiding ovr the celebration of "Hindusthan Day" at the Maharaja's College, Prof. A. R. Wadia observed that, though India had all the makings of a nation, she lacked the solidarity and oneness of a nation.

The need of the hour, therefore, was, Prof. Wadia added, mutual understanding between the various communities, from which would emerge real sympathy making for the love of the nation. He suggested that Hindus should study more and more Urdu and Persian literature whereas the Muslims should take to the study of Hindu (Sanskrit) literature. The Indian nation was composed of Aryan and Dravidian descendants. Even among the Muslims, no less than seventy per cent were of Hindu descent.

Akbar the Great, he continued, first laid the foundation for Hindu-Muslim unity and common Indian nationality. Prof. Wadia laid special emphasis on the need, therefore, on the part of the two major communities in the land to cultivate a better mutual understanding which would be rendered possible to a large degree by a study of each other's literature and religion. If that was done he was sure that greater harmony and amity would prevail among the two nations.

* *

MARCUS AURELIUS'S PRECEPT

The saying of the Roman Emperor, Marcus Aurelius that "Our lives are what our thoughts make them", was offered as a guide to happiness and success to the students of the University by His Excellency Sir Henry Twynam, Chancellor, in the course of his Convocation address to the graduates of the Nagpur University. Sir Henry said that since he received the Vice-Chancellor's invitation to address the students, he had been thinking hard what he could say to them which might be of some help to those who were about to embark upon their careers in life. He had come to the conclusion that the most valuable thought for every day life was, that of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius.

His Excellency added: "The truth of this thought, perhaps is not apparent in the days of youth. But as you grow older, you will realise that it is not so much external circumstances which fashion the life of an individual as the thoughts which he himself thinks.

"It has been said by a sage of antiquity", concluded His Excellency, "that every man is the architect of his own fortune but we are not entirely masters of our external circumstances. We can however have complete control of our thoughts, and, if Marcus Aurelius is right—as I believe he is—we can thus make our real lives, our inward lives, as we would have them to be!"

THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK

No doubt it is true that, in the machinery of the State, the freedom of the press performs the same function as a safety-valve in other machinery; for it enables all discontent to find a voice. Nay, in doing so, the discontent exhausts itself if it has not much substance; and if it has, there is an advantage in recognizing it betimes and applying the remedy. This is much better than to repress the discontent and to let it simmer and ferment, and go on increasing until it ends in an explosion. On the other hand, the freedom of the press may be regarded as a permission to sell poison,—poison for the heart and the mind. There is no idea so foolish but that it cannot be put into the heads of the ignorant and incapable multitude, especially if the idea holds out some prospect of any gain or advantage. And when a man has got hold of any such idea, what is there that he will not do?

SCHOPENHAUER.

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DR. C. R. REDDY

H. E. Sri Arthur Hope, Governor of Madras, offered encomiums to Dr. C. R. Reddy as a distinguished public man and as a brilliant educationist, on the occasion of unveiling his bust at the Andhra University at waltair.

"As we heard from the Secretary's report, names of distinguished people who have sent their good wishes on this occasion show how very much he is respected. Dr. Reddy started his great career at the Cambridge University, one of the greatest Universities in the world. I was very much interested to go round the other morning the institutions of this University, to be introduced to many of its learned professors, and to notice the number of different Universities they had come from, which shows the very broad-minded liberal policy that has always been in Dr. Reddy's purview.

"If you had gone to the Cambridge University you would think it the best University in the world. Owing to the last Great War, I was prevented from going to any University at all. But nonetheless I can confidently say that although many of you think that your University is the best, and very likely it is, you can pick up a great deal of knowledge from other Universities as well. I am certain there is a great advantage to be gained in getting persons from the Universities of all countries and pooling their knowing and training in the commonwealth.

"Since my arrival in India, I had many opportunities of meeting Dr. Reddy. I had seen him amongst non-officials more aften than any other. I must say how impressed I have been not only with his great wide knowledge on world affairs and current politics but also his burning enthusiasm for your young University. He works day after day, week after week, to improve the lot of the University and the students. I know it is a difficult task. I know the financial position of the University has not always been, as it should have been, a fact I have already been made aware of more than I need be. there are moments when Dr. Reddy felt things are going wrong but at such times he always rises above them and strives to make this University a great rival of ancient Universities of Europe. I am perfectly certain that although this is his sixty-first birthday, one of my successors, not my immediate successor but perhaps one after him, will witness a similar celebration. Then Dr. Reddy will be glad to see the great fine fruits of his labours, to make this University successful in competing with the great Universities of the world. I would once again congratulate Dr. Reddy very much indeed on this very great occasion of his fife. I would also like to congratulate him before the end of my tenure as Chancellor, on some at least of his labours of the past twenty years bearing fruit. I congratulate the sculptor for the very fine bust which he has made. With renewed congratulations and all possible good wishes to Dr. Reddy, I have the greatest pleasure in unveiling this bust.

* *

On behalf of many in Mysore to whom Dr. Reddy has been a bright mentor, we add our felicitations to those of His Excellency on this happy occasion! Ed.

INDIA AND PRESENT WAR

RAILWAYMEN'S ATTITUDE

The Central Council of the M. & S. M. Railway Employees' Union have passed a number of resolutions in respect of the Railwaymen's attitude towards the present situation in the country.

The Council expressed the view that the fight against the common danger of Hitlerism to democracy should not in any way be weakened whilst simultaneously engaged in working for freedom and democracy of this country, and enjoined upon the railwaymen to further this objective as much as possible. The Council also expressed the feeling that as long as free Trade Union movement was allowed to function the Railwaymen should give the utmost support to the Railway Administration and that they should limit their activities strictly to constitutional channels. They protested against the attitude of the British Government in denying to India that freedom for which guarantee was given by Great Britain to Poland, Belgium, Holland and other countries, and cautioned the Government on the danger of relying too much on the support of those reactionary elments in this country who were normally opposed to working classes and Trade Union movement.

The Council urged the Government "to resort to compulsory taxation acording to capacity as the only method of financing war efforts,—guaranteeing solution of India's political future on the principle of self-determination, democracy and freedom,and above everything, minimum economic guarantees for right to work and social security to all whether belonging to majority or minority communities,—instead of canvassing voluntary contributions, so as to avoid possible invidious distinctions, indirect victimisation or suicidal hardships".

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PAT'S EXPLOITS IN LAST WAR

The exploits of an Irishman who "captured" Brussels single-handed during World War I, is recalled by a writer in *answers:*

On November 15th, 1918, a tall, bronzed, wild-eyed trooper of the 1st King Edward's Horse strode through the German hordes which still occupied Brussels, he says. He carried a loaded carbine in one hand and a bandolier of cartridges was slung across his chest. Many a murderous glance and guttural curse was flung at him as he shouldered his way through the sullen beaten army.

A MIRACLE

He made his way to the burgo-master's office in the town hall and clanged up the marble stairs. When ushered into that official's room, he held out his hand.

"I am Trooper Fitzgerald, of the 1st King Edward's Horse. Can I be of any use to you, sir?"

"You are a released prisoner, then?" asked the burgomaster.

"No" said the Irishman, pointing to his ammunition and weapon. "I rode straight over from Sailly."

"Mon Dieu!" exclaimed the surprised Belgian. "It is a miracle that you have not been torn to pieces."

Fitzgerald's exploit is one of the maddest ever told. On the day of the Armistice, he was with his regiment at Sailly, and a few hours before word came through to stop fighting, captured five Germans, the last prisoners taken by the Allies. According to the terms of the Armistice, the Germans were to retreat a few miles and await orders, and were to be subject to no interference from the Allies. But, Trooper Fitzgerald neither knew nor cared anything about this.

He imagined that the British army was going to march triumphantly into Berlin, and determined to be the first man there. And it was with that intention that he set off. He clattered gaily over cobbled roads meeting masses of retreating Germans, all sullen and antagonistic. At Enghien, he was met by friendly Belgians who warned him not to enter the town as the Germans there were mad with resentment, but he felt his Irish pride would not let him fall back.

As he entered the town, an Officer and a platoon of men barred the way. Fitzgerald pulled his horse up.

"What are you doing here"? cried the Germant, "Cross our line, and we shoot."

"Well, if it comes to that, what are you doing?" asked Fitzgerald. "I don't want to cross your line, but, I'll give you two hours to clear out," and with that, he wheeled in to a near-by farmhouse. In two hours every German was out of the town. His colossal bluff had worked!

THE REWARD

Then he pushed on till Brussels was reached, and leaving his horse at an hotel, shouldered his way through thousands of angry Germans. There he was of the greatest assistance to the officials in handling the frustrated enemy. But eventually, they began getting out of hand and Fitzgerald raced back to the British lines for platoons of military police. And all he got out of it was a servere reprimand from those in authority!

* * *

CHINA'S FUTURE

Dr. Koo of the Chinese Youth Mission, in the course of an Address at Trevandrum, adverted to the feelings of the Chinese people, after this three and a half years of warfare, and said that they were all optimistic about the future. There was the factor of the vast size of the country, which went against the invader. Japan had for the last three years thrown into China nearly one million troops for keeping down the seven military provinces. If we looked at the tremendous, long line they had to hold, their position would soon sound as precarious. Either they should increase their army in China to hold a long line or shorten their line and make their position more compact. That was exactly what they were doing. And the second factor for success was the man-power of the country. China had entered the war with an army of 14 lakhs. After about three and half years of fighting, which entailed a loss of nearly 16 lakhs of soldiers, China was now left with an army of 32 lakhs of soldiers. Then there was the rapid development of the guerilla warfare which had considerably embarrassed the enemy at all points. The hopes of Japan to meet the expenses of the army of occupation from the revenues of the subjugated provinces had also been foiled by the gueriillas. Therefore Dr. Koo said that the Commander of the Army was hopeful that after one or two years more, either Japan might feel tired and withdraw, or China would be able to drive them out. Suffering had made the people believe that they were one nation and should stand together as one man. Therefore once the war was over, the country with its new unity would forge ahead with new vigour.

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OUR HOSPITALS AND DOCTORS

(CONTRIBUTED.)

The people of Shimoga are reported to have held a public meeting to protest against the treatment given to patients in the local Government Hospital. Not long ago there was a complaint from the public about the goings on in the Government Victoria Hospital at Bangalore. A criminal lawyer of the city no doubt hastened to give a certificate of good-conduct to the Hospital staff, so far as his own experience of them went. He could not of course speak with any knowledge of the treatment accorded to the generality of the public.

In Mysore too reports frequently reach us of the way things are done in the Krishnarajendra and Vanivilas Hospitals.

Harshness of treatment, indifferent diagnosis, inefficient handling, and extraction of fees,—and that three figure fees,—for work in hospitals, are the common complaints.

The Civil List shows that the Doctors are very well paid primarily. As Professors of the Medical College and School, they are recipients of very good allowances also; besides having additional sources of income by means of examination fees and Insurance practice, and private medical practice.

Nevertheless their hospital behaviour is now-a-days becoming so unbearable that public protests are urgently called for.

To pretend that they are experts, to frighten and scold patients, and demand prohibitive fees from them within the portals of the Hospitals themselves, and give some kind of indifferent treatment just to get rid of the patient, seems to have become the normal practice of hospital employees to-day.

It is supposed to be the "Healing Profession," and the Doctors that we have read of are said to effect half the cure by their gracious manner and efficient diagnosis, but in our State Hospitals maintained at heavy cost to the taxpayer, the imposing buildings and the official positions are being misused by sleek young men and women in order to secure the maximum amount of extra-official income from the long-suffering public. All sorts of young men and women are appointed from every where, and when patients go to them in the Hospital, they demand three figure amounts as consultation fees within the Hospitals themselves. This is not merely mercenary, but rapacious! Even a Harley Street physician of international repute has a maximum fee of a guinea.

This is a State of affairs which His Highness's Government have to put a stop to with a strong hand immediately, in order to prevent things from reaching the stage of a scandal, and before the public outcry gathers further volume. "A well-wisher of the State."

* * *

We regret the above state of affairs. There is no doubt that during the last decade or so the Medical profession has been getting demoralised. When we mention the names of Drs. Achyuta Rao and Armugam Mudaliar, and remind readers of the reputation for goodness and efficiency that they have left behind, the change that has come over becomes all the more poignant.

We hope the members of the Profession will realise that they should put more worth and less cupidity into their work, before the public makes them realise them. Ed.

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NOSTRADAMUS, AND HIS PROPHECIES

The gray-bearded man sat poring over sheafs of ancient parchment that lay scattered on the worn oaken table before him. Shifting yellow light from a guttering candle cast weird, leaping shadows across the dank stone walls of his dungeon-like chamber. Under this illumination, the man's lined, leathery face was distorted into a long, grotesque mask. His dark, cavernous eyes seemed to gleam sharply as he scrutinized the intricate complications of a mass of geometric figures.

Strange figures they were. Figures that no mathematician has ever been able to fathom...figures that bore a secret known only to this gaunt, tragedy-harrowed man, old before his time. For behind that maze of diagrams was the history of the world...*history that had not yet been made!*

Suddenly the old man straightened up. His abrupt movement caused the candle's tiny flame to waver violently, and he quickly put out a hand to shield it.

"Not yet," he muttered softly. "Little candle, there is much more work to be done before your life or mine is snuffed out. A thousand generations are waiting..."

He rose, shuffled his papers together and walked slowly toward the heavy, iron-studded door leading to an antechamber. Here he took a cloak that hung from a peg on the wall, flung it over his stooped shoulders and went out to the cobbled street of the little 16th Century French city of Lyons. As he made his way down the narrow, winding alley, people nodded to him, and whispered among themselves:

"It is Master Michel de Nostradamus, the famous doctor. What brings him out of his laboratories and cobwebs?"

They shrugged and watched his stooped figure disappear around one of the many angular turns in the street, papers clutched in his hand.

But Michel de Nostradamus was bent on a serious mission. He stopped, finally, before a shop that bore the legend:

MASTER MACE BONHOMME, PRINTER.

Inside, he spoke for a long while to the Lyons printer. Finally Bonhomme nodded vigorously:

"I will print your book, *Monsieur le Docteur*. I will print it because it is the most amazing thing I have ever seen, and people like to read such things."

"You do not believe my prophecies, then?" Nostradamus asked.

"Decidedly not."

The old man smiled. "That is all right. Someday you will."

And Master Bonhomme did! Everyone who scoffed and laughed at the strange habits of Michel de Nostradamus, soon stifled their guffaws as year followed year and verified his amazingly accurate predictions..... verified them even to the tiniest details.

No rational explaion has ever been advanced to show how or why the strange cryptic diagrams of this enigmatic old prophet bore any relationship to the future. But that they did, time has proven beyond any shadow of a doubt. His strangely supernatural mind projected 7,000 years into the future and saw events that were to occur right up until the final culminating catastrophe in the year 7,000 when the whole world will undergo geological upheaval, devastating and horrible.

Because of Master Bonhomme's typical editor's eye, he recognized good copy when he saw it. Consequently the works of the famous old medieval surgeon and doctor have come down to us unchanged. His story really begins in the early part of the 16th Century in Avignon, France.

During this time, the whole of southern France was cowering under the black wings of Europe's dreaded scourge—bubonic plague! Like lambent flame it had swept the Continent, reducing one-quarter of the entire population to blackened, pustular corpses. The horror it inspired was further heightened by the eerie, half-human figures of the doctors who tried so desperately to check it. Through disease-rotted communities they stalked, their bodies clad in leather suits that glistened with protective oils. Stalks of garlic jutted from their grim mouths, burning and thickening their tongues. Greasy cotton protruded from their nostrils, and black goggles masked their eyes. But for all these safeguards the death-tumbrils creaked in the doctors' wake, their warning bells tolling dismally.

The crude, semi-magical, treatments administered by these groping physicians were, of course, worse than useless. Yet among them, observing, analyzing, diagnosing, strode a lean, sharp-profiled youth who was far ahead of his times. He was Michel de Nostradamus, student at Montpellier University, and his discovery may have been the forerunner of modern antiseptic surgery.

One day he summoned his colleagues and expounded his theories, the exact nature of which are lost to us. They scoffed at him even then. And so young Nostradamus transferred his studies to the smaller provincial communities, the villages and hamlets where he could test his methods undisturbed.

Four years he roamed the southern provinces and, miraculously, wherever he appeared the plague abated. Unlike many fellow-doctors, who were too terror-stricken to treat plague victims, Nostradamus had courage. And as though this courage endowed him with physical resistance to disease, he passed through the most virulent pest-holes unscathed.

Soon the agonized peasants idolized him, called him "Saint" and "Angel of Mercy." They kissed his gentle healing hands and strew flowers in his path wherever he went! At 26, Michel de Nostradamus became a national hero!

(To be continued)

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RECRUITMENT OF ARMY CADETS

Dec 16.

DISCUSSION IN PUNJAB ASSEMBLY

The Punjab Assembly to-day discussed a non-official resolution recommending to the Government to urge on the Army Department of the Government of India the vital importance of recruiting the bulk of their cadets, both for the ordinary and emergency commissions, from the ranks of the "enlisted" classes.

Khan Bahadur Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani, Parliamentary Secretary to Education Minister, moved an amendment to the effect that cadets both for the ordinary and emergency Commissions should be recruited from different classes in the same proportion in which they are represented in the ranks of His Majesty's Indian Defence forces.

The resolution was supported by about a dozen members and opposed by three including Sir Gokul Chand Narang, former Minister.

Sri Gokul Chand Narang said that in modern warfare what really counted was brain and not brawn. He strongly criticised the artificial distinction between martial and non-martial classes in India and thought that any body who received good training could become a fighter.

Replying to the debate, Major Khizar Hayat Khan, Minister, P. W. D. maintained that the distinction martial and non-martial classes had existed in this country since the time of Manu. The present war, however, provided an opportunity for the non-martail classes to come forward, prove their mettle, and get their due share in the officers' ranks.

Referring to the Urban Battalion, that is being raised in the Punjab, the Minister deplored that for sixteen posts of other ranks not more than eight people had applied, while for two posts of commissioned ranks no less than 130 applicants had come forward.

The resolution as amended was carried without a division.

THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK

"Whether as guest or as entertainer, your part in Society is to make people as happy and easy as you can. Give a smiling face, and a disposition to be pleased and to please. Don't doubt about yourself, or think about your precious person. When you have got on your best coat and waist-coat, and have your dandy shirt and tie arranged, consider these as so many settled things, and go forward and through your business."

THACKERAY.

THE QUEST AFTER PERFECTION

Madras Dec. 18.

PROFESSOR M. HIRIYANNA ON INDIAN IDEALS

The first of the two lectures on "The Quest after Perfection" in the Principal Miller Endowment Lectures organised by the Madras University was delivered last evening by Professor Hiriyanna at the Examination Hall, Marina.

The lecturer said that in man there was an inner urge towards attaining perfection, making him a spiritual being. He referred to the eternal conflict in man between his higher and lower self and defined the ultimate aim of man in terms of eternal values, namely, goodness, beauty and truth. These were ultimate values in the sense of being fundamental, though none of them sufficed to be the final human goal; each stood for some necessary aspect of it. The nature of the final human goal should have disinterestedness as a constant and necessary feature with the excellence of the three values, but freed from their respective shortcomings. Conscious effort should disappear in the case of goodness, and action should become spontaneous and joyful. The life of peace and contentment resulting from the appreciation of beauty must not be provisional but should remain constant. The complete knowledge of reality for which philosophical truth stood must not remain a mere embellishment of the intellect, but should become an inspiration of daily life. The ideal was not a mere combination of the three values but represented a creative synthesis of them by which they were fused and welded into a new unity.

Professor Hiriyanna next dwelt on the question as to how this ideal was to be attained, in intimate connection with one another. When so pursued, knowledge of ultimate reality instead of remaining a mere intellectual conviction, would become a reality. The strife and complexities of ordinary life would cease and the doing of good would become a spontaneous joy. This ideal was designated as *Moksha* by Indian thinkers and its achievement was regarded by them as higher than either Dharma or merely good, or Gnana or philosophical truth!

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Monday 23-12-40.

MARTIAL CLASSES.

The Premier of the Punjab, Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, speaking at Mr. Gandhi and the rest of India, claimed recently that Punjab was the "Sword Arm of India." He also speaks frequently of Punjab's "Martial Classes," and makes out the rest of the country as non-martial.

We recall that when the question of Indianising the military came up in the Legislative Assembly in previous years, the arm-chair militarist spokesmen used to speak pompously of the lack of martial classes in the country, and of the "white man's heavy burden!" Heavy burden, perhaps, but heavily remunerative!

Despite Sir Sikander's grandiloquence, our readers know that the sword-arm has not been of much use to the country. The arm has mostly been palsied, and has never prevented an invasion of India from that side. And even today, while the sword arm clangs itself noisily, the sword wrist itself—the Frontier Province—is nibbled morning and night by the Afridis!

And a sword arm which is only held aloft and cannot descend is no use to the country so long as the rest of the body remains an open target, clad only in voile and not in a coat-of-mail! Therefore let there not be too much talk about sword arm.

Next, with regard to the claim about Martial Classes, it is as fantastic as the Nazi distinction about Aryan and non-aryan heredity!

Does Sir Sikandar claim that the whole of the Punjab is martial, while the rest of India is non-martial! The Moslem and Sikh population of the Punjab, young and old, including the 55% who are women, are martial; and all else are non-martial, including the Moslems of Bengal and Sindh! We wonder what the two-voiced storm-trooper, Mr. Huq has to say to this!

Europe today is showing the absurdity of such classification of martial and non-martial. Is Russia not martial? Yet Japan had crushed it, and Finland staggered it. Was not Poland martial? yet today what is it? was Norway non-martial, Belgium, Romania non-martial, and France non-martial? Sir Sikandar would have lauded them all as greatly martial. But what is their condition today? Would he have considered Greece martial, three weeks ago? Its independence was not worth half-an-hour's purchase. But today what are the odds?

And even Europe's front rank militarists, Marshal Petain, Marshal Sikorski, Marshal Bodoglio, does Sir Sikandar uphold them today as very martial?

The fact is that God has not made distinctions within mankind itself as between lions and tigers on one side and deer and sheep on the other. Given opportunities, given training, military talents will bloom forth in the country so as to make the V. C's and M. C's as thick as B. A's in the land!

To claim that the Moslems of Punjab alone are martial and all others weaklings is preposterous. Is there anywhere in the world more valour than among the Rajputs? Is not their heroism an epic? Are Ghurkhas, the worshippers of Shakti, the Goddess of Valour, not martial? Is that why the British exchange gifts with them? Can it be said that the Hindu Bengalis, who worship Kali, Goddess of Destruction, are not martial? Is that why their suppressed talents find went in revolutionary fervour? Are the Mahrattas of Bombay, disciples of Amba Bhavani, Kali's counterpart, non-martial? Did the Nawab of Arcot's armies consist of Punjabis? Were Hyder Ali's armies Punjabis? And are all the so-called wild-tribes, hill-tribes, and aborigenes, the Yanadis, Voddars, Todas, Kurubars, Soligars and Moplas, and the Depressed classes spread over South India non-martial? And those worshippers of Shanmugha, the God of Battles, the Nattukoties of the South, are they to be dismissed too as non-martial?

Nothing of the sort! Let us assure Sir Sikander that not-withstanding his spurious claim, when compulsory military training is introduced, as it will have to be introduced before long, when conscription is introduced as it will have to be introduced some day, the

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rest of India will provide a hundred million men to the fighting forces, and not less!

Military valour has not been wanting in the country in ages past, and it will not be wanting in the distant future. The Rajputs had armorial bearings before the Trojan war, while the lion rampant and couchant, and the rest of them, were introduced into Europe only during the Crusades of the 11th Centuries. Even centuries before Christ, Themistius, the Greek, mentions the Brahman *fighting at a distance with lightning and thunder!*

It is obvious, then, that martial talents are not the monopoly of any class or person. Therefore let us forget the myth that the Punjabi as such, or the Punjabi Muslim, is more martial than the rest of the country. We even hold that Sir Sikandar Hyat himself, the Premier of the Punjab, is not more martial than Sir Mirza Ismail, Mysore's Moslem Premier, or Sir Ramaswamy Iyer, the Brahmin Premier of Travancore! *Editor.*

RAPID INDUSTRIAL ADVANCE

SRI VISVESVARAYA'S GRAPHIC SURVEY

In the course of an Address before the Merchants of Bangalore Sir Visweswarayya made some trenchant observations about present industrial policy. The following are *extracts.*

Although University education is extending rapidly mass education remains low: it is on about the same level as in the different British Indian Provinces and not so good even as it is in Travancore, Cochin or Baroda. A Commerce degree in the University, started at the time when the University was founded, has been inadvertently crowded out. It is hoped that it will be re-established without delay.

"The backwardness and poverty of India is due mainly to neglect of industries. It is unsafe to be without plan or organisation in so important a concern of national life as industries. The most regrettable part of the present situation is that there is no plan or organisation to remedy this. Government consider it is not their concern, and national leaders feel helpless without the power of the purse, or control over trade, transport and defence.

"Agriculture is a necessary occuption. But it does not bring wealth. No agricultural nation has become rich. Food and raw materials being essential to a nation, their production should be not on the primitive lines on which we are going on but should be industrialised. The bulk of the population should be employed on industries, trade, transport and other profitable occupations.

"In contrast to what obtains in America, we have in this country an enormous rural population, who have no steady occupation for four to six months in the year. While only one-tenth of our population can read and write, almost the the entire population of civilized countries is educated. The necessary changes in habits and practices, if brought about, will automatically lead to a higher standard of living. Disciplining a nation is possible under a well-organised Government.

"In a provisional five-year-plan advanced six years ago, I suggested Rs. 500 crores should be borrowed and kept in circulation through banking agencies for building up industries and business enterprises including agriculture in the districts. A loan like that would help to advance annual industrial production easily by about Rs.1000 crores in 4 or 5 years. Canada has done this and it already gets a gross production of over Rs. 1000 crores a year from industries alone.

A training in industrial establishments and workshops for 6 to 24 months to the tens of thousands of our educated young men and University graduates would, it may be stated with confidence, give all the technicians that the country may want and some first class potential leaders for industrial rehabilitation within an incredibly short time.

"There is record in the archives of Government that in the sixties of the last century Indian steel, which was being manufactured in Mysore, was exported to England and the Mysore steel was considered superior to British steel. In 1898, I was on a visit to Japan and put up with a Mahomedan friend, a relation of Sir Akbar Hydri, who at that time was importing cotton piece-goods made in Bombay into Japan. The tide has long ago turned against India in both these cases.

"We, in Mysore, used to manufacture small steam engines, 30 years ago. Although we have a longer railway milage in India than in Great Britain, locomotives still continue to be imported from abroad, though a small beginning has been recently made.

"If India had been prepared to participate in the War to the same extent and with the same outlook and prospects as, for instance, the Dominion of Canada, I have no doubt Britain could have derived help of enormous value from this country. India's potential resources in men and materials, wisely handled, are immense but under the system of administration now prevailing, they are used neither for success in war, nor progress in times of peace. Eleventh hour attempts at improving the economic efficiency of a nation even for war purposes are beset with difficulties.

"There is no Indian who fails to realise that the failure of the British cause in Europe would imperil the constitutional cause in India. The political upheaval which we witness here to-day has not come as a result of the war but is the consequence of long-deferred changes in the Indian constitution, changes dangled before our eyes for over 23 years! The present constitution has to be classed among the most inadequate and unprogressive that an awakened and growing country can endure. A fundamental recasting is needed as much in the interests of Great Britain as of India.

Had India been given some initiative and opportunities to participate in the War, as Canada has been, it would have enhanced the self-respect of her people; it would have braced the nation psychologically. I am, however, emphatically of opinion that all the aid that this country can give in the industrial sphere should be given without hesitation and without stint. And I may say it is being given with the utmost goodwill and alacrity."

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PRESENT INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

In the course of a Radio Talk from the Mysore Akashavani, Mr. K. Basavaraja Urs, MA, LL,B., observed,

In 1937, when I toured Europe and America, what impressed me most was about people's alertness in everything concerning the respective country's welfare. Vast differences were noticed between our country and those countries. Our people are easy-going, lazy and fatalistic in their attitude of daily life. But in the West, each country is trying to stand by itself, improve itself economically and culturally. Our people consider themselves well protected and have forgotten their very existence in this our ancient land amidst teeming millions,

2. Even as early as 1937, the seeds of the present European Conflict were sprouting up and were casting a gloom over the whole world, "Coming events casting their shadows before". Since the Armistice in 1918 November, and the peace in 1919. Germany was preparing secretly for another war to regain her lost prestige. But the French and the British worked for the peace of Europe through diplomatic channels only and were not seriously thinking of German post-war preparations. Germany evaded payments of war Reparations and the treaty obligations in other ways, and since 1938, she occupied Austria, Sudetan land in Csecho-slovakia and later the whole of the latter country and finally she invaded Poland on the question of Danzig and the Corridor. The Munich Pact opened the eyes of the world. War was only postponed then. In September, 1939, the month opened with the Polish invasion. After about 2 weeks when the Poles were heroically resisting the Germans, the Russians occupied the Eastern half of Poland claiming it as theirs. Germany occupied the other half including Danzig and the Corridor and acquisced in Russians' occupation of the other portion. Though the Allies declared war on Germany, they could not save Poland in spite of solem promises to aid her, owing to enemy country lying midway.

3. Germany and Russia for their common ends changed their original attitude towards each other and in the Finnish war, Germany helped Russia with military experts to guide her. Germany allowed Russia to occupy the Baltic States also against her wishes and Germany was averse to alienate Russia's sympathy at this hour though the Baltic Ports were automatically closed to Germany.

4. For 8 or 9 months, there was a stalemate in the western Front with small skirmishes between French and German forces in the Saar. During this time, one or two French tanks fell into the hands of the enemy. The Germans were surprised to see such fine tanks and they produced such of them in large numbers in their factories. They gave up the orginal plan of attacking the Magniot line and samashing it. They altered every thing. They invaded Norway, Denmark, Holland and took them easily. In the Norwegian Campaign, the Allies realised the seriousness of the situation and there was a change in everything in the Allied tactics. But still, when Belgium and France were invaded, the onsalughts of the Germans with 9 million army supported by tanks and planes, the Allies could not stand this and the withdrawl of the British Expeditionary force safely to England is a great credit to the British tact though for the time being it was considered disastrous. France was humiliated on account of her inner weaknesses which are a matter of history to every one who has been closely following the French Politics. The Armistice was signed in the Forest of Compiegne — the same spot where the Germans signed it on November 11th, 1918. Italy waiting all along watching the progress of events joined Germany and hlped to overthrow France and occupied a portion of the Franch Riviera. She began to harass the British in Africa and occupied British Somaliland and bombed Aden, Alexandria and Malta. Her sub-marines operated in the Indian ocean and the Mediterranean but this menace became less and less as the British patrol was more and more vigilant and one or two sub-marines were captured, and others destroyed. She could not give battle to British Naval units in the Mediterranean.

Germany elated by her sweeping successes, seriously threatened the invasion of England in last June-July. First, her large air force tried to demorailse the country by means of incessant raids and destruction of the civilian population and their possessions in London and other towns and viliages. But people shook off their nervousness and the scare of the invasion. Germany lost, everytime she sent her planes, enormously and her air force is more heart-broken than the unarmed civilians of England. The boast of the German Dictator that he would take Tea in the Buckingham Palace on August 15th 1940, was only a false dream. Like Napolean, he tried to invade but he has failed so far, perhaps advised well by his men that it is a reckless job, as he himself expressed that it would be a terrible destruction of lives on both sides. He may still be contemplating invasion in his reckless moods but the attempt is sure to end in major disaster to Germany, more so now than ever before because the British are stronger and considerably btter prepared to meet the invader than they were 6 months ago.

[*to be continuad.*]

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SOME STORIES OF ROYALTY

"Isn't that wonderful? How did he do it?"

One does not expect a Queen to pass a remark like that when she hears of the death of an old friend; but that is what Queen Alexandra said when someone told her the old Duke of Rutland had died. The explanation was that she suffered from deafness, and frequently misunderstood remarks addressed to her.

One night at dinner at Sandringham Lady Maud Warrender heard the Duke of Roxburgh talking to her about the lovely carnations they had all admired in the hot-house. He then switched off on to the subject of her Borzoi hounds. The Queen, oblivious of the change of subject, exclaimed: "Oh, yes, and those big *pink* ones that *smell* so sweet!"

Queen Alexandra was original in many ways. She wrote her own inscriptions on the funeral wreaths of departed friends, sometimes with quaint effect which she had not intended. When Countess Feo Gleichen. the sculptor, died, she wrote: "In loving memory of my dearest Feo, whom I shall never cease to mourn, nor her wonderful works of art," a tribute which, so to speak, "cut both ways."

Lady Maud, who tells these stories in her entertaining memoirs, "My First Sixty Years" (Cassell, 15s), says she invariably found King Edward in wounderful spirits. At one of the annual theatricals at Chatsworth she took the part of an oriental character, armed with helmet and a long spear. King Edward suddenly seized the spear, said "Now we'll do some pig-sticking!", and frantically chased a terrified guest at full speed down the long gallery!

Once he jammed his thumb while out shooting with a country-house party, and Lady Maud gave him some "New Skin" to put on the bruise, which was successful. The following morning there was a knock on her door. "Is her ladyship's maid there?" asked a voice. "His Majesty wants some more of Lady Maud Warrender's new skin!"

KITCHENER'S GOLD CASKETS

Lady Maud once discussed with the old Duke of Devonshire the best way of answering the usual American greeting, "Pleased to meet you."

"If the fellow addressed me like that," said the Duke, "I should say, 'So you damn well ought to be!'"

He was a master of the bluff retrot. A man once got into his railway carriage, he told her, and said, "Shall you mind if I smoke a cigar?"

"No, my dear sir," replied the Duke, a non-smoker, "provided you don't mind my being *sick*."

Lady Maud's grandfather, the seventh Earl of Shalftesbury, was asked to take the chair at a meeting of a charitable society, but, owing to some oversight, nodody turned up but himself and a reporter. Rising solemnly to his feet, the noble chairman began: "At this large and distinguished meeting." Observing the look on the face of the reporter, he added: "Why not? It's true. Am I not large, and are you not distinguished?" The two then walked out.

When Lord Shalftesbury went to visit a villager who was reported to be ill, he heard somebody say, as he walked up the path: "Hie thee to bed, Jane, get big Boible out; here's Lord Shaasbree a-comin."

On arriving at the "sick-bed" he found Jane nursing the "big Boible." It was opened at the Book of the Prophet Amos, upside down!

He once met a village girl, and said to her: "Who made your vile body?". "Please, me Laard," replied the girl, shyly, Sarah Jane made the bodee, and oi made the skirrt."

Lady Maud tells a story of another little girl who was told: "Now, Mary, they are sure to ask you at Sunday School, 'Who made you?.' And remember you must answer, 'God made me.'"

When the question was duly put to her, Mary's memory failed her, and she answered: "Mother did tell me the gentleman's name, and now I can't remember. But, please, teacher, I know it wasn't father."

Lady Maud says of Lady Randolph Churchill: "The day after it was announced that she was to marry George Cornwallis West, who was a great many years younger than herself, someone found Lady Dorothy Nevill, aged eighty, in Hyde Park in the part which is crowded with nurses and children. "'Good morning, Lady Dorothy, what are you doing here?'

"Well, if you want to know, my dear, I am seacrhing in the perambulators for *my* future husband!"

She reveals that Lord Kitchener had a habit of melting down most of the civic caskets presented to him, and converting them into gold-plate dessert services. "Once," writes Lady Maud, "he told me he was almost caught in the act of dismantling one of these caskets, as the Mayor returned, unexpectedly, and he only just had time to hide the thing, which was all in pieces, under a chair!"

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PRINCIPLES OF PEACE

BRITISH CHURCHES' DECLARATION

The Anglican Church and the Free Churches have accepted His Holiness the Pope's "five peace points." The heads of the Churches state their acceptance in a letter to *The Times* signed by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Moderator of the Free Church Federal Council, and by the Archbishop of Westminster, the head of the Roman Catholic Church in Great Britain.

The five points, which were first issued in an address to the College of Cardinals on Christmas eve, last year are:

Firstly, the right of all nations to independent existence;

Secondly, disarmament;

Thirdly, some juridical institution to guarantee and, when necessary, revise and correct international agreements.

Fourthly, adjustment, as required, of just demands of nations, populations and minorities.

Fifthly, the peoples and rulers to be guided by universal love.

To these basic principles, the letter adds another five:

Firstly, extreme inequality in wealth should be abolished.

Secondly, equal educational opportunities for every child;

Thirdly, the family as a social unit must be safeguarded;

Fourthly, the sense of divine vocation must be restored to man's daily work;

Fifthly, the resources of the earth should be used for the whole human race.

No permanent peace is possible in Europe unless the principles of the Christian religion are made the foundations of national policy and all social life, says the letter, and the signatories are confident that the principles they have enumerated would be accepted by rulers and statesmen throughout the British Commonwealth of Nations and would be regarded as a true basis on which lasting peace could be stabilised.

MYSORE "CHILDREN'S DAY"

The Mysore Children's Day was celebratad on Sunday last at Rangacharlu Memoreal Hall grounds by a concourse of 2000 teachers and children of the City. The Municipal President precided.

After the hoisting of the Mysore Flag, Mr. Amble Subramanya Aiyar. Chairman of the Celebration Commitee, welcoming the President, said that there were 75 primary schools in the city of which 61 were for Hindu boys and girls and one a convent school. He was happy to note that nearly one lakh of rupees was spent annually over these schools, manned by about 200 teachers, both men and women, and that ten thousand children were studying in them.

Concluding, Mr. A. Subramanya Aiyar referred to the donations received from His Highness the Maharaja, the Government and other donors totalling Rs. 800 to meet the expenses of the celebration. About 12,000 boys and girls were given sweets and prizes in this connection.

† † †

BOY KING GUARDS FATHER

The dramatic story of how ex-King Carol was protected at the point of a pistol by his son, the new King Michael, when he feared his father's safety is revealed now for the first time.

Before the abdication, according to this report, the 18-year-old Crown Prince found General Antonescu, Rumania's new Dictator, and other men, in King Carol's ante-room.

ON BENDED KNEES

Prince Michael, fearing for his father's safety stood guard over King Carol's door with a revolver in his hand, and announced: "I'll kill anyone trying to harm my father."

Later, when the King told his son that he was abdicating, the Prince is reported to have fallen on on his knees and implored his father for two hours, to take him with him.

* * *

[Strangely human stories come out during these stormy times! *Ed.*]

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The Rationalist.

Monday 30-12-40.

Christ, Christmas. and New Year

Christians the world over celebrate the week as a time of 'Good Cheer, and as a season during which to extend messages of Good-will and Happiness to friends, near or distant.

For, 1944 years ago, Jesus Christ, the Saviour, is understood to have come into the world through the blessed Mary at Bethlehem in Judea. The exact date of his birth is not known, but in the 4th Century, 28th December and 6th January were in vogue. The general adoption of the 25th December, first in the West and then in the East is said to have come into vogue in the 5th Century.

Christ was born four years before A. D., and was crucified at 30 A. D: Just 34 years old, his wisdom awakened at birth, his manhood just awakening!

What shall we say of his life? **A great Man, a great Moralist, a great Preacher, a great Healer, and a great Martyr!** what a concentration of greatness in a small span of life!

He lived only 34 years, yet his name has filled the world, and guided the lives of a good slice of mankind already for 1910 years: and who shall compute for how many millenniums it will continue to do so in the future? He who shall compute the possible duration of the world itself may!

HIS PRECEPTS BEAR REPEATING TO-DAY AS THEY DID 1900 YEARS AGO.—

BLESSED ARE THE POOR IN SPIRIT, BLESSED ARE THEY THAT MOURN.

BLESSED ARE THE MEEK.

BLESSED ARE THEY WHO HUNGER AND THIRST AFTER RIGHTEOUSNESS.

BLESSED ARE THE MERCIFUL.

BLESSED ARE THE PURE IN HEART. BLESSED ARE THE PEACEMAKERS.

BLESSED ARE THOSE PERSECUTED FOR RIGHTEOUSNESS'S SAKE.

UNLESS YOUR RIGHTEOUSNESS ECCEEDS THAT OF THE SCRIBES AND PHARISEES YOU SHALL NOT ENTER THE KINGDOM OF HEAVEN.

SWEAR NOT AT ALL; LET YOUR COMMUNICATION BE YEA OR NAY.

RESIST NOT EVIL. BUT WHOEVER SHALL SMITE YOU ON THE RIGHT CHEEK, TURN TO HIM THE OTHER ALSO. IF ANY MAN SUE YOU AT LAW AND TAKE YOUR COAT, LET HIM HAVE YOUR CLOKE ALSO.

LOVE YOUR ENEMIES, BLESS THEM THAT CURSE YOU, DO GOOD TO THEM THAT HATE YOU, AND PRAY FOR THEM THAT PERSECUTE YOU.

WHEN YOU GIVE ALMS OR DO CHARITY DO NOT SOUND A TRUMPET BEFORE YOU; LET NOT YOUR LEFT HAND KNOW WHAT YOUR RIGHT HAND DOES.

LAY NOT UP FOR YOURSELF TREASURES UPON EARTH, WHERE MOTH AND RUST CORRUPT, AND THIEVES BREAK THROUGH AND STEAL.

LAY UP FOR YOURSELF TREASURES IN HEAVEN, FOR WHERE YOUR TREASURE IS THERE YOUR HEART ALSO WILL BE.

TAKE NO THOUGHT OF YOUR LIFE, FOOD, OR RAIMENT, BUT SEEK THE KINGDOM OF GOD, AND HIS RIGHTEOUSNESS.

JUDGE NOT, THAT YOU BE NOT JUDGED.

ALL THINGS WHATEVER THAT YOU WISH OTHERS TO DO TO YOU, DO YOU EVEN SO TO THEM.

They are a mouthful! They are worth ruminating over, and digesting!

These principles of life Christ inculcated within the short span of his brief but illustrious life,

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Without newspapers, without the radio, without paid propagandists, with only his youth, his divine voice, and flaming thoughts, he built up a pedestal on which today stand Roman and Orthodox Catholics numbering 44 crores, and Protestants 20 crores, or 64 crores of the human race!

His religion is to-day being propagated among the above by the following schools of thought. The Church of the Apostolic age, The Church of the first six centuries, Roman Catholicism. The Greek Church, The Protestant Churches, The Lutheran Church, the Anglican Church, The Non-conformist Churches, Presbyterianism, The Baptists, Congregationalism, Wesleyan Methodists, Society of Friends, Swedenborgianism, Catholic Apostolic Church, and Unitarianism.

All these, whatever their doctrinal differences, are this week celebrating the glory of an immortal human being who lived a chequered life and died a cruel death! His birth on this globe is deemed to mark a new dawn for man's happiness, and the world rejoices and celebrates the occasion, with kind thoughts and kindly acts!

The present year has been one of grave trial to Christian nations. Sorrow and suffering have been their lot, even as they were Jesus's. His teachings alone should have fitted them for their ordeal, and sustained them in it!

The future in the New Year seems to be over-shadowed by dark clouds, without the silver lining being visible. Yet, with a wrung heart we offer to them and the world one word of hope: The Master has shown that after suffering and death there is Resurrection! So the Nations' wounds will be healed, and new Joy and Happiness in life will come to them!

Our prayer is that 1941 may bring it to them! But human destinies are in God's hands! Editor



To those who have sent us Greetings, to our Subscribers, Contributors, Readers, and their dependants, we convey the Best Wishes of the Season!

We hope that much prosperity and happiness may come to them during the New Year!

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WOMEN'S CONFERENCES

Sri Kranti Devi, presiding over a recent women's conference at Gwalior created a sensation by characterising the various women's associations as hollow and void of sincerity. Her remarks evoked a lot of protests from various Women's Associations. In the course of a reply to her critics she says:

The modern college education is producing a class of women which refuses to co-operate with men and which is organising itself into a new community under a handful of well-to-do women who are blind slaves of the Western ways of thinking and who refuse to participate in the fight for freedom.

Women's movement in its true shape would be a movement among women for the political, economic and social emancipation of the millions of Indian men and women under the leadership of those women who are true representatives of the common women. Such a movement will be of the common women, by the common women, for the common women.

Is the present day women's movement actuated by revolutionary zeal with India's freedom as its first objective, or is it an outward manifestation of the easy-going reformative mentality of the so called women leaders? The National Council of women passes resolutions for reforms in the statutory laws without realising that such resolutions are sheer bunkum so long as the political control over the country is not in our own hands.

A political turn in the women's movement is absolutely necessary, if it is to be a vital progressive force in our country's life under the present circumstances. If the feminine bourgeoisie still believes in passing resolutions which are dead the moment they are born, it should now realise that like the Liberals of India it will soon be a dead race.

Concluding Mrs. Kranti Devi Dinesh says.

The kisan and mazdoor women of India have neither wealth, nor happiness, nor leisure. Naturally, therefore, they have no luxurious thoughts about succession to property, or divorcing their husbands.

The question before them is how to get two square meals in twenty-four hours and how to get barest clothing to escape the rigours of weather. It is but natural that the problems of the common women are beyond the comprehension of the feminine bourgeoisie!

* * *

We wish we could have placed this before the big Conference of ladies held in Bangalore last week!

Ed.

BENGAL EDUCATION BILL

CONFERENCE AT CALCUTTA

A strong plea for dropping the Secondary Education Bill now before a Select Committee of the Bengal Legislative Assembly was made by Sir P. C. Ray in his Presidential address at an All-Bengal Conference held in South Calcutta to protest against the Bill.

Sir P. C. Ray said, "The educational requirements of Bengal have been entirely overlooked in the Bill. In fact the Bill is not an educational but a political and communal measure. Its provisions are of so reactionary a character that they cannot be improved to any substantial extent by the Select Committe to which it has been referred by the Bengal Legislative Assembly. If it is not dropped, there will be great discontent in the Province."

The speaker, continuing, said that nearly 3,000 secondary schools owed their existence and their continuance to the efforts of the Hindu community, and that out of a total of 3.2 lakhs of the male pupils in secondary schools in 1938-39 only 81,000 were Muslims. while out of a total of 18000 females only about 1,250 were Muslims. Was it any wonder that the Hindus refused to accept a measure which sought not only to restrict the scope for their intellectual progress but to strike at the very root of their own culture?

† † †

This is rather a severe condemnation of the methods pursued by that swash-buckling campaigner against Hindu Ministries, Mr. Fazlul Huq, in his own administration. Some-time ago he had piled up a whole mountain of complaints against the imaginary wrongs of Muslim Minorities in the Congress Ministries. We would recommend to him to check them up now, and find whether all of them or how many can be found in his administration with regard to minorities. For the rest, there is Mr. Subhash Bose. When he has done thundering against Moulana Azad, he may take courage to face Mr. Huq, or does his animosity against the Congress Working Committee make even Mr. Huq a preferable "bedfellow"?

Editor

WANTED

AGENTS

IN

The Indian States and principal British Indian Cities.

Good terms to capable men.

THE MANAGER,

"RATIONALIST"

VICEROY ROAD, MYSORE.

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POLITICAL DEMANDS

OF THE HINDU MAHA SABHA

In the course of his Presidential Address to the 22nd. Session, Mr. V. D. Savarkar made the following declaration about the Mahasabha's political demands:

"I must make it clear", "that the demands forwarded by the Hindu Maha Sabha were not slighted by the Government. We asked them to make a declaration that within one year's time after the cessation of the war Dominion Status shall be granted. Now the Viceroy and the Secretary of State have both made it clear that India shall be raised to the position of a self-governing unit of the Commonwealth, which they call British, but I claim must be called Indo-British, on equal footing immediately after the war and at the shortest interval possible. We wanted a declaration from the Government that they would not encourage the scheme of breaking up the integrity of India. Under the pressure of Hindu Maha Sabha alone Mr. Amery has made a clear declaration to that effect in his speech on 'India First.' So far as our military demands are concerned, they are almost all being acted upon, at least up till now. The military service is thrown open to all castes and creeds alike. The Hindu Maha Sabha is already recognised by the Government as the foremost representative body of the Hindus. The only point on which the Government is still harping is the fact that they are throwing the responsibility of framing a constitution on the Indians, and insisting that unless all Indian parties unite, the minority and the majority, and produce a compromise unanimously voted for, no constitution could be framed. But we shall fight out this specious argument in right time. There is every likelihood that on this point too, the Government will have to yield to the most reasonable demand of the Hindu Maha Sabha. In short, I find no detail or issue important enough to compel us to resort to civil resistance at the sacrifice of the important facilities we have gained and the opportunity that has presented to us enabling us to effect the militarisation of the Hindus to a substantial extent."

* * *

THE ECONOMICAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE CONFERENCES.

THE NEW ORDER.

Opening the above Conferences in Xmas Week, H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore made the following pregnant observations in the course of his remarks;

"Therefore, a new world order in which peace and security should prevail would not follow automatically the defeat of the Axis Powers. The enemy within the gates should be defeated, and the source of the present difficulties of Europe, a political structure which had outlived its utility, should be removed. The sovereignty of the Nation State should go. The masses like the dwarf in the story, who accompanied the giant on his adventures and paid in limb after limb for each success of his partner, were suffering and paying heavily for the crime and folly of their rulers. It was certain they would not tolerate after the war a regime that would again expose them to the evils of political conflict and economic insecurity. Unless they were assured that a new order would be established in harmony with their hopes and needs by peacefnl and constitutional means, the millions who were bearing in patient hope the uncertainties and the horrors of the present war would turn to those who made insidious promises of a short cut to Utopia through revolution."

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PRESENT INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

In the course of a Radio Talk from the Mysore Akashavani. Mr. K. Basavaraja Urs, MA, LL, B., observed.

(Continued from last issue)

6. On the other hand, Italy which joined Germany is losing ground in all her recent exploits. She has lost Sidi-El-Barrani and retraced her steps into Libyan Desert. She invaded most foolishly Greece but the heroic Hellenic race with the help of the British have driven back the invader beyond Greek borders and occupied important regions in Albania which country had been forcibly conquered a short while ago by Italy driving out her King Zog and the Queen and their 3 days old son into wilderness. Abyssinia which was conquered by Italy in 1935-36 has all along been giving trouble and now her former Emperor and the innumerable Rases or chiefs have joined hands and with British help are harassing Italian troops and most likely, Italy will lose her hold there. Besides the Fleet Air arm bombed the Toranto Harbour and destroyed Italian war-ships most daringly. In fact, the mediterranean is undisturbedly cruised by British war ships and in the Greek campaign Italian naval activities are practically nil in the Adriatic Sea or in the Aegian Sea though they have Naval bases in Brindisi and in the Dodecanese Islands. British Naval and Air activities are too strong for the Italians. Besides, the Italian army is surrendering in large members to Greeks and they have retreated to the interior of Albania to the plains and to the coast in the Adriatic. Germany has not been able to help her partner Italy owing to the fact that Bulgaria and Yugoslavia and Turkey have resisted any interference, supported by the all cautious Russia which fears the Trans-caucasus invasion and the Middle and Near East by Germany for Oils supply. Germany is unwilling to incur Russian displeasure at this moment. The Albanians also have rebelled and are actively helping the Greeks. So, Italy is not faring well anywhere and Russia and Japan are pleased apparently over these. Russia and Italy don't agree, Japan and Italy are too distant from each other to have any closer interests. Germany has to woo Russia and Japan. Hungary which reconquered her lost territories from Csecho-slovakia and Rumania with the active help of Germany is unwilling to enter into any conflict and she signed a peace pact with Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. Rumania had earth-quakes and suffered terribly and there was internal revolution and King Carol abdicated in favour of his son Michael on account of the Iron Guards activities and as a result of his reckless life. Young King Michael is under German influence and control practically.

7. (1) The original plans of the Axis powers have all been exhausted and things are complicating themselves day by day as their plans were short-sighted and as Dr. Benes, the former Csech president has recently analysed the situation, all things are going against Germany. Firstly-America has been largely helping the Allies and the recent Presidential election has assured further support. (2) The decisive victory of Britain in the battle of Britain, (3) The enormous blunder by Italy in provoking war against Greece and the failure to achieve her object. (4) Increasing difficulties of Germany in all her occupied territories, (5) Her increasing economic, financial and moral difficulties (6) The consequences of the Blockade (7) And the fact that Italy since the Great War was a liability and would remain so to the end (8) The avaition potential of Britain and United States could never be equalled by Germans. (9) Above all, the British have come in possession of Norwegian, Dutch, Belgiam and French Navy, air force and men and materials. All these countries which have come under German control are actively in sympathy with the Allies and are waiting for the earliest opportunity to throw off the invader's yoke. This has been a great help to the Allies. The whole world is sympathetic of the allied cause even inciuding Russia. Japan also is fearing the British and admiring their recent victories. Russia and Japan are ultimately likely to fall in line with the Allies in the Chinese cause, because Japan has failed practically in its mission in China and has suffered considerably and is showing signs of exhaustion. Russia is helping China with her unstinted support. Japan has also lost American trade. China is more and more united. Even in Japanese occupied Chinese territory, only the towns, Railway lines etc., are protected and held by Japan. The rest of the occupied portions are even now held by the Chinese and the revenue collection, communications and all are controlled by National China. Japan is further anxious to make peace with China and the Wang-Ching-wi Puppet Government at Nanking is not strong and is hated by the National Chinese Government and it may break down any moment.

In the present European conflict, the countries are subjected to untold misery of death and destruction of precious things. From judging the present trend of events, the Allies' resources are increasing from day to day and they are taking the offensive in Africa and Greece and with their R. A. F. bombers in Germany and occupied territories. Germany is still dreaming of invasion of Britain and contemplating an attack on Gibralter. I am sure, she will fail in all these attempts though these countries will have to suffer further more.

If, instead of wasting enormous sums of money on weapons of destruction, these countries had used these sums in constructive work in each country, how much would Europe have prospered ? They are spending crores of rupees every day now but they could not find for the alleviation of the suffering millions one or two crores in each country in times of Peace. Famines and pestilences will over-run these countries. The sooner this deadly war ends the better for the suffering humanity.

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THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK

"The best part of every man's mind is far more a specimen of himself than the worst. Goodness and simplicity are indissolubly united. The bad are the most sophisticated all the world over, and the good the least. It may be taken as a rule that the best qualities of a people, as of an individual, are the most characteristic."

HARRIET MARTINEAU.

WOMEN AND NON-VIOLENCE

At the Indian Women's Conference held in Bangalore, speaking on a resolution inculcating non-violence for the realisation of Indian aspirations,

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur. said that the Conference had accepted non-violence on more than one occasion. It had been said that non-violence was a party or political issue and was as such, not within the bounds of the Conference. On the other hand, she would say that it was a world issue. The world had come to-day to a sorry state because of the violence which permeated every country. She would ask them in the name of religion not to encourage violence. She denied that any religion stood for anything but non-violence. Non-violence was not a new thing. It was as old as God Himself, because God is love. Indian women, born in the tradition of non-violence, had to show a way to the world which was destroying itself because of the cult of violence. Could war ever end war or, solve any problem? History gave a decided 'no' to that question. Was not Hitler to-day a result of the war? The honour of India and the honour of womanhood was at stake. She would not like the Conference to stultify itself in the eyes not only of this country but of the entire world by accepting the amendment deleting non-violence.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur said, in conclusion, that in the name of religion, in the name of humanity, in the name of Indian womanhood and the womanhood of the whole world, they should try to bring about a state of affairs in which every exploitation every cruelty, and every war would cease and they would live at peace with each other. They could not do this if they stood for war. They must stand for non-violence, if they were to live at all.

The audience cheered Rajkumari Amrit Kaur as she resumed her seat.

MADRAS GOVERNOR'S REVIEW OF WAR

H. E. the Governor of Madras has issued the following message to the people of the Madras Presidency :—

The year 1941 has begun with the Arms of Britain in the ascendant. The doubts and depression which many may have felt up to recently, after Norway, Dunkirk and the collapse of France, must by now have been dispelled. Six months ago, the position did indeed seem grave, but thanks to the unparalleled efforts of the people of Great Britain and the Empire, we have rapidly and effectively recovered from our reverses. By means of these efforts, greatly encouraged as they have been by the timely meterial aid we have received from across the Atlantic, not only have we made up our losses, not only have we smashed utterly, for the time being at least, a threatened invasion, and stood firm under the heavy bombing of Britain while our Air-force drove the enemy with bitter losses from our shores, but we have taken the offensive and carried the War into the enemy's country. Night after night, for many months, our bombers have dealt distruction on vital centres of Germany's war machine; and now, in these past few weeks, we have struck notable blows at Hitler's partner, on both shores of the Mediterranean. Our fleet now dominates that narrow sea, and by its aid, along with the Air Arm, our troops have secured a major victory, the effects of which we cannot as yet estimate. Let us remember gratefully too that among the Imperial Contingents which have fought so successfully in Egypt and Libya, have been men from all over India, men who have worthily upheld the gallant traditions of their fathers in the last Great War.

THE AGENT, MYSORE RAILWAYS.

Rajasevaprasakta Y. K. Ramachandra Rao, retires next week as Agent of the Mysore Railways, after nearly thirty years of loyal and efficient service under the Government.

Mr. R. N. Mirza, A. M. I. C. E. at present Chief Engineer of Mysore Railways, is appointed to succeed Mr. Ramachandra Rao as Agent of the Mysore Railways. That would make Mr. Mirza the first of the Parsee Community to be Agent of any Railways in India.

But Parsees, of course, are not new in Mysore Public Service. The last generation treasured a distinguished Parsee educationist, Mr. H. J. Bhabha, Head of the Maharaja's College, and then Inspector General of Education. And Professor A. R. Wadia is well-known in our time, both as Professor of Philosophy and for a time Director of Public Instruction.

Mr. Mirza is now come to the fore. We congratulate the community, which, despite being one of the smallest in India, is yet one of the most eminent in Indian Public life!

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The Rationalist.

Monday 6-1-1941.

HARIJANS

IN LADIES' CONFERENCE

Lady Rama Rao, while congratulating the Mysore Government and the people on their efforts to better the lot of the Harijans, observed that she had heard that most of the temples were not accessible to the Harijans. "Let Mysore wake up", Lady Rama Rao observed, "and remedy this defect". "She also asked the Mysore delegates to say whether they were prepared to keep in their houses as domestic servants Harijans. Several delegates raised their hands in approval of this."

Says a report of the Ladies' Conference held at Bangalore. We do not admire Lady Rama Rao's audacity in trying to chide Mysore for an imaginary draw-back.

"Let Mysore wake up", sayeth her ladyship. Mysore is not asleep, and nothing that Lady Dhanvanthi Rama Rao can say or do is likely to make it more awake.

We suppose that when one has a tag to one's name, one forgets the ordinary humilities and ventures to indulge in offensive expressions of opinion. But that cannot expect to be tolerated for long, and will soon provoke biting retorts.

Lady Rama Rao in her ignorance seems to think that most temples in Mysore are any concern of Harijans, and that their admission will do good either to the temples or to the Harijans. What is this deep concern of this lady in making Harijans temple-goers? How many South African, Northern Indian or Madras Temples has Lady Rama Rao herself visited? None, we are afraid. When she herself can spend a long life and bring up her children without ever going to a temple, why does she think that it is necessary for Harijans to go into somebody else's temples?

Are the temples show places, like Ladies' Conferences? Are they Museums or Zoos, for any of the public to walk in and make eyes at?

In India each community has got its own temple. Each community visits its particular temple with piety and devotion, and in the presence of its God seeks to cast off worldly sins and earn a little righteousness for a better life hereafter. The intrusion of outsiders into that atmosphere does mar its sanctity, and to some extent profanes it in the eyes of the devotees.

To the visitors too no good can come out of it. They go into the temples without reverence, and they go only to scoff and not to pray. The image is not their god, the worshippers are not their kin, and they feel no sympathy with either.

If a Christian or a Moslem enters a Hindu temple, he generally feels only supercilious contempt, and comes out to ridicule. If a Hindu steps into a Church, he only feels curiosity and aloofness. So does a Catholic in a Protestant Church, or the latter in a Cathedral.

Among Hindus, and among Brahmins themselves, the differentation is so punctilious, that Vaishnavites have little to do with Shivite temples, and Shivites do not feel the same ardour in Vaishnavite temples.

Therefore for political propagandists to look upon temples as cosmopolitan choultries into which every one should have free entry, is absurd misrepresentation.

So far as Harijans are concerned their economic problem is just the same as those of the other submerged masses of this submerged country; their educational and political opportunities should be the same as those of other communities. If special schools are to be provided for them, they have to be provided, just as they are done for Moslems or Anglo-Indians. If tanks or wells are required for them, they have to be built. If they want temples for their deities, that too may be provided.

But to make out that they have the right to enter any temple as such, is thoughtless and silly!

When Lady Dhanavanthy spoke loftily about temple entry for Harijans, she spoke in utter ignorance of both temples and Harijans. To throw open temples to Harijans by an official fiat is easy. To speak about it glibly in an ignorant assemblage or to an open-mouthed Press is easy. It is done for the

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sake of a statue, or for the sake of cheers, or to see oneself in print. But it is nevertheless absurd!

And Lady Rama Rao's question about engaging Harijans as "servants," can only be viewed, not as a complement, but as an insult to the community. Are Harijans fit only to be engaged as servants? What would Dr. Ambedkar have to say to this? Really we think that if the Ladies' Conference is serious about honouring the Harijans, they should elect a Harijan lady as a Vice-President, or even as a President, and not talk of them as domestic servants! But these Ladies' Conferences have done practically little for women themselves; how can they do anything for Harijans? A few moneyed women and a few officials' wives sit together to talk at each other, or just to talk, or see their husbands talk, and then the Conference is over, and the world is left as before!

Editor.

PARAMOUNTCY AND STATE SUBJECTS

Prof. K. R. R. Sastry of the Allahabad University delivered the Sayaji Rao Golden Jubilee Memorial Lectures at Baroda on December 27 and 28.

In the course of his lectures, Mr. Sastry pointed out that no Indian Prince had any right divine to govern wrong. Since the inauguration of the Chamber of Princes in 1921, the policy of cordial co-operation had displaced the old policy of distrust. The Paramount Power should advise particularly the mediaeval-minded among the Princes to reform their administrations. The Rulers *must convert themseves into constitutional monarchs* like the present incumbents of the British throne. Even if some Indian States succeed in stopping all outside interference, some degree of responsible government could not be long denied to the subjects. Territorial re-distribution of States was urgently necessary from whatever point of view the problem was approached. The Princes had to realise, as a class, that the establishment of responsible government in their States, by stages if necessary, was the only way of restricting Paramountcy to its proper field of action.

The Paramount Power, the Lecturer held, should continue to play its role effectively; Indian Rulers to preserve the ancient institution of Kingship where the Ruler taxed the subjects for *their* welfare; and the Princes to change *themselves* into model constitutional Kings. "In such a view alone can India achieve her destined goal of *freedom* and unity, Indian India and British India marching as equal partners of the Indian Federation-to-come!"

HOMOEOPATHIC CONFERENCE

NAGPUR.

The eighth session of the All-India Homoeopathic Medical Conference commenced here yesterday under the presidency of Dr. S. M. Sadiq, Principal, Tibia College, Lahore.

Delegates from the various provinces attended the session.

Dr. S. G. Patwardhan, Chairman of the Reception Committee, said that they were labouring under many disabilities and they should secure for the profession the recognition it deserved. He suggested that the Homoeopathic practitioners should form themselves into a well-organised All-India institution, establish an Examination Board for conferring degrees and diplomas, and he hoped that this course would ultimately induce the Government to recognise the practitioners of this system.

Dr. S. M. Sadiq, in the course of his presidential address, said that Homoeopathy was a science with some peculiarities not found in any other medical science in the world. For a poor country like India this system was most suited, particularly on account of its method of dosage, the good taste of the drugs and low cost, and above all, its efficiency. Provincial Governments should be prevailed upon to introduce the Homoeopathic system and start Homoeopathic colleges with hospitals attached to them.

INFLUENCE OF STARS ON MAN

Dr. Guruswamy Mudaliar of Madras, addressing the Indian Medicinal Conference draws significant attention to the following fact which has been neglected in modern medical diagnosis.

"May I at this stage," "suggest what may appear to many medical men a ludicrous proposal—that the horoscope of the individual may be noted in his case-sheet? The particular type of body is determined by what astrologers call the rising sign at birth: the position of the sun and moon also play important parts in the physical and mental characteristics of the individual concerned. Perhaps the Principal of the Indian School of Medicine may consider if he could include astrology as part of the studies for the course of L. I. M. It could not be expected that the Government will consent to such a proposal, but as an optional subject, it may be taught to those that take to it. A knowledge of astrology, if judiciously applied, has not merely a theoretical value: it has also a practical value. Probably, this statement will be challenged by many. For, although they are, doubtless, ready to admit the influence of the moon on the tides, they will argue that to ascribe influences from stellar bodies, billions of miles away, and influences moreover, that diversely affect individuals, is surely to stretch imagination to the breaking point. Let them, however, realise that the cosmos is a unity and space and time, as we know them, are illusory and the mystery, if still mysterious, becomes, at any rate, logical. The seed planted in the earth becomes a plant. Why? Is it not a mystery why it should do so? It has been such a commonplace occurrence, that it has not been thought about and does not appear a mystery. It appears quite natural. Because the influences of stars on human beings are not so patent, it is considered an impossibility, but to the ancients it was a commonplace affair."

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HINDU MAHASABHA

The following Resolutions were passed at the Madura Session held recently:

The first resolution which was passed unanimously urged the Government to repeal forwith the Criminal Tribes Act.

The next resolution called upon every Hindu and every member of the Hindu Maha Sabha to wear religiously in public as part of his dress, some defensive weapon in token of his new role as a soldier in the cause of freedom and *Dharma* and as a mark of repudiation of the un-Hindu and suicidal doctrine of Gandhian nonviolence.

"The Hindu Maha Sabha views with alarm the increasing unemployment among the Hindus in India and urges upon all Hindu employers and other Hindus to give preference to Hindus in appointing their employees; and to help Hindus to start cottage and other industries to mitigate the situation, and urges all Hindus to buy from Hindu firms and dealers.

The immediate programme of the Hindu Maha Sabha was laid down in another resolution moved from the chair.

The fourth resolution ran as follows:—

"The immediate programme of the Hindu Maha Sabha is hereby declared to be as follows:

"(a) To secure entry for as many Hindu recruits as possible into the Army, Navy and Air Forces.

"(b) To utilise all facilities that are being thrown open to get our people trained into military mechanics and manufacture of up-to-date war materials.

"(c) To try to make military training compulsory in colleges and high schools.

"(d)To intensify the organisation of the *Ram Sena*.

"(e) To join the Civic Guard movement and Air Raid Precaution organisation with a view to enabling our own people to defend against foreign invasion or internal anarchy, provided always, that the Civic Guards are not used against any patriotic political movements in India or in any activities detrimental to the legitimate interests of the Hindus.

"(f) To start new industries on large scale to capture the market where foreign competition is found eliminated.

"(g) To boycott foreign articles to defeat the entry of new foreign competitors.

"(h) To set on foot an all-India movement to secure the correct registration, in the coming Census, of the popular strength of the Hindus including Tribal Hindus such as Santhals, Gonds, Bhills, etc, and to secure their enlistment as Hindus instead of as Animists or Tribes and by taking every other step necessary to secure the object in view.

"These few items will suffice to illustrate the lines on which the Hindu sangatanists all over India should concentrate their attention in near future."

COMING CENSUS OPERATIONS

In a statement, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Chief Minister of Bengal, regrets "the efforts of the leaders of the Hindu Maha Sabha in trying to tamper with Census operations with a view to show the Hindu community in much greater numbers than they really are in Bengal."

"The future of India," Mr. Huq adds, "depends on the political importance of the various communities, and the numerical position will be the greatest factor in determining the fate of the communities in the forthcoming constitution." Mr. Huq appeals to everybody to bring to the notice of the Revenue Minister and the Home Minister all cases in which questionable tactics are adopted.

* * *

We are amazed at this outburst of the Bengal Premier. Does he disclaim that the Muslims may have given increased numbers at the last Census? Has he now issued any ukase that his community should not give increased figures at the coming Census? Or is it his position that under his protecting wings they should be free to give what figures they like, while the Hindus alone should be dealt punitively if they chance to overstate? May we ask Janab Jinna whether this is the kind of protection and fair-play which minorities might expect under his Pakistan scheme? And after all the Huq Ministry in Bengal is kept in office by the European block of votes. What have they to say with regard to their share in this cat and mouse play?

Ed.

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NOSTRADAMUS, AND HIS PROPHECIES

(Continued from last issue)

His background and heredity had prepared him for this. His grandfather, Pierre de Nostre-Dame, a famous astrologer, surgeon and profound thinker, had served Kind Rene of Provence as court physician, Pierre's closest friend and associate, Jean de Saint-Remy, was likewise a great scientist and court physician. It was natural that the son and daughter of these geniuses should marry. Of thet marriage was born Michel de Nostradamus in 1503.

From his grandfather Pierre, Michel acquired his immense learning, his scientific zeal, his knowledge of astrology. alchemy and the secret Kabala. In 1520 he distinguished himself as Montpellier's most brilliant student.

It was during his pilgrimage of mercy through plague areas that he met the exquisitely beautiful Adriete de Loubejac A passionate romance blossomed into marriage and Adriete bore her lover two strapping sons whom he adored above all things.

Thus, approaching middle age, Nostradamus could rejoice in all the good things life can bestow: fame, fortune, the admiration and respect of his fellows, a useful career and a family he worshipped.

Then the Black Death flamed anew. This time Nostradamus, who had saved others, could not save those he most loved. He was forced to look on helplessly while one by one Adriete and the twc boys sickened, turned black and died horribly.

That tragedy violenty derailed Nostradamus' career. Embittered, melancholy, he abandoned friends, possessions and security to become a homeless wanderer. But his craving for knowledege burned more hotly than ever. His travels took him to all the great cities of Europe and he never missed an apportunity to talk with the ealding alchemists and sages. Perhaps this experience stimulated his latent powers. Perhaps it was, as many have suggested, a sixth sense, an intangible something beyond analysis. Whatever the stimulus Nostradamus made his first startling prophecy.

Strolling through Milan he encountered a young Franciscan friar, son of impoverished villagers, one Felix Peretti. Nostradamus instantly genuflected. Peteti's companions frowned. What did this mean? Why did the stranger kneel to their friend as though he were a holy man?

"Because," replied Nostradamus "I must bow and kneel before His Holiness."

The good friars concluded he was cracked and passed on. But years later they had occasion to remember the lean, hollow eyed prophet when Brother Peretti became Cardinal Montalto and, in 1585, Pope Sixtus the Fifth.

Possibly because he was alarmed and bewildered by his own hitherto unsuspected gift, Nostradamus made no further predictions for some time. He devoted himself instead to the sufferings of plague victims whefever the horror broke out until, weary from endless travels and toil, he returned to France and settled in the small town of Salon, in the Loire district.

Cautiously at first, then with increasing boldness he lifted the veil from the future. making several oral prophecies. Public opinion was divided. Some thought him deranged, others denounced him as a dangerous sorcerer. The latter belief gained impetus from the sinister, murky laboratory he maintained, a shadowy sanctum crammed with astrolabes, magic mirrors, alembics, pentacles, divining rods and other sorcerer's paraphernalia. In the night he would fill a metal chalice with water, gaze deeply into it, as though focussing his inner eye and record the visions he saw during these self-induced trances.

Those collected visions, combined with strange calculations, became his book, *The Centuries and True Prophecies of Master Michel Nostradamus.* They were written in rhyming quatrains. Many are too cryptic for interpretation, but the bulk allow of no ambiguity.

His formula? Nostradamus himself insisted that he had memorized some ancient Egyption papyri willed to him by his famous grandfather and then destroyed them. If pressed, he would only add that he "had received at birth certain astral aspects which predisposed him to this work and that all came from God."

A French biographer, P. V. Piobb, claims to have discovered the secret of Nostradamus' method. One verse, he points out, contains the words GRAND ROMAIN printed in italics. You describe a circle, says Monsieur Piobb, and at equidistant points upon the circle you distribute letters spelling out the Latin words FLORAM PATERE. Next, from the vowels you draw lines forming a coffin-shaped figure which Piobb calls "The Sepulcher of the Great Roman (Grand Romain.)" With the combination of this formula and "the planets on the celestial sphere by the calculation of Vega," Nostradamus worked out his answers. Which leaves everything as clear as mud.

More understandable, at least to astrologers and horoscopists, is the explanation by the French astrologer, Emmanuel Ruir. Ruir interprets the system in terms of zodiacal signs and adds that these further fix the exact date, day, month and year, of each prophecy.

Still a third theory is advanced by two European biographers, based on the fact of Nostradamus' Hebraic ancestry.

"The ancient fugitive Hebrews could not have failed to possess themselves of all possible documents from the initiation chambers of Egyptian temples, all the geometric, cosmographic and algebraic formulae subsequently used in the Torah and in the construction of the Temple of Solomon. Then, one day, the Romans destroyed the Temple of Jerusalem. The Jews were dispersed. Before the Temple was demolished, however, the documents had disappeared. When the Holy of Holies was entered it was empty."

(To be continued.)

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EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS IN MYSORE

On an average there is one school for an area of 3.59 square miles and for every 787 persons of the total population. One out of every 2.60 of the population of school-going age is under instruction",—that sums up the impressive progress of public instruction in Mysore State. To foster education a total expenditure of Rs. 69½ lakhs is annually incurred by the State and civic authorities. The Government alone spend annually over Rs. 54 lakhs for education.

The percentage of boys under instruction to the total school-going male population calculated at 15 per cent of the total population is 57.14, and that of girls to the school-going female population is 18.68. The percentage of boys and girls to the total population of school-going age is 38.35.

Education in the State is free up to the High School standard. In the three High School classes fees at the rates of Rs. 3 Rs. 3½ and Rs. 4 are charged. Girls and pupils of Muslim and special communities such as the Rajputs, pay half the rates of fees. The Depressed Classes pay no tuition fees.

On 1st March 1940, there were 8,182 schools of the several grades with a strength of 3,69,472 pupils.

Eighty per cent of Secondary Schools are government institutions, the rest being aided or unaided institutions. Primary education which was under the Department till 1931 was transferred in that year to the control of local bodies under the Elementary Education Act of 1930, subject to the general control of the Department. But over 80 per cent of the cost of primary education is met from State Funds.

The Department of Public Instruction in Mysore which was organised soon after the issue of the famous Halifax Dispatch of 1857 has made rapid progress and has reached a standard of efficiency equal to that of almost any Province or State in India. The Department is in charge of all grades of education from Primary to the Collegiate grade. The University Colleges and the Medical and the Engineering Schools are under the control of the Mysore University. The Agricultural schools are under the Director of Agriculture, and the Industrial Schools under the Director of Industries and Commerce.

"TRUE INDEX OF SUCCESS"
IN MEDICINE

Dr. B. C. Rai, President of the Indian Medical Council, in an address to the students of the School of Indian Medicine had some thoughtful advice to give about the duty of Doctors, which members of the medical profession in Mysore might profitably ponder over:

To the students of medicine Dr. Roy wished to address only one request. They had undertaken the very responsible and serious task of relieving pain and human suffering. They had undertaken that task not as businessmen, but as members of a great profession. They had undertaken to use their expert knowledge in the service of humanity. They should, therefore, develop honesty of purpose and honesty of conviction, and employ them for the real service of humanity with full sympathy. To a certain type of people, the indication of success of a physician or surgeon was the number of cures effected by him; his own conviction, however, was that the true index of success was not the number of cures, but the amount of service rendered to humanity!

"The truest test of service was the sympathy, care and attention bestowed by the practitioner on the patient. Even if his efforts did not always lead to a cure, where he brought to bear a heart full of sympathy, and care and attention born of sympathy, and real desire to serve, the doctor would surely secure for himself a safe place in the hearts of the people and they would never let him down. Therefore, let students of medicine learn to practise sympathy, it did not matter whether they followed the Ayurvedic system or some other system. Let them have a heart full of sympathy, a touch that never hurt, and a temper that never tired—and they would rise to great heights in their profession."

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STUDY OF MILITARY SCIENCE

PROVISION IN U. P. UNIVERSITIES

H. E, the Governor as Chancellor has approved of the proposals of the Agra and Allahabad Universities in connection with War. Every student of the Agra University is required to attend a certain percentage of lectures and practical work on the subject of military science before he is allowed to appear for the degree examination.

The Allahabad University has been permitted by the Chancellor to place the subject of military science on the same footing as any other subject for study which a student may select; and the University is the first academic body in this Province to have decided to give facilities to its students for learning the theory of military science.

BOMBAY CORPORATION FINANCES

The municipal budget for the year presented by Mr.Gordhandas Morarji, the newly elected Chairman of the Standing Committee, shows a deficit of Rs.15.43 lakhs. No new taxation, however, is proposed. The income amounts to Rs. 3 crores 52 lakhs, and expenditure tc Rs. 3 crores 68 lakhs. The deficit, is proposed to be made good from the opening cash balance and also by appropriation of excess accumulation in the plants and machinery depriciation fund and from the net premia fund.

HENRI BERGSON DEAD

FAMOUS FRENCH PHILOSOPHER

Henri Bergson, French Philosopher and expounder of "Creative Evolution," has died, aged 82, states a Vichy press message:

Henri Bergson, French Philosopher was born on October 18, 1859, in Paris, of Anglo-Jewish parents. After a brilliant career at Lycee Condorcet, he hesitated for some time between literature and science. He became naturalised as a Frenchman, and entered the Ecole Normale Superieure, where he was the contemporary of Jaures. He taught philosophy first at the Lycees of Angers and Clermont, and then in Paris at the Lycee Henri IV., the Ecole Normale Superieure and the College de France. In 1918 he succeeded Emile Ollivier at the Academie Francaise. From that time, he gave up teaching and devoted himself to politics and to international affairs as head of a mission to America, and after the World War as President of the Committee of Intellectual Co-operation. In 1928, he was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature for 1927.

We acknowledge with thanks receipt of a sheet calendar, a wall calendar, and a pocket dairy from the Bangalore. Press, and a sheet calendar from the Wesley Press, Mysore.

Ed.

THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK

"I need hardly say what one must do to be healthy; avoid every kind of excess, all violent and unpleasant emotion, all mental over-strain, take daily exercise in the open air, cold baths and such like hygienic measures. For, without a proper amount of daily exercise no one can remain healthy. All the processes of life demand exercise for the due performance of their functions, exercise not only of the parts more immediately concerned, but also of the whole body. For, as Aristotle rightly says, Life is movement. It is its very essence. Ceaseless and rapid motion goes on in every part of the organism. The heart, with its complicated double systole and diastole, beats strongly and untiringly; with twenty-eight beats, it has to drive the whole of the blood through arteries, veins, and capillaries; the lungs pump like a steam-engine, without intermission; the intestines are always in peristaltic action; the glands are all constantly absorbing and secreting; even the brain has a double motion of its own, with every beat of the pulse and every breath we draw. When people can get no exercise at all, as is the case with the countless numbers who are condemned to a sedentary life, there is a glaring and fatal disproportion between outward inactivity and inner tumult..... This ceaseless internal motion requires some external counterpart, and the want of it produces effects like those of the emotions which we are obliged to suppress. Even trees must be shaken by the wind, if they are to thrive !"

SCHOPENHAUER.

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INDIA'S DEMOCRATIC TRADITIONS

REPLY TO CRITICS

DR. R. MOOKERJEE'S ADDRESS

Speaking on the subject of "India's Democratic Traditions" at a public meeting held under the auspices of the P. E. N., Bombay, Mr. Mathuradas Tricumjee, Mayor, presiding, Dr. Radhakumud Mookherjee, Head of the Department of Indian History, Lucknow University, stated at the outset that it was complete misreading of India's history and civilisation to assume that the idea of democracy was not indigenous to India but was a foreign importation.

This erroneous assumption, the lecturer said, was made by the Simon Commission and even by the Joint Parliamentary Committee and was widely held by foreigners and enemies of India's political progress. This error coloured to a very large extent British discussions of India's claims for freedom and responsible government. It was a strange irony of fate that a country which was the first in the world to formulate the conception of democracy and give it the most adequate and comprehensive expression in its indigenous forms of polity, should now be at pains to combat the gratuitous supposition that democracy was something which was against its genius and foreign to its thought. The Rigveda which was the earliest book of India and, indeed of the whole world, gave the earliest definition of democracy and was so full of it that it did not recognise other forms of government. The very terms 'Sabha' and 'samiti', well-known terms for modern parliamentary institutions, and so constantly used in the democratic vocabulary of all India vernaculars were Vedic terms. The Atharva Veda gave in to the romance of democracy by describing the 'Sabha' and the 'Samiti' the Council and the Assebly, as twin sisters who were the first offspring of the Lord of Creation. Democracy was thus conceived of as the builder of civilisation. The first aids to civilisation were the Assemblies.

CONCEPTION OF RULE OF LAW

Vedic thought was so much given to democracy that even where it found a place for monarchy it was a limited and constitutional monarchy whose absolutism was checked by the introduction of well-defined democratic elements. The King's coronation was a condition of Kingship, but advantage was taken of that ceremony to impose upon the King oaths of loyalty to the law and constitution of the State which he could not violate with impunity. The Vedas told of Kings who were expelled for their violation of the constitution. This vedic bias for democracy shaped the indigenous Indian polity where the true and supreme sovereign was the sovereign spiritual called 'Dharma', while the sovereign temporal or the King in flesh and blood was only the Head of the Executive, called by the appropriate term of 'Danda', whose duty was to uphold and enforce the dictates of 'Dharma'. It was always the rule of law as the true sovereign.

This conception of the Rule of law whereby the sovereign was rendered not the source of law but its sanction, led to the development of a polity which gave free scope to the principle of decentralisation, to local autonomy and to the self-government of the group as against centralisation and over-government of the people. That was why ancient India had been marked as the land of rural democracies, of countless village communities which functioned as self-governing republics, building up its villages as centres of life and light, where India thought out her highest. India's civilisation had been through the ages a rural and not an urban civilisation, the product of her hermitages, of the wisdom of her woods as embodied in the works aptly called the 'Aranyaks' and 'Upanishads.' Sir Charles Metcalf gave evidence before a Select Committee of the House of Commons to the effect that these self-governing village or rural republics of ancient India functioned in full vigovur right up to the eighteenth century until they were swept away by the onrush of the British system of centralisation.

HISTORIC BACKGROUND

Apart from these sef-governing villages, ancient India knew of other regular republics which played a prominent part in the history of Buddhist India. The Great Buddha himself was born a republican and was a democrat to the bone. Panini who lived in about the seventeenth century before Chirst mentioned about 80 republican communities of those days whom he called 'Sanghas' and 'Ganas'. The 'Gana' form of polity was the polity where the sovereignty was that of the 'Gana' or the many and not of one. And in the fourth century B. C., it was these republican peoples of the Punjab who offered a most heroic resistance to Alexander's campaigns. The Pali literature was full of technical items testifying to the elaborate development of democratic procedure and practice in these early days of India's history. There were terms for quorum, the vote of the majority, vote by ballot, the whip, and the like, showing how India was working a democratic system which she evolved by herself without the posibility of any foreign inspiration in those days. It was no wonder that inspired by these indigenous traditions there should now be roused a national demand that India should come back to her own and win for herself her rightful place as a free State in the comity of Nations!

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The Rationalist.

Monday 13-1-1941.

DEATH PENALTY

The recent capital sentence on a person convicted of murder, raised some excitement over the exercise of King's mercy, and a plea was also put forth before the public for the abolition of death sentence as a punishment even for murder.

King's mercy is not meant to be exercised as a matter of charity just because it is asked. Nor is it meant to be exercised just because a king happens to be new. It is not meant to be exercised, either, by the king as an extra-judicial Seat of appeal, exercising judicial revision, not by legal provision, but by personal whim, just because a culprit can command powerful influences to be brought to bear on his behalf.

It is, if anything, not exactly a provision of law, but a provision of State, to be rarely exercised, on extraordinary occasions, when, on evidence presented, Law has taken its course and convicted, while the public have grave reasons to think that the man is innocent, and is taking somebady else's crime on himself by reason of love, or is a victim of mistaken identity, or the crime has been committed under extraordinary provocation or from a high sense of duty.

Such a rare case would be beyond the purview of law, and the king viewing it from the higher plane of Social Justice may decide that society shall not commit the crime of destroying his life in the name of Law and Order.

But the agitation for the removal of Death Penalty as a punishment for murder is what may be called "goody-goody" sentimentality, and absurd. A man who from hatred, anger, or greed takes away another man's life with calculation and in cold blood, should not be allowed to live, either as a warning or as an encouragement to others. The simple fact is that he who has denied another person's right to live and cut off his life, forfeits his own right to live.

He would be a burden, a curse, and a blot on society. There is no guarantee that the grave act which he once committed he may not commit again. If he sets up a family and procreates, his foul passions may get multiplied in his children and perpetuate crime for all time.

Moreover how dare a man worth the name commit a foul act and seek to escape from its consequences? There is a Sanskrit saying, "Atyutkataih Punyapapaih Ihaiva Phalamasnuthe!"—

meaning, "for our deeds of high virtue or of extreme wickedness, we get due consequences in this very life." There is no shirking them whether we get the benefit of doubt in a court of law or not! The old Hebrew justice spoke of an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth. The principle of Italian Vendetta was, "a life, for a life," generation after generation. The death penalty of our times is an accepted tenet of law, justified by the principle of the punishment being commensurate with the crime, and that normal human society should be relieved of destructive pests, whether they be animal or human. Otherwise where is the justification for the killing of dogs and monkeys, or for the hunting of tigers and wild-boars and elephants? Their lives are precious to them as ours to us. By what Divine Law do we presume to destroy their lives, while we claim that human life should be immune however callous and brutal it be?

Let there be sense in our reasoning. Life is precious, but not all life is precious. Life should be protected,—the purpose of all Law is that,—but not a life the purpose of which is to go about destroying other lives!

After all life is not a permanent thing, though it is a strange thing. We do not know how it comes—or why, or why it goes.

The embryo in the mother, four months old, and ready to receive the sacred current of life, may not receive it at all, and then with a few pains it is ejected! Or life may come, and yet leave it while still inside the mother, or at the moment of birth, and make it still-born. And then in infancy a little neglect, a little cold, a small accident, may cause death. And then in youth and adult life, a railway or motor or boat accident, a pestilence, a tribal or national war, a dose of chloroform, a dentist's pull, may cause death, to hosts of men, and no one can help!

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Even great lives, noble lives, and royal lives are often violently destroyed by party fury, mob fury, or national fury. A life like Christ's was ended by crucifixion. Charles I, King of England, Louis XVI, King of France, were beheaded. Beautiful Mary, Queen of Scots, lovely Marie Antoinette of France, shared the same fate. President McKinley and President Abraham Lincoln of America were shot dead. Emperor Alexander of Russia, his Empress, and all their young ones were butchered in one fell sweep. And even to-day, great statesmen, great leaders of parties, great generals, and great men of intellect, are all put to death without a second thought! And so it will go on in this world till the Crack of Doom!

Shall we contemplate all this, and still pretend that a man who commits a calculated and cold-blooded murder, should not be given death penalty but be preserved for the world like a mummy at State cost? It is preposterous!

Editor.

MYSORE AND WAR FUNDS

We have heard that there is a feeling in some quarters that the collections in the Mysore State for the War Fund are not adequate. This is not justified by any means. On the other hand Mysore's contribution on all counts may be considered to be incomparably high.

We notice that the War Fund proper totals Rs. 11 lakhs or more. Add to this the Rs. 6 lakhs contributed by the Ruler of the State during the current week. This Rs. 17 lakhs from a State whose net revenue is about 3 crores of rupees exceeds in proportion even the Madras Governor's War Fund of about 65 lakhs, in a Presidency with a net revenue of Rs. 16 crores!

In this connection it is also to be remembered that Mysore has been paying to the Imperial Government for protective purposes Rs. 35 lakhs a year for many decades. Even now we continue to pay nearly 25 lakhs a year for Indian defence purposes. How many crores that would amount to, our school-boys should work out. This for the Government of India.

Through our Gold Mines we have been contributing to the wealth of Great Britain herself a sum of Rs. 2 crores on an average annually for the past 50 years or more. That would amount to over a hundred crores. That Great Britain is now using for the war.

With such contributions to our credit, we need fear no comparison either with exalted Hyderabad, opulent Gwalior, dazzling Baroda, or honoured Travancore. or with even the most lavish of the British Presidencies!

The many invasions which the State suffered during the 18th century by the Mahrattas, the Nizam, and the British, had practically bared it of all its wealth. And since then any possible surplus has been passing to the suzerain Government and its people, partly as subsidy and partly as gold-bullion!

There is nothing left for Mysoreans now to contribute out of. Therefore let not thoughtless enthusiasts, white or brown, venture to decry Mysoreans as un-generous. If others contribute on the scale on which Mysoreans have done all these years, the war could be financed even should it continue for many years to come, which of course God forbid!

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NOSTRADAMUS, AND HIS PROPHECIES

(Continued from last issue)

What the biographers are leading up to is that the Hebrews handed down the sacred books from generation to generation and that they were eventually taken into France by Nostradamus' forefathers.

All these ingenious theories notwithstanding, the key to the formulas has in all probability been lost forever.

Let us see how some of these prophecies affected Nostradamus' contemporaries. One quatrain, dedicated to King Henry II of France, warned the monarch that he would be blinded in a duel and would subsequently die painfully. Skeptical, and a little angry at first, Henry later remembered that another prophet had advised him to avoid duels, especially in his forty-first year, because he was in danger of a head-wound that would bring blindness and death. All histories and biographies of the great ruler mention this prophecy.

"Perhaps there is something to this fellow Nostradamus," he told his Italian-born wife, the notorious Catherine de Medici. "I should like to see him."

Catherine, being a firm believer in the occult, was even more anxious to meet Nostradamus. for she had three sons, whose futures deeply exercised her. Accordingly, a royal coach bore the ageing prophet to Paris where he conferred with the royal family. What he saw for Catherine's three sons so horrified him that he could not bring himself to speak of it. He merely assured her that all three would ascend thrones. As for the king, he reiterated his warning.

Historical record shows how accurately Nostradamus prophesied. Catherine's sons did sit on thrones, but not the thrones she wished for them. One after the other ruled France and one after the other died. The king *did* fight a duel. He *was* blinded. He *did* die shortly after.

When these catastrophes broke, all Europe remembered Nostradamus. There could no longer be any doubt of the man's fearful powers. He became the most discussed, the most sought after, most famous figure on the continent.

But if the prophecies he made concerning events in his lifetime were remarkable, consider those fulfilled long after his death.

"The great empire of England" wrote Nostradamus, "will be all powerful for more than three centuries. Great powers will cross land and sea. The Portugese will not rejoice."

And what happened? In 1588 England destroyed the Spanish Armada and became the world's first sea power, sending men to all corners of the globe, across the seven seas. Portugal having been until then the controlling factor in India, was naturally riled,

Again, "The London Senate will put to death its King."

The King, of course, was Charles the First.

"The old one frustrated in his chief hope will realize the apex of his realm. Twenty months he will hold the Kingdom in absolute power, a tyrant, cruel in leaving worse behind him."

Oliver Cromwell disbanded Parliament in 1655 and ruled as absolute dictator for exactly 20 months. When he ded he left the country in inept heads.

Nostradamus foresaw the decline of the French monarchy aud the rise of Napoleon in a truly astonishing series of quatrains. Indeed, he literally wrote French history centuries before it happened.

Here are the word-portraits he drew of the yet-to-be-born Louis XV and Louis XVI. Of the former he wrote:

"This great monarch who will succeed the deceased (Louis XIV) will lead a lubricious, immoral life. By his indifference he will concede everything so that in the end the Salic Law (rule by males only) will not obtain."

Louis XV was France's most lecherous ruler, and his mistresses, Madame de Pompadour and Madame Du Barry, virtually governed the country through him.

And Louis' son, Louis XVI: "Too good the times, too indolent the King, he does and undoes, too careless and sudden. He will follow the false ideas of his light but loyal wife (Marie Antoinette), by his very good will he will be put death."

Describing Louis' last days, Nostradamus penned the most remarkable words that were ever put on paper. Freely trans-lated the quatrain reads:

"The husband (Louis) will be decorated with the miter (or revolutionary tri-color cockade.)

An attack will be made on the Tuilleries by 500. A titled traitor will be Narbon, and another Sauce, watcher of his ancestral oil-kegs."

Let us see what actually happened. The mob, of course, mocked Louis by crowning him with a cockade. The Tuilleries, which did not even exist in Nostradamus' day as the royal residence, was attacked by the 500 federated Marseillais who massacred the Swiss guard and broke into the royal suite.

Narbon and Sauce, Louis XVI's war minister was Count Louis Narbonne-Lara, illegitimate son of Louis XV's illegitimate daughter. He was notorious as straddler of royalist and popular issues, and both parties hated and mistrusted him.

Sauce—and here is the crowning miracle—was the name, spelled Saulce, of the inn-keeper at Varennes who recognized Louis in flight, detained him and handed him over to the revolutionists!

(To be continued.)

(Watch the next instalment for news of the present war!

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LATEST INVENTIONS AS OLD AS HISTORY

Ever since the human race began to have the power of thought there have been men with imagination who looked into the future and foresaw something of the wonders that must some day come to pass. In the old Greek legends we have, for example, an anticipation of the modern tank in the story of Dædalus, who made a giant man of bronze and was thus able to defeat the enemies of his country.

Fables tell how this same Dædalus, when surrounded by foes, made wings for himself and his son Icarus and flew away. Men have always wished to be able to rise into the air, for this was the only accomplishment of other animals that man did not possess. He could run and leap and swim and climb, but he could not fly. Roger Bacon, born in 1214, foresaw the coming of the balloon. He thought that it would be made of very thin metal and filled with liquid fire. It was actually more than three hundred years before the first balloon ascent was made, but the first man to rise into the air did so in a fire balloon. The airship provided with a means of moving against or across the wind was anticipated in the eighteenth century by Lunardi, who invented a balloon propelled by oars. Even in his day there were those who foresaw that in the future the "oars" would be worked by some kind of engine.

The aeroplane was foreseen with remarkable accuracy by Leonardo da Vinci, who, besides being a painter, was a renowned mathematician and engineer. Wireless was foreseen at least three hundred years ago. The Italian writer Strada, born in 1572, describes an imaginary machine which enabled two friends, no matter how far apart, to communicate with one another. Each had a dial plate on which were the letters of the alphabet. One moved a pointer to a letter on his own dial, and simultaneously his friend's pointer moved to the same letter. All this was done by means of the loadstone, the only magnet known in those days. Strada's imaginary process is almost exactly what happens in the most modern telewriter or automatic telegraph transmitter.

One has only to turn to the pages of "The Tempest" to see that Shakespeare anticipated broadcasting, for in his play Prospero was able by his magic arts to send out the sounds of sweet music to any place. Is it not a queer coincidence that he accomplished this by means of his Ariel?

Both Watt, the inventor of the steam engine, and Boulton, another great engineer of his time, predicted the coming of the internal combustion engine such as now drives our motor-cars, aeroplanes, and airships.

They prophesied, too, that such an engine would be used for working both road vehicles and flying machines. In 1795 they wrote that a machine on the lines of the steam engine, but worked by some other suitable explosive material, would within half a century move carriages along the roads, and probably provide a means of flying.

References to the submarine are to be found in Pepys's Diary, and Boyle, the chemist, records that in the reign of James I. Cornelius Drebelle made a vessel which was propelled by twelve rowers and travelled under water for some distance down the Thames. Most astonishing anticipation of all, he writes that this vessel carried a liquor which could supply fresh air!

SOME GRIM STATISTICS

The latest edition of the *Yearbook of the German Empire* gives a comparison beween the number of juvenile crimes committed in Germany in 1934, (the first year after the destruction of the Weimar Republic), with the number committed in 1937.

In 1934 there was not one murder reported as having been committed by children between 14 and 18. In 1937 there were 17, states the *Year-book*.

Convictions rendered by the special tribunal for crimes and offences committed by persons under 18 years amounted in 1937 to 3,374 as against 1,058 in 1934, which is an increase of 225 per cent. The specific break-up is as follows:—

Rape increase, 59 per cent; seduction of minors less than 14 years old, 81 per cent; homosexuality, 358 per cent; homicide. 129 per cent; assault and battery causing death, 66 per cent; wounds inflicted with knives, 45 per cent; deliberate arson, 86 per cent; arson by carelessness, 118 per cent; vandalism, 43.5 per cent; extortion by threats of violence, 37 per cent; larceny, 22 per cent, abortions of young girls under 18 increased 258 per cent; and prostitution of minors, 150 per cent!

God help us!

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SLAVE TRAFFIC IN THE STATES.

A report submitted to the President, All-India States' People's Conference, makes a sensational disclosure about slave traffic still prevailing in some of the Indian States. The report says:

Slavery has existed all along in Bikaner and in many other Rajputana States, and if the Government of India ignore the cold fact and take a lenient view of it, the ruler naturally feels encouraged to do likewise with any recommendation made to him. It is presumed that strong recommendations were made by the Government of India after 1926. But the situation remains to-day as it did then.

PART OF DOWRY

The origin of the slave communities of Bikaner, as of any Rajputana State, can be traced to the numerous young maids who come as a part of the dowry with the bride to the Raj family. They remain in the palace as mistresses of the particular bride-groom or of the other male members of the family.

The children from the extra marital unions are called Chakars, Huzuris, Chelas, Golas and Darogas, and are slaves owned either by the ruler of the State or by the Thakurs or Rajput nobles, as the latter are styled in modern times.

They are allowed neither to have any property rights nor any private rights whatsoever. In return for their services, they are allowed only food and clothes and the food mostly consists of what is left over from their master's plates.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

The wives and daughters of these slaves are given away by their masters as part of the dowry with their own daughter. Marriage and divorce among these unfortunate people is cotrolled by the master, whose will is the law. If, at any time, they run away and take shelter elsewhere, they are forcibly brought back under the roof of the original master.

The slaves, known as Daroga, in Bikaner, according to the 1937 census number 13,629 or 1·6% of the total population of the State.

"RAVANA RAJPUTS."

In order to raise themselves from this opprobrium these people had claimed to be enumerated as "Ravana Rajputs," but the claim was rejected by the census authorities.

No legislation emancipating these slaves and defining their status in society is known to have been enacted since 1926.

It is worth mentioning in this connection that the Maharaja of Bikaner was once a delegate to the League of Nations, and he is presumed to be fully acquainted with the latest conventions of the League aiming at the uplift of the peoples of the member countries. However, the responsibility for the existence of slavery even in the year 1940 is primarily of the Government of India.

We trust that some action will be taken before long for eradicating it.

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THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE.

In our issue of 25-11-1940 there appeared a piece of news indicating trouble between the students and the Directorate of the Institute. The news was taken from a prominent Madras Daily, and was commented on. We have now been officially informed that the news is erroneous and invidious.

The "Rationalist" does not wish to vex or embarrass any innocent person or personage. It will seek to confine itself to rigid truth, so far as it is humanly possible. Therefore it regrets having published the incorrect news. Following is the authoritative version :

1. The Hostel Committee resigned with effect from the 1st November 1940 as the Director would not agree to their recommendation that a *Resident* student, who has been given a temporary appointment as Research Assistant for four months only should be required to vacate his seat in the Hostel.

2. On the 4th November, an application was submitted to the Chairman of the Council by above 100 students requesting that *all* of them may be granted interview by the Council on the 19th November 1940.

3. In reply to this application, the Registrar of the Institute sent the following letter on the 7th November 1940 to the first seven students in the list of signatories to the application of the 4th November:

3. "With reference to your joint representation dated 4th November 1940, I am desired to inform you that your request to interview the Council on the 19th November will be laid before them at their meeting, and if the Council wish to interview the President and the members of the old Hostel committee, they will be requested to meet the members of the Council on 19th November 1940. It is hoped that you will not kindly come to the Council Hall on the 19th November unless invited to do so."

4. On the 15th and 16th November, replies were received from 5 of the above seven students informing that they hoped that the Council would have no objection if they accompanied the other signatories to the Council Hall on the 19th November 1940.

5. On the 16th November 1940, the Chairman of the Council requested the Director to ask the students to place their grievances before him (the Director) so that he could acquaint the Council of those grievances.

6. On the 16 November 1940, the Director sent the following letter and the notice to each individual signatory of the application dated the 4th November 1940 :—

LETTER

"I am desired by the Hon'ble the Chairman of the Council to inform you in connection with your petition to him dated the 4th November 1940, that you will be good enough to place before me your grievance so that I may bring them before the Council on the 19th November."

NOTICE

"Severe disciplinary action shall be taken against any students of the Institute who may come to the Council Hall or in its immediate neighbourhood on the 18th and 19th November without the express permission to do so."

7. The Council appointed a Committee consisting of :—

N. S. Subba Rao, Esq.,
V. N. Chandavarkar, Esq.,
K. V. Anantaraman, Esq.,
Prof. V. Subrahmanyan, Esq.,
Dr. J. C. Ghosh, Esq.,

to consider the question of accommodation, residence, etc., for students, which met on the 21st November 1940 at 5-30 P. M. and interviewed three ex-Hostel presidents.

8. The Institute is an isolated area ceded to British Government and has always got four constables on duty. No policemen other than these four constables were on duty on the 19th and 20th November 1940.

HIGHWAY BRIDGES AND THEIR DESIGN

Rao Bahadur N. Govindaraja Iyengar in a lecture on "Highway Bridges" at the College of Engineering Guindy, referred to the operation called "guniting of bridges" and said that this had become a regular feature of the after-treatment to reinforced concrete bridges. "Gunite" was the name given to a method of shooting cement-sand-mortar with great force under air pressure from a machine called "Cement Gun". It consisted of a large air compressor and cement gun and hoses. The cement mortar was injected under a pressure of 40 lbs. per square inch and B. R. C, fabric was also laid on the surface to be gunited, to hold together the gunite thickness which might in some case amount to three inches and even more. Total cost per square foot worked out at Re. 1—4—9.

In conclusion, the lecturer spoke on the ethics of bridge engineering and on ethics of engineering in general. The lecturer referred to the right of a member of the profession to criticise the other members of the profession when such criticism was called for and said that this right ought to be conceded. He added: "It would be absurd sentimentally to withhold criticisms where it was due and where the conduct of any member of the profession has been unprofessional or reprehensible." He then quoted Mr. Waddell who had said that the "bridge engineer should confine himself to either purely professional work or contracting. No engineer who attempts both consulting practice and contracting simultaneously will ever be able to secure public confidence to anything like the extant which he would, were he to confine his attention to purely professional work". But they were more and more asking firms to do both the designing and contracting jobs.

Mr. Govindaraja Iyengar concluded his lecture by referring to the duties and obligations of engineers as laid down by Mr. Waddell.

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MYSORE'S TRADE IN 1939-40

Mysore's import and export trade registered an increase in volume and value in the year 1939-40. The total rail-borne trade in merchandise registered an increase from 21,470,895 Railway maunds valued at Rs. 20,75, 56,152 in 1938-39 to 22,688,179 Railway maunds valued at Rs. 21,73,86,122 in 1939-40. The total rail-borne exports increased from 7,213,109 Railway maunds valued at Rs. 8,38,03,804 in 1938-39 to 7,721.688 Railway maunds at Rs. 9,02,14,637 in 1939-40.

There was a decline under imports in rice from 5.23 lakhs of pallas in 1938-39 to 4.54 lakhs of pallas during the year. This was off-set by the increase in imports of wheat and wheat flour which rose from 447,718 Railway maunds in 1938-39 to 489,660 Railway maunds in 1939-40. Raw material imports showed an increase from 5,829,001 Railway maunds to 6,462,024 Railway maunds. Imports of petrol and kerosene oil amounted to 2,752.375 gallons and 4,397,386 gallons, respectively, as against 2,286,459 gallons and 4,247.653 gallons in 1938-39. Raw cotton imports increased by 1.4 percent from 247,653 Railway maunds in 1938-39 to 251,104 Railway maunds during the year. The quantity of manufactures imported amounted to 3,817,062 Railway maunds valued at Rs. 7,75,07,947 whereas the value of Machinery imported was estimated at Rs. 118,54 lakhs as against Rs. 87 lakhs in the previous year.

In the export trade there were increases in the exports of paddy, ragi, jaggery, dry chillies, corriander and tobacco; while there was falling off under Jawar bajra, coffee, groundnut seed, coconut, betel-nut, cardamom and refined sugar. 122.901 Railway maunds and 6,892 Railway maunds, respectively, of betel-nuts and cardamom were exported as compared with 139,731 Railway maunds and 9,704 Railway maunds in the previous year. Exports of refined sugar declined from 565,898 Railway maunds valued at Rs. 56,94,349 in 1938-39 to 420,614 Railway maunds valued at Rs. 54,50,780 in 1939-40. The quantity of jaggery exported rose by 75.3 per cent from 93,975 Railway maunds in 1938-39 to 420,614 Railway maunds during the year. There was a decrease in the export of groundnut oil from 63,139 Railway maunds to 53,371 Railway maunds; there was an increase, however, in value due to rise in prices. Copra exports decreased from 361,142 Railway maunds valued at Rs. 40,52,161 to 283,652 Railway maunds valued at Rs. 42,91,782.

Exports of Mysore silk during the year amounted to 6,986 Railway maunds valued at Rs. 24,64,754 as against 5, 384 Railway maunds valued at Rs. 17,35,948 in 1938-39.

The total trade by road during the year amounted to 4,156,240 Railway maunds valued at Rs. 3,48,02,957, of which, the imports accounted for 1,867,448 Railway maunds valued at Rs. 1,45,89,004 and the exports 2,288, 792 Railway maunds valued at Rs. 2,02,13,933.

PUZZLE THAT DEFIED EVEN RAMANUJAM.

Yields up Secret to Student.

A mathematical puzzle which defied solution even by the mathematical genius the late Ramanujam, has at last yielded up its secrets to an American student.

About twenty-five years ago, says the *New Yark Times*, Prof. Hardy of Cambridge University, paid a visit to Ramanujam, the number wizard. To open the conversation, Prof. Hardy challenged him to tell about the number 1729, which was the number of the taxi-cab in which Prof. Hardy had ridden over for the visit.

Instant Reply.

"Nothing easier," said Ramanujam. "It is the smallest number which can be expressed as the sum of two cubes in more than one way. It equals one cubed plus 12 cubed, and also 9 cubed plus 10 cubed."

Much impressed, Prof. Hardy asked for the next smallest such number. Without hesitation, Ramanujam replied that the next such number is 13,832, which equals 2 cubed plus 24 cubed and also 18 cubed plus 20 cubed, and that the next after that is 20,683, which equals 10 cubed plus 27 cubed and also 19 cubed plus 24 cubed.

At this point, Prof. Hardy recovered his wits and sustained his reputation as a great number-theorist by remarking that, if one were to allow negative numbers, then Ramanujam had missed some numbers, since 91 eduals 3 cubed plus 4 cubed and also 6 cubed plus the cube of minus 5.

Formula for All Numbers.

With this start, the conversation went on to a discussion of the possibility of finding formula for all numbers which could be expressed as the sum of two cubes in two different ways. Both men admitted their inability to find any such formula, and there the matter rested until this summer.

At the recent meeting of the American Mathematical Society at Dartmouth College, E. Ressenthall, a student of Prof. E. T. Bell at the California Institute of Technology, announced that he had discovered the desired formula.

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The Rationalist.

Monday 20-1-1941.

LIFE INSURANCE.

Subject to Luck or the Will of God, man has contrived many things intended to lessen his misery, add to his comfort, or manifest his intelligence. As good as any of them in the various fields of human action is Life Insurance.

A wise sage, asked for his blessings by a young woman, is said to have framed it in the following words:

"Bhagyavantam Prasooyethah
Ma Shooram Ma cha Panditam |"

which means, "May you give birth to a son who will have,—not valour, nor learning,—but Luck and Wealth!"

We know that the sage was right. Valour may leave a man poor. Learning may leave a man poor. But Wealth doesn't, unless he is a miser like Midas!

Ever since coinage came into being many centuries ago as a medium of exchange, the wisdom of saving some sterling for the rainy day has been inculcated by wise men among the nations.

"Take care of your pennies, and your pounds will take care of themselves," says the English spokesman. "Learning and Wealth should be gathered minute by minute, and little by little," says the Sanskritist! Another Sanskritist says—

"Idamevahi Panditayam
Chaturyamidamevahi |
Idameva Subuddhitwam
Ayadalpataro vyayah ||"

meaning, "All learning, all cleverness, all wisdom consists in keeping your expense within your income!"

A wise rule that. But in numerous cases it happens that the income is low while the expense is unavoidably high, and there is nothing to save. If that is so when one is able to earn, what will happen when as years pass the income gets lower? What will happen, too, when suddenly, in mid life, the earning member of the family is snatched by death? The family will be left to unutterable misery!

To guard against this, two centuries ago some clever brains conceived the idea of "Life Insurance." It was in 1757 that some people of Great Britain addressed a petition to the British Crown for the establishment of a Life Assurance Society. The preamble of the petition ran,

"Great numbers of His Magesty's subjects, whose subsistence principally depends on the salaries, stipends, and other incomes payable to them during their natural lives, or on the profits arising from their several trades, are very desirous of entering into a Society for insuring the lives of each other, in order to extend after their decease, the benefit of their present incomes to their families and relations, who may otherwise be reduced to extreme poverty and distress by the premature death of their several husbands, fathers, and friends."

So Life Insurance arose. The basic motive at that time was provision for family in case of one's sudden death, under the scheme of what are known as "Whole Life Policies." Gradually the principle of saving and investment thus originated was extended to serve one's own requirements in later life, wherefore were evolved the various Endowment schemes, and the Education and Marriage schemes. The latest developments of the Endowment Schemes, such as the Double and Triple Endowment Schemes, are intended to serve both purposes, providing for later life, as well as for after life.

All the several schemes of Insurance are based on two great economic laws, the law of the Productivity of Accumulated Wealth, and the law of Mortality. According to the first the profits achievable by large collections of money are more, infinitely more than those that accrue from small investments. According to the second, considering large areas and large numbers of years, the death rate in a country does not exceed a certain definite average percentage for a year. Neither the individual nor the Insurance Company are meant to lose. If a thousand people insure in a Company to-day, the thousand people do not all die in a year. They die in the course

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of 20, 30 or 40 years. And the Insurance Company by pooling their individual contributions, is able to meet the dues of the deceased or matured policies each year as they arise. Meanwhile, by proper investments, it would be making its funds yield the best possible returns.

That is the rationale of Life Insurance. It is a perfectly scientific and perfectly intelligent economic invention.

In the words of Benjamin Franklin, the great American, "A policy of Life Insurance is the cheapest and safest mode of making a certain provision for one's family. Lord Brougham, the great British Jurist, is more enthusiastic in his expression; "Associations for the insurance of lives are to be ranked amongst the noblest institutions of civilised society, and their usefulness can be attested by thousands of happy homes rescued by their means from the bitterness of poverty, and degradation of charity." And Lord Chancellor Selborne,—"By the discovery of Life Assurance man is enabled to save in the most scientific manner, and to acquire at once the position which he could only otherwise reach by long years of studious saving!"

In India, till 70 years ago, European and American Companies held the field. Their premium rates were high, and bonus rates were low. The Bombay Mutual founded in 1871, and the Oriental in 1874 heralded a galaxy of Indian Companies which have now begun to enjoy considerable patronage from the enlightened Indian public, and are accumulating vast amounts of funds, which will grow in vastness as the years progress!

* * *

[The above is not meant as propaganda for any particular company. It is a general survey of Life Insurance as a social institution of the present day.]

Editor.

THE COMING CENSUS

SOME NEW FEATURES

The Census operations in India will reach their climax on the last day of February and the first day of March when the final check-up will be made of the figures which are already in the process of collection in a number of provinces such as Sind, and will shortly begin in other provinces.

These dates are comparatively free from the innumerable festivals which take people in large numbers away from their homes. But such, it is said, are the nature and dimensions of the Census problem that within probably five minutes of the final check-up, the figures will be out of date—births and deaths would occur in the interval—and by the time the figures are tabulated and the report published, the figures will have become still more out of date.

The 1941 Census will not have the simultaneous one-night counting, which has been a feature of the earlier operations. It will differ in other important respects also. By abbreviations and omissions of irrelevant questions, the Census Commissioner, Mr. W. M. Yeatts, has effected a reduction by half in the number of enumerators. The normal number has been two and two-third million in earlier years. The present number is in the neighbourhood of one and a half million. A great deal of saving in paper—a vital consideration under war conditions—has been achieved. Even so, some 470 tons of paper will be consumed.

Because of the unique tradition of voluntary effort built up in India, the work of enumeration itself costs very little, and the total expense of the operations is estimated to be Rs. 15 lakhs compared to about Rs. 12 crores in America where a territory three times India's has to be handled. Changes in the present census are also expected to result in a saving of time up to two or three months.

The simultaneous one-night count having been given up, the last two days, February 28 and March 1 are to be devoted to the final check-up and the counting in of the travelling public, street dwellers, tramps and others of that type.

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NOSTRADAMUS, AND HIS PROPHECIES

(Continued from last issue)

Continuing to read history through the penetrating eyes of Nostradamus, we learn that "an Emperor will be born near Italy whom the Empire will acquire at great cost... They will discover in him less of a Prince then a butcher." Every schoolboy knows that Napoleon was born in Corsica, an island near Italy, that his bloody schemes cost France dear.

"Seven years," says Nostradamus, "will Louis prosper. He will humble the Barbarians. Then in the middle of his reign he will sufler a reverse. A young hothead will block his power."

Louis-Philippe reigned happily exactly seven years from July of 1830 to February of 1848. He conquered Algiers. Then the future Napoleon III defeated him.

Most commentators agree to as the meaning of these lines: "The We:t shall be free of the British Isles, the discovered shall pass low, then high, Scottish pirates shall on the sea rebel. on a rainy and hot night."

Certainly a vicious storm raged when John Paul Jones, American-Scottish naval commander, fighting on the American side during the American revolution captured the British ships *Serapis* and *Drake*.

At first glance some of the prophecies appear utterly meaningless. But closer inspection reveals remarkably exact pictures. For example: "When the fork is supported by two pillars. with six half-horns and six open shears, the very potent Lord, heir of the toads, will then subjugate to himself the entire world."

Here is the interpretation students have put upon those seemingly nonsensical words. If you support a fork or a V with two pillars you get the roman numeral M. or 1000. Six half-horns give you CCCCCC or 600 and 6 open shears give XXXXXX or 60. All of which would seem to mean that in the year 1660 the great Lord, descendant of the Merovingian House (Louis XIV was a Merovingian and the emblem of the Merovingian was a toad) will be the world's No. 1 monarch.

Again, if you have an aptitude for cryptology, you might chew on this one: "When Innocent shall hold the place of Peter, the Sicilian Nizaram shall see himself in great honors, but after that shall fall in the filth of civil war."

History appears to gibe with this veiled prophecy. Innocent X held the place of Pope, Saint Peter having been the first Pope, in 1664. Twist Nizaram around and you get Mazarin, the great French premier who was born in Sicily and attained his greatest glory in Innocent's lifetime. The civil war doubtless refers to the War of the Fronde which ravaged France toward the end of Mazarin's ministership.

But for modern readers the most compelling passages are those concerning events of the last three decades. Nostradamus clearly indicated that the world would be divided into two ideologies--on the one hand, adherence to established governments on democracy; on the other, totalitarianism (he used the word "dictatures") and communism. Italy, Germany and Spain, he prophesied, will have radically different forms of religious faith, while maintaining similar forms of government. He predicted the overthrow of Republican Germany by a German dictator, not German by birth (the Austrian Hitler). He foresaw the conflict between Nazi paganism and the Christian church, the present period of oppression, Rome-Berlin conquests, the armament race, the Pope's dispproval of both fascism and communism, discord among nations, and ultimate war.

The Communist upheaval, he said, will not spare Spain and will infect France, but the communist chief (Stalin) will abandon his plans of communizing all Asia and Europe.

In the year 1936 strikes will trouble France. The franc will devaluate. In the same year, the Spanish civil war! Nostradamus gives a detailed description in a series of verses—the intervention of voluntary alien armies, piracy in the Mediterranean nearly causing a second world war. France will take part. Rekindled in France, revolution and discord will spread to other countries. Most remarkable, the Spanisb civil war will last three years and seven months. Well, it is parctically over as this is written, after nerly there years, but may very well drag on another seven months.

Catholics, protestants and Jews will be persecuted at this period. There will be continual political discord and endlessly shifting cabinets. Politics will cause disaffection among the clergy. Various labor parties will contend for power. Communism will absorb the radical parties.

In July of 1938 the world will tremble on the brink of world war, but war will not come until 1940.

The quatrains covering these 20th century predictions would fill a sizeable volume. Let's have a look at the most striking ones.

1936 Beginning of the Spanish civil war—"Between Bayonne and St. Jean de Luz, Mars (God of War) will make his appearance." Take a look at the map for confirmation.

1936 Soviet piracy—"By sea the red will take and buccaneer, in this way peace will be menaced."

1933 Nazi growth—"In Germany will spring up different sects, approaching nearly a loose paganism... A new seot of philosopers, despising death, gold, honor and riches, they will not be confined to the mountains of Germany, they will have support of press and public."

1937-38 The Catholic Church—"Roman power will be completely brought low, Italy will imitate the French Revolution, secret hatreds and civil discord will somewhat delay the stupidity of fools. ... Oh, great Rome, thy ruin approaches; not of thy walls, but of thy blood and substance, the pointed steel driven home to the hilt."

(To be continued)

(Watch the next instalment for news of the present war)

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Funding: Tattva Heritage Foundation,Kolkata. Digitization: eGangotri.

WHAT ONE NIGHT'S BOMBING COSTS

What sort of a bill has Germany to foot for an average 200- planes' night raid on London?

Practically all night-bombing is done by heavy long-distance bombers, either Heinkels or Dorniers, which have similar fuel consumption figures.

As the Nazis can no longer operate from most of the air-bases on the French coast, each 230 m. p. h. Heinkel (or Dornier) probably spends two hours in the air.

A Heinkel has two 1,200 h. p. engines and in a two-hours' flight each will consume half a pint of petrol per h. p. per hour—1930 gallons of petrol. The Armada thus uses 50,000 gallons on one night's raid.

Before the war, petrol bought in bulk from abroad cost 4½d per gallon, but most of Germany's petrol, synthetically produced at a very high cost, figures in her books at not less than 6d. a gallon which makes £ 1,500 for the night's petrol.

Each plane will also use 25 gallons of oil at the pre-war bulk price of £ 12 a ton (245 gallons to a ton) which costs roughly £ 250.

The cost of a Heinkel is about £ 25,000. If four are shot down the actual loss in planes costs the enemy £ 100,000.

German incendiary bombs cost less than £ 1 each. A small "general purposes" bomb costs perhaps £ 25; a 250 lb - bomb is worth £ 50; an ordinary 1,000 lb bomb costs £ 125.

For a two-hours' flight a Heinkel can carry a two tons load of bombs costing about £ 800.

Munition chiefs who know Germany say that the average value of a Heinkel's bomb-load is about £ 600. Thus the bomb-load of 200 planes would be worth £ 120,000.

How much does the maintenance and depreciation cost Germany, and how are we to arrive at an accurate figure for the raid?

All sorts of details count: training, accidents, ground crews, food, radio communications, and all the hundred and one little oddments that go to make the overhead charges of a gigantic organisation.

One of Britain's greatest civil flying companies told me that overheads per mile for a 2,400 h. p. machine would cost them 5s.

Taking this 5s.-a-mile figure and reckoning they fly 450 miles a night the cost for 200 machines comes to a total of £ 22,400.

So there you have it. Our final analysis of costs works out like this;

Cost of Raid by 200 'Planes

Petrol	£ 1.500
Oil	£ 950-
Losses	£ 100,000
Bombs	£ 120,000
General Overheads	£ 22,400
Total for Raid	£ 244,150

We acknowledge with thanks receipt of a handy Card Calendar from the Bank of Mysore, Ltd., and a usefull Engagement Pad from Messrs. M. S. Siddappa & Brothers, Harmonium and Timber Merchants, Mysore.

"THE RATIONALIST"

A SUBSCRIBER'S VIEWS ON IT.

The following remarks on the "Rationalist" from a subscriber are generous and heartening. They are published below, not in a spirit of elation, but that we may use the occasion to render grateful thanks to the writer:

"I am finding the "Rationalist" very interesting! The style of writing and the manner of dealing with matters are admirable! As you have said in your inauguration number, whatever the "Rationalist" does it tries to do wisely, honestly, and with fear of God. All rationalists should agree with you in your definition of God in No, 2. Your reference to subjective greatness of Mahatma Gandhi in No. 3, your elucidation of the term "Satyagraha" in No. 10, Temple entry question in the leader of your latest No, your extracts of speaches and writings on a variety of subjects, the humorous but candid way in which you give your readers exposition on topics, religious, historical, scientific, industrial, and a variety of others, are simply excellent, and expose the vast range of your knowledge! Is it I that should say this? Intelligence and might rarely combine; your pen has a combination of both in it!"

[Thank you, Sir. We can only feel humble before such praise. Ed.]

RACING

A MYSORE WINNER

We are glad to report the success of Mr. C. Perumal Chetty in the Madras Races of the 11th inst., where his horse Tyrian Queen stood first and won the Mysore Cup.

MYSORE CUP, Vulve Rs. 6,200. A Cup value Rs. 500 presented by H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore. The Cup and Rs. 3,800 to the winner, Rs. 1,330 to the second and Rs. 570 to the third. A handicap for Indian Horses, 4 years old and upwards at the time of starting in the classification lists of Indian Horses other than those in Class III or above. Distance (about) 1 mile:—

TYRIAN QUEEN b i m by Tyrano-Sultana (Mr.C P. Chetty) 9-3, H. Black. 1
PAILA NUMBER (Mr. W. Evans) 8-5, Cook 2
KOLHAPUR PRIDE (Shri Rajaram) 7-9, Mohideen 3
GUINDY PARK (Mrs. Justice) 7-7, Shanker 4

Tote paid Rs. 26 for win, Rs. 14, Rs. 28 and Rs. 38 for places.

Winner trained by T. Hill.

We Congratulate Mr. C. P. CHETTY!

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INDIAN INSURANCE IN 1938.

SUPERINTENDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT.

The total new life assurance business (excluding that on the dividing plan) done by Indian companies in India during 1938 was 296,000 policies assuring a sum of Rs. 43,30,00,000 and having a premium income of Rs. 2,28,00,000, says the Indian Insurance Year Book for 1939, compiled by the Superintendent of Insurance. The total Indian new life assurance business was 322,000 policies assuring Rs. 51,72,00,000 and yielding a premium income of Rs. 2,71,50,000.

The total life assurance business effected in India by Indian companies and remaining in force at the end of 1938 was 1,240,000 policies assuring a sum of Rs. 20,40,00,000 and having a premium income of Rs. 10,45,00,00. The grand total, including the business of foreign companies, was 1,516,000 policies assuring Rs. 2,98,00,00,000, including reversionary bonus additions and having a premium income of Rs. 15,57,00,000.

Insurance business has expanded considerably in the last decade. From Rs. 82,00,00,000 in 1929 the business in force with Indian life offices at the end of 1938 increased to Rs. 2,19,00,00,000. The total new sums assured by the offices in 1938 amounted to nearly Rs. 46,68,00,000, the largest of any of the previous ten years. Again, the total life assurance income of Indian companies was Rs. 4,92,00,000 in 1929; and Rs. 14,13,00,000 in 1938, exceeding the preceding year's income by Rs, 2,11,00.000.

The total number of Indian life offices which were subject to the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912, was 200, of which 166 were proprietary and 34 mutual.

The number of companies which were subject to the provisions of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act of 1912 and the Indian Insurance Companies Act of 1928, was 360. Of this total, 217 are constituted in India and the rest abroad.

BOMBAY LEADS.

Considering province-wise, Bombay heads the list with 67 companies, Bengal coming second with 50. Other provincial figures are Madras, 39; the Punjab, 25; Delhi, 12; the United Provinces, 10; the Central Provinces, 5; Bihar, 4. The remaining few companies are scattered in other provinces. One new Indian Insurance Company has been established in the Punjab.

Some Indian Life offices have extended their operations outside India, mostly in Burma. British East Africa, Ceylon, Federated Malay States and Straits Settlements. The total new sums assured by these offices outside India in 1938 amounted to Rs. 3,39,00,000 yielding a premium income of Rs. 19,50,000. The total sums assured, including reversionary bonus additions in force at the end of 1938, amounted to Rs. 15,15,00,000 having a premium income of Rs. 82,06,000.

One hundred and eighty-two Indian companies carry on life insurance business only, 13 combine life insurance with other insurance business and only 17 carry on insurance business other than life.

BUSINESS OUTSIDE INDIA.

The total net Indian premium under insurance business, other than life assurance in 1938, was Rs. 2.82,00,000. In this amount, the Indian companies' share was Rs. 39,00,000 and of non-Indian companies Rs. 1,39,00,000. The Indian companies received Rs. 43,00,000 from fire, Rs. 12,00,000 from marine and Rs. 34,00,000 from miscellaneous insurance business.

The Indian companies which transact a substantial amount of fire. or marine business, also operate outside India. These companies had a net premium income of Rs. 78,00,000 in 1938 from the business outside India.

The bulk of investments of the Indian companies are in stock exchange securities which constitute about 70 per cent of the total assets.

There has been an increase in the amounts of the claims by death and by survivance over the past several years. In 1929, the figures were: by death. Rs. 80,08,000 and by survivance, Rs 83,11,000 whereas in 1938, the respective figures were Rs. 1,93,67,000 and Rs. 2,09,39,000.

The valuations of the Indian Life offices disclosed surpluses aggregating Rs. 4,68,00,000 in the case of 96 companies and deficits aggregating Rs. 14,50,000 in the case of 35 companies. One office disclosed a surplus in the ordinary life section and a deficit in the Dividing Section.

The present publication continues to follow the general lines of its predecessors. While it has been thought desirable to retain for the present the familiar old form, more detailed returns will be available later under the Insurance Act, 1938.

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THE MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

In the course of his concluding remarks to the last session of the Council, Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rao, who presided observed;

"As this is the last session of the Legislative Council under the present constitution, it will not be inappropriate to recall the main features of work which it has been able to accomplish during the period of nearly 17 years of its existence. It has met twice or three times every year and enriched the statute book by passing more than 150 Acts. Of these, two were promoted by private members and four were initiated by means of resolutions passed in this Council. This legislation is remarkable not only for its volume but for its varied character, covering, as it does, all branches of administration and important aspects of the economic and social activities of the State. The measures which the members would perhaps recall with particular satisfaction are those dealing with reforms in local self-government, the expansion of education, to which this session has made an important contribution, the improvement of the land revenue system including the introduction of a Record of Rights, the encouragement of trade and industry through the standardisation of weights and measures, regulation of patents and designs and establishment of regulated markets, and more than all, the promotion of social justice by the removal of caste disabilities, recognition of women's rights, protection of the indebted agriculturists and recognition of the claims of workmen in organised industries in respect of compensation for injuries and of female workers for maternity benefits. The underdog in every sphere has received a large measure of practical sympathy.

"Analysing the resolutions passed in this Council, the Committee on Constitutional Reforms has noted that "178 resolutions came up before the Council, of which 130 were withdrawn with or without discussion, and 22 were accepted by Government."

* * *

We hope the "under-dog" is grateful for the sympathy. Is it expected to bark with Joy, wag its tail, and loll its tongue? The underdogs must thank themselves on being so lucky, while the dogs proper in our towns are sent to the lethal Chamber in cart-loads!

"Under-dogs" forsooth! The vocabulary of our legislature, both on the official and non-official side seems to be of the "all-in" sort! A little more choice, we think, would not hurt the Council!

HINDUS AND THE CENSUS

MR. SAVARKAR'S APPEAL

The observance of a Census Week in the first week of February and the necessity of house-to-house propaganda to "whip up pan-Hindu enthusiasm" in order to ensure "correct enumeration" of the Hindus in the coming census, are understood to have been emphasised by Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the All-India Hindu Maha Sabha, in a letter issued by him to all the provincial units of the Sabha.

The units have been asked to approach the Depressed classes and the Aboriginal Tribes to enumerate themselves as "Hindus."

MADRAS MOTOR WORKERS' DEMANDS

The Madras Motor Drivers' Association, representing the drivers and conductors employed in some of the Motor Bus Companies in Madras City, and their employers, represented by the Madras City and Suburban Bus Companies Association, had applied to the Government for the nomination of an arbitrator to settle the outstanding points in certain disputes between them.

The Government have appointed Mr. V. Ramakrishna, I. C. S., Commissioner of Labour, Madras, as Arbitrator and referred to him for decision and final award the following points: the fixation of wages to drivers and conductors, the confirmation of the existing staff, grant of additional remuneration to drivers and conductors working on buses run by means of producer gas, supply of uniforms to workers, grant of bonus or provident fund to workers, grant of dearness allowance, and grant of sick leave and casual leave.

Mr. Ramakrishna has been requested to call on the parties to enter into an Arbitration Agreement and to submit written statements of their case.

Mr. Ramakrishna will give his award thereafter.

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MYSORE ELECTIONS.

REJECTION OF NOMINATIONS.
OFFICIAL VERSION

The number of seats which have been filled in the Legislative Council as a result of rejection of notices of candidature is 10 and in the Representative Assembly 61. Of these 6 seats in the Council and about 16 in the Assembly seem to be due to rejections on substantial grounds which may be supported by judicial authority, while in the case of 4 seats in the Council and about 45 seats in the Assembly, the rejection may perhaps be said to be due to trivial grounds, as for instance, failure to fill in the age and date of birth column or the denomination column in the notices of candidature.

It has been said in the Press that such rejections are due to a desire to keep out Congress canidates on some pretext or other. As a matter of fact, the rejection on account of failure to fill in the age and date of birth column has not occurred in all the districts but in three of them only, namely, Mandya, Kolar and Chitaldrug. If there were "a drive" against Congress candidates as is suggested, it would have occurred in all the districts. Moreover, such rejections have occurred in the case of a large number of independent and Muslim candidates also.

Persons who propose to stand as candidates for responsible bodies like the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council may fairly be expected to fill up applications properly. Unfortunately, however, it has not been so. For instance, one candidate has entered the word "elephant" in the denominatfon column.

It has also been stated that the notice of candidature of one Sri Indiramma was rejected on the ground that it was not signed as "Indirammanavaru" in the exact terms in which her name appears in the electoral roll. This is an incorrect statement. The candidature of this lady was not rejected on the ground of this trivial mistake. It was rejected on account of the incorrect date of birth entered in the notice as 1—6—14, while the date of birth mentioned in Mysore State Life Policy dated 17th December 1934 (Public Branch) of the candidate is 1st July 1915.

Analogies drawn from British India on this point are not of much use, since the electoral system there is quite different from that in Mysore. In British India it is not the candidate who gives the application form, but some other person who fills the columns in the nomination paper, viz., the proposer and the seconder, and the candidate accepts the nomination. Further, a person is qualified to stand as a candidate if his name appears on the electoral roll, his age being immaterial. It has therefore been held that a substantial compliance with the requirements of the form is by itself sufficient and that the filling up of the columns relating to age are not mandatory but directory.

Here in Mysors it is the candidate himself that gives his notice of candidature to the Returning Officer. And the fact that his name appears on the electoral roll is not by itself a sufficient qualification entitling him to stand as a candidate. Age is an essential factor for candidature. He must have attained 25 years in the case of the Representative Assembly and 30 years in the case of the Legislative Council. It is therefore very necessary that he should state his age and date of birth in his notice of candidature. It cannot be said that failure to state in clear and accurate terms a necessary qualification for candidature or to place correct and sufficient data for enabling the Returning Officer to satisfy himself whether the candidate possesses the necessary qualification is substantial compliance with the rules.

About 90 petitions have been received invoking the Government to exercise the powers vested in them by Rule 203 of the Representative Assembly Rules and to restore the rejected notices. That rule provides that "if any question arises as to the interpretation of these Rules otherwise than in connection with an election enquiry held under the provisions of the rules, the question shall be referred for the decision of the Government and its decision shall be final." The rule empowers the Government to interpret the rules, but it is obvious that any interpretation given by them under this rule will have no retrospective effect and cannot set aside the action already taken by the Returning Officers.

Further the orders of the Returning Officers accepting or rejecting a notice of candidature is a judicial order and it is not proper for Government to interfere with such orders especially in view of the fact that the rules provide a legal remedy for getting such orders set aside. Candidates whose notices have been rejected may proceed by way of an election suit. Rule 187 of the Representative Assembly Rules provides that where the result of the election has been materially affected by the improper rejection or acceptance of any notice of candidature, the election of the returned candidate shall be void.

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The Rationalist.

Monday 27-1-1941.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Last week the Mysore Legislative Council passed a Bill called "The Contempt of Court (Amendment) Bill," by a Government majority. According to it, any act done or writing published calculated to bring the Court or the Judge into contempt or to lower their authority is contempt. Any act done or writing published, calculated to interfere with the due course of Justice is contempt.

The object is said to be to bring Mysore into line with Madras. A curious object! Why Mysore is sought to be made an imitation Madras God knows! If Mysore is to copy whatever good or bad legislation is current in Madras, there is no need for a separate legislature for Mysore. Whatever is passed there could be brought into force here by a Government decree. If the object is to bring Mysore into line with Madras, we could suggest many wholesome things which the public would like to see copied from Madras. But they are ignored, while such questionable legislation as the above are eagerly copied, and thrust on us.

We cannot help wondering why Government think that our Judges are in bad need of such protective legislation. Is it felt that the public who go to courts voluntarily are so easily liable to bring those courts into contempt that they should be restrained by such legislation? Or is it felt that Courts and Judges conduct themselves in such a way that they easily be-come objects of public contempt, and there-fore should be buttressed by such sporadic protection?

We cannot help wondering why every imperfect and erring human being, from the Village Munsiff to the Federal Court Judge, should be deemed so saintly and sacrosanct that the public should not decry him whatever he may do. Why should the Judicial Service alone, among all Public Services, be held aloft beyond criticism, while every one else should take his chance before the public eye according to his deserts? The highest members of the Government, the Dewan himself, is not protected against contempt by such an act. An officer like the Inspector General of Police or the Revenue Commissioner, both so easily liable to criticism, are not so protected; the Deputy Commissioner, the head of authority in the District, is not so protected, or perhaps he is protected as District Magistrate and not protected as Deputy Commissioner! Even in the case of the Ruler of the State, things are left to the good sense of the people, and no such protection is invoked, even in these times when Royalty generally is on trial. Only the other day we think, H. G. wells, himself an object of opprobrium to some, declared that the King of Belgium should be tried and shot for consorting with the enemy! It is in shocking bad taste, but it has nevertheless been censored and permitted. While it is so even with regard to kings, that any Tom, Dick and Harry who is appointed a Munsiff because he is the son or son-in-law of somebody, should be held immune from criticism however inefficient, imbecile, or perverse a Judge he may be, is illogical and against public interest.

Let us point out here that the public wants Justice to be pure and upright, and Judges to be just, virtuous, and honest. If they are such, no false criticisn can harm them a jot, whereas if they are not they must be left to face the music of their deeds, just like any other member of the Public Services!

In the present judicial practice, does not every plaint of appeal make the lower court judge rediculous and contemptible? And does not the reversal of every lower court decree constitute an act of contempt against the lower court and the Judge? We hold that it does. The public does feel contempt when it is buffeted from pillar to post, and after much waste of time and money is sent home ruined, by a badly drafted and badly worked judicial system.

Every Judicial official is not a Sir Thomas More, and even Sir Thomas More was beheaded! A philosopher like Bacon has not been above criticism. A Judge like Jeffries, is he beneath or above contempt? The Judges of the French Revolution, of the Spanish Inquisition, were they above contempt? They deserve the contempt of all time!

Any amount of public attempt to fling odium will not make a Judge contemptiable if he is honest and upright. And no amount of legislative protection can endow a Judge with public esteem if his manners and acts are contemptible. The Judicial officer should be provided with no more protection than any other public officer. And his efficiency and uprightness should protect him from calumny, and not any Chinese Wall or Maginot Line of artificial and objectionable legislation!

From all considerations therefore the Contempt of Courts Bill is an uncalled for peace of enactment, and it shows how even a well-meaning Government can thoughtlessly load the Statute Book with miscellaneous lumber, like a ship which having no cargo loads itself with stones for the sake of ballast!

Editor.

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MYSORE CIVIL SERVICE NOMINATIONS

The Governmet have nominated Messrs. N. Lakshman Rao, A. Viswanath, H. S. Mallaraj Urs and M. Ramachandrasinghji to the Mysore Civil Service, and they have been appointed as Probationary Assistant Commissioners.

* * *

The first two, as the public have already guessed from the initials, are the First and Second Members' sons. The third name has become familiar in recent months as the companion of His Higness. The forth is the son of our esteemed citizen, Sri Rana Lakshman Singh, and grandson of that distinguished personage popularly known as "Rana Sahib", whose quaintly beautiful costume and grave dignity of countenance added to the charm of the Durbars two decades ago!

We have heard comments as to the fitness of the first two appointments, and about the neglect of the "Under-dog" in this instance. Well, we think that under-dogs should not have every thing their own way. Councillors' sons also should have their future secured. Moreover the latter already "know the ropes", having seen how their fathers dispose off cases! Will that not help quick disposal? What more do we want?

MYSORE HIGH COURT JUDGES

RETIREMENT AGE FIXED AT 60

The Government of Mysore, it is learnt, have passed orders to the effect that the age of retirement of the Judges of the Mysore High Court shall be 60, as is the case with the Judges of the High Courts in British India, and not 55 as at present.

The Reforms Committee, it may be remembered, observed that it was desirable that the Judges of the High Court should not be given extensions and that they should not be appointed to service once they retired.

* * *

We congratulate the High Court Judges on the decree! It is an unexpected gift from the gods to them. But to all the District Judges and others who were eagerly looking forward to lifts to the High Court and subsequent extensions, as well as to the other Judges who are waiting for promotions, it is a bolt from the blue! A number of them would be broken-hearted. The Contempt of Courts Act could hardly recompense them for this blighting of their life's ambitions! Nor can the happiness strewn over the High Court recompense to the country for the despair of the lower ranks!

THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK

"Nothing attracts more at first hearing than a soft and sweet tone of voice. It generally suggests a deeper well of feeling than the speaker possesses, and certainly prejudices people in his favour as his grating or loud utterance repels them. It is to be classed with personal gifts which dispose every one to favour the speaker and listen to him or her with sympathy and attention, a valuable vantage ground in social intercourse."

J. P. MAHAFFY.

PRINCES' STANDING COMMITTEE

A Meeting of the special Committee of the Princes' Chamber was held in New Delhi, on the 17th, to define the Civil Lists of the Rulers of the States. It is learned that the Committee did not propose to lay down any rigid formula of uniform applicability or to limit the ultimate discretion of the Rulers to consider the recommendations of the Committee in the light of the circumstances of their States. The Committee had been set up to assist the Rulers so desiring and who had not already done so, to review their budgets with a view to demarcate their personal expenses from the expenditure on the general administration of their States.

It is further learned that the deliberations of the Committee were inconclusive and would be resumed at an early date. The Maharaja of Bikaner is the President of the Committee.

A second Committee met to consider the advisability of setting up organisation or organisations for the dissemination of correct news from the Indian States. The meeting, it is understood, set up a small sub-committee to report on certain aspects of the question. The sub-committee is expected to report by the time the annual session of the Chamber of Princes meets here in March.

† † †

One thing at least the Special Committee could have done, *ie*, recommend that the Princes should not treat the whole revenue as personal income! Even that the Committee was afraid to do!

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NOSTRADAMUS, AND HIS PROPHECIES

(Continued from last issue)

Throughout these prophecies Nostradamus speaks of huge death-dealing birds or air-monsters who will swoop down from the skies to rain destruction on populations.

So far, then, Nastradamus' batting average, with the exception of a few minor details and quatrains too cryptic for analysis is 100 per cent. What about the immediate and distant future? Has the master prophet been able to read the world's destiny beyond our present times? Can we learn from *The True Centuries* what is to happen to us tomorrow? Let us see.

According to Nostradamus we are about to enter, in 1940 to be exact, a catastrophic period which will last until 1944 and will spell complete ruin to all present monarchies, ruin specifically to the present form of Government in France.

In this conflict, this second world war, England will remain at first neutral. Germany will attack France, marching her armies through Swizerland, and Spain will permit Germany to use the Pyrenees as a military base. Eventually England will come to France's aid after a year of wars and revolutions throughout Europe. The city of Lyons in France will be razed and pillaged.

At the same time two fearful earthquakes, one in Asia, another in the Far East, will cause untold destruction to human life and property between 1940 and 1941.

In these years England will suffer a bloody revolution. Even little Belgium will be split by Flemish and walloon factions.

After England has allied herself with France in 1941, a major naval engagement will occur in the Mediterranean, wrecking the Italian fleet.

This international conflagration will either exhaust Europe entirely or give rise to devastating revolutions in all European countries. Certainly, Germany and Italy will be in revolt.

The third Republic in France will collapse around 1944 after a massacre more atrocious than that of St. Bartholomew in Catherine de Medici's time. After Paris has been captured by "fraud" three armies will attack her. The man who organizes the "fraud" will be guillotined together with his followers, and France will enter a brief period, one of peace and prosperity.

Nostradamus makes a curious prediction for this period, one perhaps difficult to believe. He says that a new king, Henry V, born in 1894, will sit on the throne of France. He will also reign over Spain. This King will be the greatest of the Capet line, a descendant of Henry IV, though born illegitimately.

During the first five years of his reign the seat of the government will be at Avignon, Paris having beeu largely destroyed. Finally, in 1945, the King will extend his sovereignty to Italy as well, ruling thus over three nations. Thanks to his wisdom in allying himself with a French Pope, Gregory XVII, France will enjoy great peace.

Indeed, so great will be the influence and sagacity of this Henry V that he will succeed in pulling the Germans out of their desperate revolutionary mess and the French frontier will once more extend to the Rhine!

Henry V and Gregory XVII are the only two future historical figures Nostradamus actually names.

Finally there will be a Russo-Japanese conflict in which Russia will be so badly defeated that she will be unable to assist France in her military campaigns.

These prophecies cover the period 1938 to 1947 and it is remarkable how closely many of them parallel the forecasts of contemporary commentators who never heard of Nostradamus.

Following this period, Nostradamus devotes himself to the distant future. He says quite explicitly that "In the year 1999 a terrible monarch will swoop down from the sky." He will speak a strange tongue, one not derived from Latin or Greek, will wield devastating weapons and will be accompanied by reindeers. Interpreters believe that the "Reindeers" are symbolic for the Northern Siberian tribes who still use them. The suggestion is that these tribes will form into a deadly menace against effete Europe. This possibility has been voiced in our own times.

France particulary will suffer from this invasion and from March to October of 1999, will pe utterly destroyed. "A great flame will leap and spread everywhere. Then they will be unable to extinguish the great flame. The great city will be entirely waste, not one of its inhabitants will be left."

France itself will be reduced to wasteland in the year 3420. More than 35 quatrains deal with this decline of the prophet's native country and always destruction through war, especially fire from the sky (airplanes?) is specified.

In the year 7000 final catastrophe will wreck Europe, affecting the rest of the world. This time flood, not war, will wreak havoc. The Gobi Desert will again become an ocean. The geography of the world will be radically altered. Nostradamus does not, however, say that all human life will be extinct.

Having produced these thousand-odd prophecies, Nostradamus prepared for his own end. His last were days no unmixed blessing. In his 44th year he had taken a second wife, Anne Ponsart Gemelle, but never recaptured the passion of his first romance. His fame was great, increasing with the realization of each prophecy. Yet in the 16th century a seer was no better than a witch, a black magician, and Nostradamus made many enemies.

Ugly rumors augmented the mistrust and fear of Nostradamus. It was said that he learned the future of Catherine de Medici's three ill-fated sons only by conjuring up the demon Aneal, who caused visions of the future to be unfolded in a magic mirror.

During the last few years of his life he enjoyed mixed popularity and was in poor health. His remarkable life came to a peaceful end on July 1st 1566.

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MANUFACTURE OF SYNTHETIC DRUGS IN INDIA

Lecturing in Madras on the possibilities of commercial production of synthetic and natural medicinal chemicals, Prof. B. B. Dey said that the economic production of most of the synthetic compounds resembling quinine, pyramidon, phenacetin phenocoll, salipyrin and other members of this group in India would be possible, only if and when the coal tar produced in the coke ovens of the factories in India were worked up to their valuable contents of benzene, toluene, phenols, etc.

Although some of these were just beginning to be produced in India, quantities were too small yet to enable a synthetic drug industry, based on coal tar intermediates, being established in the country.

With regard to quinine, Prof. Dey said, the most widely used anti-malarial drug, the bark of the cinchona plant still continued to be the raw material for its preparation, as quinine had not yet been synthesized in the laboratory. The Government plantations at Mungpo near Darjeeling and at Naduvattam near Ootacamund were the only sources of the bark in India. There was, however, ample scope for private enterprise in this field both in the starting of plantations for which suitable climatic and soil conditions were to be found in several parts of India, and also in the manufacture of the finished drug for which the essential chemicals required for extraction were available in the country.

Taking into consideration drugs like caffeine, theobromine, theochin, piperazine, urotropine, atophan, etc., which were used either us diuretics or as uric acid solvents in gout and other diseases, Prof. Dey explained what the processes used in their manufacture were and said that although caffeine was being made on a small scale by the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works in Calcutta, its production in sufficient quantities so as to make imports of the drug quite unnecessary in future should be easy in view of the fact that large amounts of tea dust which formed the raw material in its manufacture were actually being exported from India at a very low price. Similarly, urotropine, neo-urotropine and other drugs of this group which required formaldehyde as the essential raw material could be produced in India as soon as an efficient economic process could be worked out for the catalytic oxidation of methanol which was now obtained in large quantities as a by-product in the Mysore Iron Works at Bhadravati.

Prof. Dey next described the preparations of saccharin so largely used by diabetic patients as a substitute for sugar and of insulin and showed a specimen of pure crystalline insulin hydrochloride prepared from beef pancreas in the college laboratory. He also gave an account of the drugs used for the treatment of leprosy which consisted principally of the oils of chaulmoogra and hydnocarpus seeds which grew in plenty in India and were exported in large quantitles. The acids (chaulmoogric, hydnocrapic and gynocardic) and their salts and esters, he said, could all be prepared from these oils and used for injections both in this country and abroad.

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REFORMS IN THE STATES

Lecturing before the Advocates' Association of Madras recently, Mr. T. S. Subramhanya Iyer, dealt with the question of reforms in Indian States, and said that though Representative Legislatures and Ministerial Government were found in many parts of India, the British model of responsible Government with its formalistic political philosophy was nowhere felt as a necessity. Law was placed above sovereignty and both the ruler and the ruled bowed before it. Responsibility was to this ideal. The ideals of the Travancore and Mysore Rulers were the same. The Rulers of Indian States constituted the balance between the individual and the society or State. The security o all States lay in this balance. In England and all other countries the need for a strong Central Executive was now keenly felt. Both Parliamentary and Presidential Democracy were gradually realising this fact.

"LAW ABOVE SOVEREIGNTY"

The lecturer, continuing, said that territorial popular sovereignty in certain countries where the individual was merely a slave to party had developed into varying forms of dictatorship, which in turn had brought forth international discord. Constitutions should, therefore, be built here-after into the framework of an international structure, placing law above sovereignty. Responsible Government of the British model was not quite suitable for achieving this purpose as the more centralised American model. On an analysis of the constitutional problem, it was evident that the Dewan of Travancore, held a justifiable view both in regard to the inconsistency between Treaty Relationship with Paramount Power and Responsible Government, as well as the inadvisability of introducing party system which was unsuited to Indian condition. The inadvisability of introducing party system was acknowledged even by Sir Shanmukham Chetti, the Dewan of Cochin. Dyarchy could work very satisfactorily in a small compact area like Cochin, possessing a homogeneous community and identity of interests among the communities themselves. The present bicameral legislature in Travancore with its wide franchis and its committees of referendum, and the new Mysore Constitution, based on a fixed executive partly elected and partly chosen, and in essence responsive to the legislature, showed that these two States were progressive. The wide powers given to the Dewan under Section 5 of the Cochin Constitution, and the latitude given to the elected Minister, even though only over a limited field of admiuistration, demonstrated that the Maharafa of Cochin had ceased to be an autocratic monarch.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS

Regarding the introduction of Responsible Government under the Government of India Act of 1935, the lecturer added that since States had to be recognised by His Majesty, Rulers must proceed with great caution in introducing forms of government which might not be recognised unless they were also gocd governments. In view of the fact that there were precedents for the establishment of regency administration in cases where there was a break-down of the constitutional machinery, Rulers must keep up a balance between autocracy and full responsible government. Prof. Barriedale Keith himself acknowledged that a conflict between the Paramount Power and the State Legislatures would arise bv the introduction of Responsible Government The lecturer was of opinion that the American model of a fixed Executive, with a representative legislature over local autonomies, legislation being a product of a large representative committee, etc., and a Supreme Court, superimposed over the administration, was a good alternative to the British model, in bigger States. Dyarchy might be tried in small States which were far less in size than a British district.

Proceeding, the lecturer said that the States had lost a good opportunity, by too much insistence on their technical treaty rights, of getting the benefit of a competent judicial tribunal like the Federal Court which would be an impartial palladium of justice over all disputes regarding Paramountcy, water rights and inter-state problems, if only they had agreed to federate on a barod basis. The Congress too had been equally indiscreet, in demanding a preliminary democratisation of States before accepting them into the Federation. It could well have realised the inevitability of democratic forces gradually influencing the princes who would no doubt rise to the occasion and be once more leaders of a United and Free India. In such a future possibility lay the permanent foundations of the Rule of Law in Indian States

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(Continued.)

* * *

What a morass of inconsistent arguments the speaker has fallen into! British Indian politicians seem to have generally two voices; one hoarse and strident when they claim responsible Government for themselves, another, soft and cooing when they want to lull the people of the States into content with their present lot!

To hear them one would think that God had created two classes of humanity in India, those in the States, and those in British India; and that the former are under-bred and under-brained as compared with the latter! The aborigines of Assam, the Yanadis of Nellore, the Moplas of Malabar and Rikshaw-pullers of Madras are all worthy of responsible government, while the most cultured of the people of the States are as unfit as cattle for the same!

On behalf of the patient people of the States let us tell these conceited theorists that we despice people who talk so easily and glibly of the inferiority of the States' people, that we know very well that we are as good as they in abitily, and a little better in honesty, and that they would do well to mind their own business, instead of blurting out ignorant and illogical theories about us.

Whether they speak as borrowed Dewans of the Native States or as pompous "elder statesmen" lost in the clouds, their views deceive nobody, and convince nodody but themselves. They do not even realise that by such talk they make themselves foolish in the eyes of 80 million people of the Indian States! It is a pity!

Editor.

PARIS STUDENTS' HOMAGE TO DE GAULLE

In Paris university students have been forbidden to stage any kind of demonstration against the German occupation. One demonstration which the Germans did not understand was put on by 1,000 students marching up the Champs Elysees behind leaders carrying two 14-foot bomboo poles. Every time the leaders raised the poles the students cried "Vive!" The French word for poles is *gaule*. Two poles is *Deux gaules*, or De Gaulle!

IRON GUARDS INSULT KING

King Michael has been publicly insulted by Iron Guard troopers.

Travellers from Bucarest, Rumania, describe how the young King Michael had his first brush with legionaries of the Iron Guard, the Nazi-Inspired Fascist and anti-Jewish movement, says the Sofia correspondent of a London paper.

While he and his mother were visiting the famous Jewish tailors' mountain town, Brasov, a legionary demanded why they were visiting a Jewish establishment.

The Greenshirt was ejected, but returned with four others and repeated his insolent demand. King Michael, exasperated, had all four arrested on the spot.

CENSUS IN TURKEY

About 18,000000 Turks and all foreigners in Turkey were confined for ten hours to their homes when the national census was taken recently.

They stayed indoors until a gun fired a "freedom" shot, indicating that the census was completed.

This was the third national census in Turkey since the advent of the Kemalist regime.

In Istanbul, 16,000 censue officials moved through otherwise deserted streets. Gendarmes saw that every-body observed the strict "stay in" order.

Doctors, midwives and first-aid workers were available only if summoned through police stations, but special passes enabled newspapermen to circulate freely.

ARE OUR EARS USELESS?

Hearing sounds is the result of the movement of a small bone which is connected with a diaphragm in a similar fashion to the construction of a reed loud-speaker. The visible ear has little to do nowadays with the collection of sound, for the power of twitching it into different positions has been lost by disuse.

Just as the whole body is sensitive to light, so can bones of the head receive sound. This is one reason why some people who are deaf can hear when wireless headphones are used.

Normal ears are sensitive only over a certain definite range of air vibrations. We do not greatly appreciate a note of less than ten per second or of more than 10,000 per second. Most loud-speakers work only up to approximately 4,000 per second, yet this is sufficient to interpret music quite well.

Children and dogs can hear higher notes than adults. If a penny whistle is gradually shortened until the note becomes so high as to be inaudible, it will still call a dog effectively.

Noise exhausts physical energy, and if boiler-makers become accustomed to clatter, the ear becomes so insensitive that they often hear better in noise than in comparative silence!

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CATHERINE THE GREAT

Some interesting incidents relating to Catherine the Great are revealed by Mr. Alexander Polovtsoff, for many years Curator of the Imperial Art Collections in Russia, in his book, *The Favourites of Catherine the Great.*

When the Countess Branicka asked Catherine the Great why she always took snuff with her left hand she replied: "Owing to the requirements of my trade, I often have to have my hand kissed. I do not think that it would be very nice if I perfumed everyone around me with my snuff!"

On another occasion, her biographer states, she was asked to publicly reprimand a Governor. "No," replied Catherine, "that would be too humiliating for him. I will wait until we are alone. I like praising and rewarding out loud, but scolding in a whisper."

PATIENCE WITH SERVANTS

She was very patient with her servants. One of her cooks was extremely bad, but she refused to dismiss him, because he had worked in the Palace for a long time, and was an honest man. When it was that cook's week on duty she would say to her friends, "Ladies and Gentlemen, we must be patient; a week of fasting lies ahead of us."

She once said to Segur, "One can learn more by talking to people about their own business than by talking to scientists who only deal in theories. Poor scientists, who never dare utter the four words "I do not know,' whenever these four words are so useful to us ignoramuses, and often prevent us taking rash decisions."

COSTLY PRESENT

On one occasion, Catherine over-heard one of her secretaries criticise her attitude to foreign ambassadors. She sent for him, gave him a diamond-studded snuff-box, and her biographer records her remark: "Thank you for the lesson, but another time spare me in public. If you notice an error of judgment in me, just warn me by opening this box. I will understand."

It is such stories as these which give cause for M. Polovtsoff to write:

"Taking into consideration her feminine weaknesses, and in spite of her amorous adventures which acquired such resounding notoriety, there is scarcely any other historical figure who has offered to humanity such an example of consistently sustained nobility of character, united to such a smiling philosophy!"

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UNITY THROUGH CULTURE

CALCUTTA JUDGE'S APPEAL

The view that it was possible to solve the problem of Indian unity even amidst strifes and discords against the back-ground of culture, was expressed by Mr, Justice C. C. Biswas, presiding over the fifth annual meeting of the Association of Indian Cluture held at Calcutta.

The great test of culture, Mr. Biswas added, was that it generally sought and discovered unity in diversity. This did not mean merging of different types of culture into one, but recognition of the fact that the waters which flowed through diverse channels bore within them the same vitalising elements which would enrich life. That way alone, he concluded, they might dissolve factions and feuds which unfortunately marred the face of the country to day.

PAPER SHARES.

"What about Mysore Paper?" enquired the Merchant. "I have a great admiration for the Mysore group of industrial undertakings."

"Mysore Paper is not one of the more successful of them," replied the Broker. "You remember that their last annual report disclosed the fact that the company had made a loss of over Rs. 2½ lakhs. In spite of this, a lot of people thought that 1939-1940 would be a much better year for them, and the Rs. 10 shares were in keen demand rising at one time to over Rs. 17. However, the results for this period, which have just been published, reveal a net profit of Rs. 1,34,626 only, which is just enough to cover depreciation if it had been possible to allocate it for this purpose. The debit balance in the profit and loss account is still well over Rs. 1 lakh, and the shares are now available at Rs. 12-8 or less."

"The Directors seem to be quite optimistic as regards the immediate future", went on the Broker, "but I'm afraid I would regard the shares as somewhat speculative!"

So says the share-gossipper of a Bombay Paper regarding Mysore Paper shares. To take in with one hand, like a croupier at Monte Carlo, shoalfuls of advertisement money for publishing Annual Meeting proceedings as also the Chairman's full speach,—empty though it was,—and then to speak of the Company in the above vein, seems rather hard on the management. We dare say even that is welcome to them coming from such a source! Ed.

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The Rationalist.

Monday 3-2-1941.

LABOUR STRIKES.

Since the 20th last the labourers of the European-managed Mills in Bangalore City are reported to be under strike. According to a statement of the strikers, it was the practice of the Companies at the end of each half year to pay the labourers a bonus of 10% on the wages earned by them during the previous six months. Last July they seem to have told them that they would not pay 10% on the half year's earnings as before, but a percentage similar to the dividends paid to the share-holders. The labourers, for obvious reasons, disagree. They hold that the dividend would not be the only form of return accruing to the share-holders, and that therefore the workers' bonus need not correspond to share-holders' dividend.

In the absence of a statement by the Labour Commissioner who is also a Government Director in the main company, we assume the cause of the strike to be as stated above. The number of workers involved is said to be 7000, with a family strength of approximately 25000.

Some people are disposed to make extravagant claims on behalf of Labour. We are not among them. We do not hold either that Labour is always right and Capital always wrong.

But we hold that the just treatment of Labour, as endorsed by the concensus of public opinion, is a prime duty of Government in the modern State. The most powerful and sovereign Governments, including that of Great Britain, go far beyond that. But in Mysore at the present stage we may be content with Just Treatment for Labour.

Where industrialisation has become an accepted State policy, due care of the industrial workers becomes an obligatory duty of the State, whether the industry be State-owned or Public-owned.

Let us remember that when mechanisation has advanced as much as it has to-day no employer would take in more human labour than is absolutely necessary. The labour is obliged to give of its best, and is entitled in return to be guaranteed proper return for its work. There can be no shilly-shallying about that!

What exactly is meant by proper treatment for Labour has been fairly thoroughly discussed and decided by the International Labour Conferences in recent years. From that as standard, and from the solutions arrived at recently in the British Indian industrial centres under similar circumstances, it is easy to judge whether the claim of the workmen in the present instance is justified or not.

It is understood that the Labour Commissioner before whom the strikers put their case demanded an assurance that they would abide by his decision before he could take up their case!

We think that no such condition should have been insisted on. As Labour Commissioner it would seem his duty voluntarily to interfere in the matter and advise Government as to the rights of each side. Moreover, in the present case we believe he is also a Director of the Company whose action is in dispute, and thus a party to the dispute, and therefore not competent either to give an impartial decision, on to demand the preliminary condition as he did.

A little thought, we believe, will convince Government that they cannot say that they can do nothing in the matter. Organised labour, smarting under a sense of injustice, is a baneful element in the body-politic. The dispute starting as between employers and employed will prejudicially affect the community as a whole, and therefore Government have both the right and the duty to interfere. They cannot stand by and let one party get the strangle-hold over the other. They cannot protect the employer in sitting tight, or curb the workers into starving surrender!

We hold that employees should have a fair deel, but we do not hold that their demands should be such as to crush a struggling employer. We hold that employers should have

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proper reward for their capital and organisation and salesmanship, but we do not hold that prosperous employers should be allowed to mulct Labour of its proper dues.

In the present case the Bangalore Woollen Mills are a very prosperous concern. It has doubled the holdings of its share-holders, doubled the profits of the share-holders, and largely multiplied its assets. It ought to keep its workmen above discontent. If it doesn't, the Government and the public must know the reason why.

As we write this, news comes of the proposal of the India Government to legislate with regard to labour strikes on the following lines; that employees should intimate their reasons and intention to the employers and Labour Commissioner a fortnight previously. If the Labour Commissioner fails to secure a peaceful settlement, strike may take place. If the dispute is important Government should appoint a Conciliation Board or Court of Enquiry, till the publication of whose conclusions the *status quo* should be maintained.

We really do not see why the Government of Mysore should not in the present case act on these lines.

Editor.

ORISSA GOVERNOR AT RAIPUR

ADDRESS AT RAJAKUMAR COLLEGE

Sir John Hubback. Governor of Orissa, in the course of an address to the students, said that though the College was not originally based on the model of the English Public School, it had steadily approached nearer and nearer to this model, discarding its rather marked aristocratic features. "There is nowadays", His excellency said, "a good deal of talk, and some of it quite passably amusing, about English Public Schools and the old school ties. The chief criticism from the highbrows is that the public schools of England do not provide the leadership that the British nation requires. Well, Mr. Winston Churchill was at Harrow, and General Sir Archibald Wavell was at Winchester".

Speaking on the right type of leaders that was required, Sir John said, "No leader can be of permanent value to his country or to the world, unless he views himself not as a master but as a servant. Some of you, to whom I am speaking, will before long be placed in positions, which may make these a hard saying. You will pass from this College by the accident of birth to a *gadi*, where for centuries your forefathers have exercised a sovereignty such as few rulers in the world now exercise. You should remember that you are not only the rulers but also the servants of those entrusted to your charge!"

Addressing those who "will not automatically succeed to such heavy responsibilities as these", His Excellency said that they should not be negligent in gaining knowledge of any branch of learning, or afraid of trying out their capacities in any sphere of work.

In conclusion, the Governor advised them to have the utmost patience with those "who have not had your advantages, and indeed many whose life is a hard one!"

THE MYSORE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Ltd.,

34th. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The following results of election to the Managing Committee have been announced:

Messrs,

T. S. Rajagopal Iyengar, M. A. LL. B. 341, G. R Josyer, M. A. F. R. E. S. 336, T. Mariappa, B. A. LL. B. 284, K. Puttu Rao, B.A.,LL.B., 277, V. Lingappaiya, B. A., LL. B., 272, M. N. Jois B.A., 247, B. R. Lakshmana Setty 226, G. V. Desikachar, B. A., 206 T. Krishna Rao, 204, B. V. Nanjundiah B. A., 198, G. R. Ramiah 195, Captain A. Basavaraj Urs, 188, G. Subba Rao, B. A., B. L., 181, A. Sitaramiah B. A. B. L., 179, B. S. Subba Rao, 178.

CHILD WELFARE

Under the auspices of the Sri. Gunamba Maternity and Child Welfare Trust, Mysore, Mrs. R. N. Mirza, wife of the General Manager, Mysore Railways, opened a Maternity and Child Welfare Centre at the Railway Workshop Colony before a large gathering on the 30th evening.

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THE MYSORE STATE VYSYA YOUTH CONFERENCE

The following resolutions have been passed unanimously by the Working Committee of the above Conference at its meeting held under the Presidentship of Mr. P. Gopalakrishna Setty.

Subject :--

"This Committee is of opinion that the bifurcation of the Vysya Community under two different heads viz "Komati" and "Vysya" by the Mysore Census Commissioner would create confusion and prejudicially affect the interests of the Community"

"Resolved further that this Conference is not aware exactly why and on what grounds "Trikarma" is mentioned as another name for "Komati".

"Further resolved that this Committee is surprised to find it mentioned that the community contains sub-divisions or sub-castes viz Arya Vysya, Gupta, Setti. This is incorrect and baseless.

"Hence resolved that these discrepancies be brought to the notice of the Census Commissioner and the Government, and they be requested kindly to issue immediate instructions deleting "Komati" etc and retaining "Vysya" only since the denomination "Vysya" is sufficiently understood by and is femaliar among the members of the Community and since there are no sub-castes or sub-divisions but Gupta or Setti is used only as an affix to their names by most of the members of the Community.

"Resolved further that Mr. B. R. Puttananjappa, M.A., LL. B., may be requested to interview the concerned authorities and do the needfull in the matter".

"Resolution: "This Conference suggests that all the Vysyas in the State should have it noted in the ensuing Census that their mother-tongue is Andhra or Telugu"

Resolution: "In view of the fact that the article entitled "Girija-Vilapamu" which apeared in the Telugu Journal "Kanthi" published at Tirupathi and dated 16th June 1940 has roused strong resentment in the minds of the members of the Arya Vysya Community and is creating class hatred, this committee appeals to the Government of Madras to take suitable action against the author and publisher of the article in question and put a stop to the pub ication of such scurrilous writings."

To sta t a periodical under the auspices of the of the Conference it is resolved that the proposed paper may be called by the name of "MYSORE VYSYA PATRIKE" and for the present it may be a monthly journal. Further resolved that the donations may be collected for this purpose and the Donors be classified as follows :

Rs 25/- and above	...	"Poshaka"
Rs 50/- and above	...	"Raja-Poshaka"
Rs. 100/- and above	...	"Maharaja-Poshaka"

"That the several Vysya Youth Leagues or Associations in the State may be affiliated to this Conference on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 1—0—0 in advance."

P. GOPALAKRISHNA SETTY,
PRESIDENT.

CLASS OUTLOOK TO GO

FUTURE OF EDUCATION IN BRITAIN

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of education, Speaking at Leeds Modern School, said that the grisly test of Dunkirk beaches and the glorious story of the battle of the skies had proved the essential soundness and thoroughness of British democracy.

These, he said, were not achievements of a class but of the nation. So wide was the source of contribution, so deep in character was the strain that inspires it that there could be no questioning the justice of the Prime Minister's recent declaration that a vast majority of the youth of this country who have never had "the advantage of attending public schools have, by their skill and prowess, won the admiration of the whole world."

Hitherto, English eduction had been too much stratified into social grades and had at an early age segregated the youths, giving them a narrow class outlook and forcing them to associate almost entirely with those of similar gifts to their own. The secondary school was not free from this limitation. The Board intended to further the Prime Minister's policy of "establishing a state of society where advantage and privileges, which hitherto have been enjoyed only by a few, shall be far more widely shared by the men and youth of the nation as a whole."

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SCIENCE NEEDS A NEW BROOM

INVENTORS WANTED TO SWEEP AWAY DUSTY PROBLEMS

During the last hundred years mankind has made greater advances in knowledge and turning natural forces to his own use than in the course of any other period in the world's history, and there is no question that the coming century will see a still more astonishing forward movement.

We seem to be on the verge of solving problems that have baffled humanity through the ages—and yet the solutions elude us.

Perhaps the most needed of all discoveries are cures for the many appalling diseases that still afflict the human race. Cancer still baffles medical science, though any day its cause and the means of curing it may be known. We have discovered how to deal with typhus, typhoid, smallpox, plague, and other dreadful scourges of the past, but doctors are still baffled by influenza and the common cold.

Means of communication between one part of the world and almost any other are marvels today. A hundred years ago it took six months to send a message to Australia; now it can be done in a fraction of a second. But our communications, marvellous as they are, are not perfect. Magnetic stroms may completely upset the working of cables for hours or even days upon end, whilst atmospherics may render the reception of messages by wireless impossible. One of the greatest needs of the day is for a certain and absolutely reliable means of communication.

Another invention for which the world is waiting is that of some satisfactory means of disposing of refuse. Though refuse of all kinds contains huge stores of energy and many valuable chemicals, we do not know what to do with it. We turn our rivers into sewers and disfigure our contryside with horrible dumps. What Great Britain alone pours down drains, and throws into dustbins would probably be worth at least £100,000,000 a year.

MILLIONS THROWN AWAY

Power for driving machinery is one of the greatest needs of civilization. In the tides of the sea, which rise or fall twice a day, almost unlimited power is available if we could find a means of using it.

Some means must be found of furnishing heat and power without burning substances such as coal, oil, or wood. These are wasteful methods, and far more important the smoke that they produce seriously affects man's health and comfort.

So far we have discussed inventions and discoveries that can plainly be classed as big. Many more of this kind could be mentioned, but they are not the only ones for which the world is waiting. There are much needed inventions which, though they may seem relatively unimportand, would have an enormous effect upon human health.

Here are a few of the lesser inventions the world badly needs. The great majority of deaths due to traffic accidents—and these run into thousands in every country in the world—are caused by skidding. A road surface upon which, wet or dry, wheels cannot slip is one of our greatest needs. Sudden changes in the weather result in enormous losses not only to farmers, but also to innumerable kinds of business. We still have no certain method of forecasting these. Fog completely disorganizes our transport by land, sea, and air, and we have found no means of penetrating it.

Therefore never before in history have there been such opportunities for inventors.

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INDO-CHINA AND SIAM

CAUSES OF BORDER WAR

The origin and development of the boundary dispute between Thailand and French Indo-China which has culminated in bombings and black-outs may briefly be summarised as follows.

It all started 77 years ago, according to a Thai official version, when the King of Cambodia (a vassal of Thailand) signed a Treaty with France in 1863, accepting French protection. The Thais assert that the King did so under duress and not of his own free will. They claim that they have documentary evidence to prove this.

In 1886, says the official version, France opened a Consulate with one M. Pavie in charge at Luang Prabhang on the left bank of the Mekong River in the extreme north, and after the Thais had repulsed two attacks on that territory by the Haw Chinese and once saved M. Pavie's own life, the French occupied that territory on the pretext that they would ward off any future attacks by Haw Chinese. M. Pavie, the Consul at Luang Prabhang, was later appointed French Minister to Bangkok.

In 1893, so the version goes, France despatched armed forces up the Mekong River and warships up the Menam River on which Bangkok is situated. The warships fired on and damaged a Thai warship and sailed up the Bangkok. At the same time, M. Pavie sent an ultimatum demanding all territories on the left bank of the Mekong and, in addition, two large sums of money, namely, two million francs in French currency and three million Ticals in Thai currency. Thailand, it is said, was compelled to sign a Treaty conceding all these demands.

The French subsequently occupied territories also on the right bank of the Mekong, that is, on the Thailand side of the river and according to the official version, wrested treaties from Thailand conceding such territories and agreeing to the demilitarisation of certain frontier zones on the Thai side. This, according to the Thai version is very briefly the history of how Thailand lost her territories to France.

THE PRESENT DISPUTE

In 1936 Thailand raised the frontier question in connection with Treaty Revision. The border dispute came to a head in 1939. In August 1939, on the eve of the outbreak of war in Europe, it is stated, France approached Thailand, her neighbour here, for a Non-aggression Pact, Thailand readily consented and at the same time asked for a readjustment of the Frontier along the Mekong river by adopting the deep-water channel of the river as the frontier. This would mean the transfer of some of the islands and islets in the Mekong River to Thailand. She also asked for a general readjustment of the Thailand—Indo-China frontier. This was meant to give Thailand two little bits of territory on the Thai side of the Mekong, one in the north and one in the south, thus giving Thailand a natural frontier, namely, the river.

France merely consented to exchange ratification of the Non-aggression Pact and to examine the transfer of some islands and islets in the Mekong to Thailand. She refused to consider a general readjustment of the frontier. Thus, it is pointed out, a deadlock ensued. Since then, says a well-known publicist in a newspaper article, the Government of Indo-China had been "sending troops and war materials into the demilitarised zone and violating Thai territory in the air and on land culminating in the bombing of Nakhon Panom."—*Reuter.*

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ON FEBRUARY 15 at 6-16 p.m.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN!

A READER PASSES ON TO US THE FOLLOWING BURNING FORECAST:—SAYS THE "KAISER-I-HIND." OF BOMBAY.

"SHORTLY BEFORE HITLER BEGAN HIS LATEST PEACE OFFENSIVE, ARTICLES APPEARED IN INNUMERABLE ASTROLOGICAL JOURNALS ALL OVER THE WORLD FORETELLING THE END OF THE WAR. IT WAS SAID THAT ON FEBRUARY 15, 1941, A GREAT EVENT WOULD TAKE PLACE IN THE ASTRAL WORLD, SUCH AN EVENT AS OCCURS ONLY ONCE IN THE CENTURY. THE PLANETS JUPITER AND SATURN— WILL ON THAT DAY MEET, BENEATH THE MERIDIAN OF 9 DEGREES, 7 MINUTES, 30 SECONDS EAST OF GREENWICH. ACCOMPANYING THE ARTICLES WERE DRAWINGS IN ILLUSTRATION OF THIS PHENOMENON. ACCORDING TO THE LAWS OF ASTROLOGY, THIS CONVERGENCE OF JUPITER AND SATURN— BOTH IN A STRAIGHT LINE WITH THE SUN, MEANS THE END OF ALL MILITARY OPERATIONS, THE CONCLUSION PEACE. THE VERY MOMENT OF THE PEACE WAS GIVEN AS 6-16 P.M."

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG EDUCATED CLASSES

Presiding over the 'League Day' of the Veerasaiva Students' League, Mr. H. K. Veerabasaviah, retired District and Sessions Judge, at the outset, deplored the tendency that was recently manifesting itself among the students, to a marked degree, to go on strikes and to get themselves mixed up in politics. While he conceded that students should have the liberty to study politics and discuss it in debating societies, he for one would not like their participation in power politics or party politics.

Speaking about unemployment among educated classes, the speaker opined that the only hope of their solution lay in the indusrtial and commercial development of the country. In this respect, he gave a tribute to Mysore which had taken a bolder lead than even British India for which they were grateful to His late Highness Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur of revered memory. Since Mysore and its resources were rather limited, he believed that British Government should take immediate steps for expanding the industries of the country, without which unemployment could never be solved.

In India, at present, the lecturer remarked, communal strife and bitterness were on the increase. Any constructive work might prove almost an impossibility, in an atmosphere surcharged with such bitter communal feelings Supremacy for leadership was running counter to national solidarity. He appealed to the students to remember that the chief aim of every religion was the establishment of peace, goodwill and self-realisation.

THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK

"Of the late Lord Macaulay it may be said that he was a thoroughly incorruptible man. Among the men with whom he was brought up, Wilberforce, Henry Thornton, and Zachary Macaulay, he could hardly fail to become a patriot and disinterested man. When he was only earning two hundred a year by his pen, the Rev. Sidney Smith, not given to overpraise, said of him, I beleive that Macaulay is in-corruptible. You might lay ribbons, stars, garters, wealth, titles, before him in vain. He has an honest genuine love of his country, and the world could not bribe him to neglect her interests.'

Macaulay so arranged his affairs that their management was to him a pastime instead of a source of annoyance and anxiety. His economical maxims were the simplest; to treat official and literary gains as Capital, and to pay all debts within 24 hours. 'I think,' he said, 'that prompt payment is a moral duty, knowing as I do, how painful it is to be deferred.'"

THE MANDAYAM HOME

The Management of the Mandayam Home, Ramavilas Agrahar, Mysore, had a pleasant Socials last Sunday to which some of the prominent members of the Community were invited. Among the guests were Messrs. G. R. Josyer, M. A. Narayana Iyengar, M.A., B.L., M. G. Singriengar, M. A. Doreswami Iyengar, M.A., B.L., M. Doreswami Iyengar, B.E., M. A. Venkatachar, B.A., B.L., K. S. Doreswami Iyengar, M.Sc., M. Thirunarana Iyengar, M. A. Srinivasiengar, M. Rajamannar, and M. A. Krishnaswamy.

There was an exhibition of Yogic exercises by the Students of the Home, followed by a sumptuous repast. The Management of the Home is in the capable hands of Messrs. M. N. Narasimha Iyengar, M.Sc., and M. J. Naraniengar, M.Sc.

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CONFERMENT OF TITLES.

CEYLON COUNCIL'S RESOLUTION.

The Ceylon State Council, at its meeting on January 30, adopted the following private motion:—

"That in the opinion of this House an address should be presented to His Majesty the King in the following words:—

"To the King's Most Excellent Majesty, Most Gracious Sovereign, we, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the State Council of Ceylon, in meeting assembled, humbly approach Your Majesty praying that Your Majesty hereafter may be graciously pleased to refrain from conferring any titles upon your subjects, the people of Ceylon."

† † †

The Ceylon Council has put in words a feeling which has been gaining ground in the minds of thinking people all over with regard to the award of titles and medals in Euperors' and Rulers' names. In our own State conferment of British Indian titles has in recent years become a rarity. We do not wish to guess at the reasons. Ed.

COUNCILS OF ACTION

HINDU MAHASABHA'S PLANS.

The setting up of Provincial and District Councils of Action to enrol volunteers ready to participate in the Hindu Mahasabha's contemplated "Direct Action" movement and to undertake various other duties is urged in a resolution, which was passed by the Central Council of Action of the Hindu Mahasabha on January 19 at Delhi and now released to the press by its General Secretary, Mr. V. G. Deshpande.

The resolution states that the Council of Action impresses upon all Provincial Hindu Sabhas and upon all members and workers in the cause of Hindu Sangathan to realise the importance of the resolutions passed at the Madura Session and calls upon them to start concerted action in every province to implement the said resolutions. The Council calls upon all Provincial Hindu Sabhas to constitute immediately Provincial Councils of Action, which will work under the control and direction of the Central Council of Action. Similarly District Councils of Action should also be set up by the Provincial Councils of Action.

The Provincial Councils should undertake immediately the following duties:—Firstly, to circulate the Madura Resolution among all Hindu Sabhas, their members and workers; to hold meetings throughout their respective Provinces to explain the significance and implications of the Madura Resolution; thirdly, to secure co-operation of all other organisations and all sections of Hindus in the Provinces for the effective execution of the said resolution; fourthly, to enrol volunteers, who would sign the Hindu Mahasabha pledge and would be ready to undergo sufferings and sacrifices according to the directions of the Council of Action; and lastly, submit to the Central Council of Action reports of enrolment of volunteers and progress of work.

It was also resolved to convene a conference of members of Provincial Councils of Action in March next.

"WHERE EAST CAN MEET WEST"

AIM OF ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

JUSTICE LORT-WILLIAMS ON ITS FUTURE

"Ours should be a common platform upon which the specialist and the non-specialist can operate, where East can meet West and where the expert and the man and woman of broad culture can exchange views without embarrassment," observed the Hon Mr. Justice John Lort-Williams, presiding over the annual general meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal this afternoon.

His Lordship said that the aims and objects of the Society should be to maintain a meeting place for cultured men, to preserve and encourage the growth and extension of Asiatic culture, and to provide an active, vital centre for study and discussion.

The question arises, said His Lordship, whether the cultured man, the intellectual, the man of broad general culture was not gradually becoming extinct. "Whether in this world of trouble and unrest. in this tremendous and amazing period of transition his place has not been taken by those much less pleasing figures, the 'intellgentsia'. One thing seems to me quite plain,—that the local support of European men of culture, to which the Society owes its creation and to a great extent its importance and success in former years, is fast disappearing, owing to vastly increased and increasing facilities for transport and communication."

In the history of the world, he proceeded, culture and civilisation always had depended upon a nucleus of men who had enjoyed a certain amount of leisure. Without some leisure there cannot be either civilisation or culture. The leisure which the European used to spend in India was now more often spent in Europe and there was an increasing tendency for him to devote his time and energy, while in India, to the development of his business or the practice of his profession and the preservation of his health, and to postpone intellectual endeavour and cultural activity until the day when he returns either temporarily or permanently to his native land. His eyes were always upon the Western horizon.

"In these circumstances", said His Lordship, "it is clear that the future of the Society must depend, more and more as the years pass, on the Indian men and women of culture and intelligence."

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The Rationalist.

Monday 10-2-1941.

EDITORSHIP AND JAIL

Mahatma Gandhi, in his reply to an Editor printed else-where, has said "Your fulfilling the responsibilities as an Editor has as much virtue as that of going to Jail. Only those should go to jail who could be free from essential service and are qualified in other ways."

We wonder whether, for a punctilious thinker and master of words, Mahatma Gandhi has not here inadvertently used an expression which he would not have used on second thoughts.

If he had said "Editorship is like being in jail already, and there is no need to seek it afresh," we could have understood him. Or if he had said, "when an Editor is consciencious and upright, jail will come to him some day or other, by official anger or judicial vagary," we could have understood him.

By the way, we wish to declare at the outset that we have no wish to tilt against Mahatma Gandhi. We recognise the sum of his virtues, and the height of his level on the human plane. If we venture to argue his point, it is with no wish to cast slur on him, as in the nauseating columns of a Bombay and a Madras paper, but rather in the innocent fashion of a well-meaning puppy frisking and gambolling against a Great Dane!

For a long time now, jail has been associated with literary life in general.

"Yet think what ills the scholar's life assail,
Toil, envy, want, the garret, and the jail!"
said Juvenal, the Roman satirist.

Samuel Johnson, two centuries ago, altered the second line into

"Toil, envy, want, the patron, and the jail."

But the jail contemplated by both Juvenal and Johnson was the civil prison for non-payment of debts, not imprisonment for the sake of truth, or perhaps did they mean both?

In our times however, fear of debtor's prison is not so imminent, because law is mostly on the side of debtors. But the Editor who wishes to speak the truth has more than one Democles' sword over-hanging in the shape of the Press Act, the Defence of India Act, the Law of Libel and Defamation, the Criminal Procedure Code, and in the commencement the Postal Registration Rule. And as though the moral terrors of these are not enough, there is the unwholesome Security Section which seeks to further impoverish a business which is already generally impecunious! The terrors of the jail and the warder, we fancy, in no way surpass the terrors of all these, and therefore if Mahatma Gandhi had said, "Your Editorial work is as good as going to Jail," we should heartily have agreed with him.

But when he says instead "your work as Editor is of the same virtue as going to jail," we cannot but take the liberty to demur.

It is no doubt a pleasant cirtificate of merit to those opulent persons, who edit by proxy, and whose aim in editorship is more to hobnob with the bureaucracy than to place before their readers a few honest thoughts decently expressed. To them indeed the Mahatma's dictum should be very wel-come!

But in truth does going to jail constitute punya or virtue? In what way, we wonder! Does getting ill and going to hospital constitute virtue? Certainly not. Does getting mad and going to the lunatic asylum constitute virtue? certainly not. Then how can committing a so-called crime and going to prison, not as a cure, not as a punishment, but for impressing on the public, consititute virtue? It may be deemed honest propaganda, or clever political tactics, but surely there can be no question of punya in it?

The murderer or forger does not commit the crime in order to go to prison. Political opponents in present-day Europe for instance—do not resort to opposition in order to go to prison. They would rather avoid capture if possible, or escape from prison if possible.

But here, a technical offence has been created, a technical offence is committed, and the prison and the public man meet each other like long-lost friends. It is no doubt a refreshing state of mind, it is no doubt a voluntary state of penance, but how the thing called punya emerges out of it we do not know.

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But the ways of Gandhian thought, the workings of the Gandhian mind are not of easy perception. In their own field they are of Shakesperian magnitude, and require many commentators to diagnose them. Punya in Indian conception is the means of emancipation of one's soul in after life. Perhaps Mahatma Gandhi indicates by punya in the present instance, the means of emancipation from political subordination in this life.

When the bulk of those who constitute the nation's political front have renounced their all and become immured in jail, the sympathetic Editor outside is like a liaison officer to them, and serves them like Roosevelt's Personal Envoy or Roving Commissioner, and by daily beat of drum has to call the faithful to follow the cause, keep the torch burning, and awaken the conscience of the civilised world. From that aspect of the question Mahatma Gandhi's grant of exemption to Editors is explicable, and will no doubt be widely appreciated by them.

Editor.

MYSORE GOVERNMENT'S CONCESSION

Harihar in Mysore State will shortly be the scene of a new industry in the State. Government have sanctioned the establishment of a factory for manufacturing machine tools. etc. The Factory is to be an independent concern under a joint stock company registered in the State with an auhorised capital of Rs. 40 Lakhs, of which Rs. 5 Lakhs are to be issued at present. It is to be worked by Messrs Kirloskar Bros., Ltd., as Managing Agents with an office allowance of Rs. 6,000 per annum. The promoters have requested the participation by Government in the scheme by subscribing for shares of the face value of Rs. 50,000 and nominating to the Board of Directors two Directors out of nine one of whom will be Chairman of the Company.

To enable the successful establishment of the industry. the following facilities, among others, will be allowed to the Company: A plot of land measuring 100 acres will be acquired under the Land Acquisition Act at the cost of the Company and placed at its disposal for use as factory site and for erecting building, etc. The Company will be allowed to take water, without charge, from the Thungabhadra river, making its own arrangements for pumping the water. Electric Power will be supplied at the scheduled rates which obtain for large industrial establishments. The products of the factory required by the Government Departments will be purchased from the company provided the quality and price are satisfactory.

SIR BAJPAI ON CULTURE

"Culture is not spread by the sword", said Sir Girja Shankar, nor has it any element of arrogance in it. It recognises the infinite possibilities for the good of the human spirit and the evil of suppressing any of them. That is why national cultures may be different and healthily competitive, but ought not to be mutually hostile. Were it otherwise, those professing to be cultured would be neither tolerant nor sympathetic nor understanding, in other words, they would not be truly cultured.

"To sum up, culture is no other than the flowering of man's spirit: nourished by experience, coloured by sympathy, quickened by intelligence, neither aloof, nor austere, nor other-worldly, but gracious and kindly and deeply human, not inert, but active like light in its radiance of brightness and warmth, is company in solitude and wise counsellor in difficulty, and a source of solace in sorrow, strength in danger, fortitude in privation and comfort in adversity. You will be familiar with some words of Hamlet that I shall quote to you, 'What a piece of works is man, how noble in reason, how infinite in faculties, in form and moving how express and admirable, in action how like an angel, in apprehension how like a god!. That is the picture of what culture can make of man, and if a tree be judged by its fruit, that quotation will give you the truth and meaning of culture better than any words of mine."

ASSESSMENT ON CALCUTTA GOVT. HOUSE

H. E. the Governor has preferred an appeal in the Calcutta Small Causes Court objecting to the assessment by the Corporation for the premises constituting Government House, measuring 81 bighas. The appeal contends that the valuation of the land at Rs 8,000 per 'cottah' should be reduced to Rs. 2,000.

* * *

This in Calcutta, once the capital of the Empire!. But our own Municipal Council here, the other day wrote off about Rs. 2,000 of cesses due by some employees of the Palace as ir-recoverable!

Editor.

EDITORSHIP AND JAIL

Mahatma Gandhi. writing in Hindi in reply to a letter from a member of the editorial staff of a Benares Daily, advises him as follows:

"Your fulfilling the responsibilities as an Editor has as much virtue (punya) as that of going to jail. Only those should go to jail who could be free from essential service, and are qualified in other ways."

* * *

Is it Mahatma, the Satyagrahi, or Mahatma, the Editor, that is speaking here, we wonder!

Editor.

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WORLD'S GOLD PRODUCTION

South Africa is the chief centre for the mining of gold ores and the production of gold, although Soviet Russia, Canada, and other countries are of vital importance, whilst gold mining in general constitutes one of the most striking examples of modern engineering development. especially as regards the extremely deep mines operated on the Rand.

In this connection there is an interesting article in a recent issue of the South African Mining and Engineering Journal, (Johannesburg), giving considerable reference to the six leading gold mines in the latter area, with the claim that the Crown Mines are the leading organisation in this field so far as the actual production of gold is concerned. Thus the annual production of the Crown Mines is 979,687 ounces per annum, valued at £ 3,065,890, involving the crushing of 4,029,000 tons of gold ore per annum, in this connection the establishment being the second. With regard to the actual crushing of ores the chief mine on the Rand is that of the Randfontein Estate with a figure of 4,679,000 tons crushed, although the actual gold production was 707,682 ounces.

The three most importatt gold mines on the Rand also so far as gold production is concerned, include the Government Areas with 577,207 ounces, which is followed very closely by the East Rand Propriety with 556,447 ounces. Two other of the leading mines of the Rand are the East Geduld and the Sub-Nigel, and it should be stated that all the above figures relate to the year 1939.

HUGE DIMENSIONS OF INDUSTRY

The gold producing industry of the Union of South Africa is of huge dimensions, and in 1937, for example, the total output was 11,734,575 ounces valued at £ 1,570,990,931, almost the whole of which comes from the Transvaal (Witwatersrand.)

In addition the Union produces about 1,100,000 ounces per annum of silver, and is of course equally famous for diamonds, the value of the latter in 1937 being approximately £ 324,275,000 of which £ 229,501,000 came from the Cape Province. South Africa also is one of the world's richest areas as regards the rare metals of the platinum type, particularly platinum and iridium and is very prominent for copper. Another well-known area in Africa in this connection is the Gold Coast, on the Gulf of Guinea, the whole administrative area including the Gold Coast, Ashanti, Togoland, and the Northern Territories. The production of gold in the year 1937 for this area was 557,764 ounces valued at £ 3,910,757, and one of the most famous gold mines of the world is that of the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation, which is often stated to be the richest gold mine because the ores average 22.3 dwt. per ton. Incidentally the ore reserve is 1,861,233 tons. Another prominent product of the Gold Coast in connection with engineering is manganese, represented by about 525,000 tons per annum, whilst there is also a considerable production of diamonds.

GOLD, DIAMONDS & PLATINUM DO WELL

The general position throughout the world with regard to the consumption of gold and the platinum and other rare metals, as well as diamonds, is peculiar. In general the gold mining industries seem to have done better when almost every nation went off the gold standard, whilst the diamond industry has benefited enormously by the present war since vast numbers of people, especially in Europe, have hastened to convert as much as possible of their wealth into diamonds, which are easily portable and generally do not lose their value.

The chief centre of the diamond cutting industry has long been Antwerp. One of the totally unexpected results of the war is that for the time being Great Britain has now become the chief centre of the industry, expecially as a large proportion of the expert workers in this field have now set up in business in England.

The platinum metals also continue in a fairly satisfactory position in spite of formidable competition from substitutes, of which in the scientific and technical field one of the most interesting and important is fused silica ware, an industry which has now reached remarkable dimensions alike as regards the extant of the output and the size and intricacy of the equipment that can be made of this material, which is entirly unaffected by almost every known acid, and particularly by heat: fused silica ware, for example, can be heated red hot in the blow-pipe and then plunged into cold water without cracking, due to the extraordinarily low co-efficient of expansion and contraction!

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THE WONDER OF GLASS

For two thousand years man has been making glass, fashioning it and converting it into objects of beauty and utility. One would imagine vast changes in technique as the centuries slipped by. But no. Before the modern glassmaker can give us water jugs, wine glasses, or flower vases he must first learn his craft from the Romans.

The principles of glass manufacture were discussed recently by Mr. James H. Hogan, a prominent figure in the glass world. The Romans were past-masters of the craft. Not only did they practise almost every known method. Their perception of the possibilities and limitations of each method was amazing.

Glass-blowing by hand is the earliest form of manufacture. Gathering a ball of molten metal on the end of his 42in. blow-iron, the craftsman first rolls it backwards and forwards on a steel plate, known as a "marver," and then, when the metal is evenly distributed, starts to blow. From the bubble first formed there emerges a round or elongated vessel, depending on whether the iron is pointed upwards or downwards.

Now for the test of your good glass-blower. While the glass is still hot he may evolve various curves on the surface, but not angles or square sides, if he be a true craftsman.

For square-sided and angular vessels the Romans perfected the art of mould-blowing. As before, the craftsman takes a lump of molten metal on the end of his blow-iron and "marvers" it, but this time, instead of blowing into the air, he blows his bubble into a mould, specially designed to give the shape required. The moulds, too, may be inlaid with patterns for reproduction on the surface of the glass.

Yet another way the Romans had with glass was to press it. The molten metal was poured into a mould and worked flat with a piece of wood, forming a solid plaque. For hollow vessels, a twin mould was plunged into the metal. Having peculiar reflective properties. Pressed glass was much in vogue for mura-decoration. Its manufacture has lately been revived for the same purpose, and it now pleases modern housewives as it once pleased Cleopatra!

The craftsman must remember the destined use of the glass he makes. Thus wine-glasses require a perfection of balance and delicacy of shape to suggest the choiceness of their contents. Water jugs must allow themselves to be easily cleaned; jugs with high shoulders and narrow necks are great sinners in this respect. Elaborate decoration, which mars a vase's simple beauty of outline, is definitely bad taste.

The Romans produced many lovely ornamental effects by garlanding vases and other vessels used for household decoration with rings and threads, applied while the article remained hot. Tears and seals, small pieces of glass usually coloured were added in a similar way. Golden effects were also obtained by burning gold leaf into the glass!

ATTEMPT TO REMOVE TEMPLE

PEOPLE SIT "DHARNA"

Great sensation is caused and agitation prevails consequent on the attempt made by the Municipality to remove forcibly the Vinayakar Temple in front of the Police Station at Tuticorin, says a report.

The District Collector, Tinnevelly, in spite of the agitation and representation made by the Hindu merchants, ordered the encroachment to be removed departmentally with police help, if necessary.

Mr. Subbaroyan, Municipal Commissioner, to avoid trouble, had arranged for the removal in the night. He quietly arrived at the spot at 11 a.m accompanied by the Municipal Engineer and Health Officer and a lorry load of *thoties* to remove encroachment. Mr. Rangaswami Aiyar, Circle Inspector of Police, was present along with a party of constables. Public got scent of it and hundreds of people collected there and sat *dharna* in front of the Temple determined not to stir unless forcibly removed bodily. Mr. E. C. Allardice. I.C.S., Sub-Collector, arrived on the spot, had a talk with the authorities and eventually decided to postpone action again to avoid breach of peace. The public, however, thought that the authorities would return some time later and remove the idol. So they waited throughout the night keeping watch. In the temple, special *bhajanas* and *archanas* were performed. Great excitement prevails in the town and Hindus feel they are slighted.

It might also be mentioned that the question of granting this plot for the temple had come up thrice before the Council and unanimously sanctioned every time. The Council itself had requested the Collector to reconsider the removal order. The President of the Tinnevelly branch of the Hindu Maha Sabha has telegraphed to H. E. the Governor, stating that the Hindus are discontented and requesting the Governor to stay further proceedings. Copies of the telegrams have also been sent to the Collector and to Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu.

* * *

Luckily, it is only Hindu sentiment which is involved in this case, not Muslim sentiment!

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"ಹುಡುಗರು ಮತ್ತು ಹುಡುಗಿಯರು"

೩ ಅಂಕಗಳ ಪ್ರಹಸನ ೦—೩—೦

ಪ್ರಕಾಶಕರು :—
ಜೋಸ್ಯರ್ ಅಂಡ್ ಕೊ., ಮೈಸೂರು.

ಮು॥ ರಾ॥ ಜಿ. ಆರ್. ಜೋಸ್ಯರ್,

ಎಂ. ಎ., ಎಫ್. ಆರ್. ಇ. ಎಸ್., ಎಫ್. ಎಂ. ಯು.

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"ಈ ಗ್ರಂಥವನ್ನು ರಾಜಧಾನಿ ನಿವಾಸಿಗಳಾದ ಮು॥ ರಾ॥ ಜಿ. ಆರ್. ಜೋಸ್ಯರ್, ಎಂ. ಎ., ಎಫ್. ಆರ್. ಇ. ಎಸ್. ಈ ಮಹೋದಯರು ರಚಿಸಿರುವರು. ಇವರು ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಸಾಧಾರಣವಾದ ಪಾಂಡಿತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಅನೇಕ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿ ಲೋಕವಿಶ್ರುತ ಕೀರ್ತಿಶಾಲಿಗಳಾಗಿರುವರು. ಇವರ ಗ್ರಂಥರಚನಾಶೈಲಿಯು ಪಾಶ್ಚಾತ್ಯರನ್ನೂ ಸಹ ತಲೆದೂಗಿಸಿರುವದು. ಇಂಥ ಅದ್ಭುತಶಕ್ತಿಯುಳ್ಳ ಈ ಮಹೋದಯರು ನಮ್ಮ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರ ಉಪಕಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಗ್ರಂಥವನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿರುವರು. ಭಾಷಾಶೈಲಿಯು ಬಹು ಗಂಭೀರವಾಗಿಯೂ, ಮನೋಹರವಾಗಿಯೂ, ಪ್ರಸಾದ ಗುಣಯುತವಾಗಿಯೂ ಇದ್ದು ವಾಚಕರ ಮನಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಆನಂದಾಬ್ಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಳುಗಿಸುವಂತಿದೆ.

ಬೆಲೆ ೦—೮—೦ ಖದ್ದರ್ ಬೈಂಡ್ ೧—೦—೦

"ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ"

ಶ್ರೀಮದ್ಭುವರಾಜರವರು :

"It is most gratifying that you have written a book that is likely to be very useful to the Kannada speaking population."

ಮು॥ ರಾ॥ ರಾವ್ ಬಹದೂರ್ ಆರ್. ನರಸಿಂಹಾಚಾರ್ಯರು,
ಎಂ. ಎ., ಎಂ. ಆರ್. ಎ. ಎಸ್.

"I find the book to be a desirable addition to modern Kannada literature."

ಬೆಲೆ ೦—೧೨—೦

"ಕಾರ್ನೆಗಿ."

ಎಂಬ ಕೋಟ್ಯಾಧೀಶ್ವರನ ಕಥೆ; ಚಿತ್ರಪಟದಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದೆ
ಬೆಲೆ ೦—೬—೦

ವಿದ್ಯಾದಾಯಿನಿ :

"ಮು॥ ಜಿ. ಆರ್. ಜೋಸ್ಯರ ಪರಿಚಯವನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ವಾಚಕರಿಗೆ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಜೀವನಚರಿತ್ರೆಯು ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧನಾದ ಕೋಟ್ಯಾಧೀಶ್ವರನದು. ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಮನರಂಜಕವಾದುದೆಂಬುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಸಂಶಯವೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ಓದಲು ತೆರೆದಮೇಲೆ ಮುಗಿಯುವವರೆಗೂ ಮುಚ್ಚಲು ಮನಸ್ಸು ಬರುವದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಲೋವರ್ ಸೆಕೆಂಡರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲಿನ ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ತರಗತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪಠ್ಯಪುಸ್ತಕವಾಗಿ ಇಡಬಹುದು."

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THE RATIONALIST

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SERVICES OF SIR P. C. RAY

An appeal for funds in order to commemorate the eightieth birthday of Sir P. C. Ray has been issued under the signature of seventy-two prominent Indians and Europeans all over India.

The appeal states: "On the occasion of the completion of the eightieth year of Sir Prafulla Chandra Ray (August 7, 1941), it has been proposed by his friends, admirers and ex-pupils to raise a fund with which his name will be associated. The income of the fund will be devoted to the furtherance of scientific and industrial research in India, a cause to which Sir P. C. Ray has dedicated all his life.

It is superfluous to acquaint the public with the manifold services which Sir P. C. Ray has rendered to the country. As a young Professor, he devoted years of work to finding out from original sources an exact estimate of the contribution of ancient Indians to the science of chemistry. The result has been his monumental History of Chemistry in Ancient India, as yet unsurpassed by any modern work. As professor of Chemistry in the Presidency College, and later, as Palit Professor of Chemistry of the University College of Science, Calcutta, two generations of students, many of whom now occupy very prominent positions in the public life of India sat at his feet and received from him not only their knowledge of Chemistry, but inspiration for a new life as well. In mature years, he was the founder and main inspiration of the Indian School of Chemistry. He has been associated with almost every philanthropic activity in this country and has organised large-scale relief work in times of flood and famine. In 1918, as a member of the Chemical Services committee, he fought hard for the promotion of industry by the Government. He has founded big chemical industries himself, which have brought wealth to the country, and has inspired the promotion of a large number of other industrial and commercial enterprises. And above all, as a national thinker, he has preached the gospel of science and industry in this country.

Had Sir P. C. Ray cared to retain for himself a tithe of the remuneration which he might have justly demanded as his share in the promotion of large-scale industries, he might have had by this time a prince's income. But he has always disdained wealth and has given away his earnings to the poor, to needy schools and colleges and other educational institutions and, in general, for the alleviation of human distress, leading all the time the simple life of an ascetic. It is the duty of his countrymen to honour him in a befitting manner, and no monument will be more enduring than a fund named after him which will be devoted to the promotion of industrial and scientific research in this country.

Even after passing four score years, he is quite fresh and vigorous in mind and is taking his full share in the activities for the advancement of the country. we hope that while he is still with us, it will be possible to raise this fund and devote it to the purpose dearest to his heart".

THE ELECTIONS.

MYSORE UNIVERSITY CONSTITUENCY

The first elections in the State under the so-called Reforms have presented many surprising features. And by far the the worst of them are the results of the elections from the University to the Legislative Council.

In a Constituency of about 500 Voters, seven Candidates stood for one seat. 407 persons voted. Two of the candidates, Messrs. K. Shankaranarayana Rao and M. P. Somasekhara Rao got 97 Votes each. Lots had to be drawn, and Mr. Somasekhara Rao was declared elected.

Of the rest, only one, Mr. G. Ramanuja Iyengar, got 62 Votes and saved his deposit amount. The other four, Messrs. M. Ramachandra Rao, V. Lingappaiah, K. R. Subbannachar, and D. H. Chandrasekharayya, all fell below the minimum of about 51, and lost their deposits of Rs. 250 each!

It is a strange case, and we are sure that it is unparalleled in the annals of elections anywhere in the world!

We sympathise with those who have lost their money in this mad venture, and with Mr. Shankaranarayana Rao on his bad luck! And we congratulate Mr. Somasekhara Rao on his success!

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Speech delivered by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, in reply to an address presented by the District Board of Shimoga, on the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of the bridge across the Tunga River near Tirthahalli.

13th February 1941.

MR. SARABHOJA, MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE SHIMOGA DISTRICT BOARD,

I am very glad to be able to come here today and to take my part in the inauguration of the bridge which is to cross the famous Tunga at this sacred spot, thus helping to open up communications, both for pilgrims and for the increasing trade of the district. As the Chief Engineer has explained, the question of the building of this bridge has been under consideration for over forty years, and several different designs have been examined. I have no doubt that the final design, of which he has just given us full details, will be found to be one worthy of the river and the site.

You mention your ambition to see three more bridges constructed in the district. The first is that over the Bhadra river near Holehonnur village, in regard to which action is already being taken to collect statistics as to the income which may be expected if the bridge is constructed and a toll-gate installed with a view to recovering interest and sinking fund charges on the capital cost. The second bridge you have in contemplation is one across the Kumudvati river near Salur village on the Anantapur-Shikarpur road. The construction of this bridge will be kept in view for consideration when funds permit. The third bridge you ask for is across the Gondi Hole near Anavatti. This scheme has not been included in the list of bridge works to be taken up in the Malnad in the near future, but it will be investigated in due course.

In the matter of the railway, your District Board has been very fortunate in the return that you have secured from the levy of the railway cess which you undertook fourteen years ago, and you have been in the position of watching the line continually penetrating further and further into your district from year to year. I sincerely hope that it has brought much prosperity and employment with it.

As regards the spread of education among the masses I am as keen as you are to see a great advance made, and that at an early date, and I am very glad therefore to tell you that the scheme for the resumption of the control of Primary Education by the Government, which has recently been approved by the Legislative Council, includes provision for the opening of 1,000 new schools in the next four years. And it is hoped that, as this provision is carried into effect, there will arise a school in every village with a population of 300 and upwards in the Malnad. Meanwhile, as regards medical institutions, you already have 39 in the district, which gives an average of one for every 106 square miles, of 13,420 people. Of these, seven which include an itinerant dispensary, have been opened in the last three years. Any new scheme that you may put forward in this respect will receive the sympathetic consideration of my Government.

I have much pleasure in proceeding now to lay the corner stone of the bridge across the Tunga river.

Speech delivered by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, in reply to an address presented by the Town Municipal Council of Bhadravati.

13th February 1941.

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF BHADRAVATI,

It is a great pleasure to me to visit this thriving industrial centre and to hear such a favourable account of the growth of your town, which, as you say, has doubled its population in the short span of ten years. Your address brings before me vividly recollections of a discussion which took place only a short while ago in the House of Commons, where a member invited the attention of the Secretary of State to the prospect that existed of a large industrial development in India, owing to the outbreak of the War coinciding with the large development of electric power and other facilities for industry. And he laid stress on the necessity for India under these conditions to avoid a congestion of dull and gloomy streets in a few urban centres and to provide for the development, with the new industries, of pleasant dwelling places in suitable centres where all the amenities of life would be secured for those employed upon them. This is a policy which has been followed of late years in sundry areas in England and America, of which Port Sunlight is one of numerous examples, where the workers in factories are provided for their leisure hours with all the amenities and conveniences that make for a full and happy existence. It falls to you in Bhadravati, which we hope to see developed into the Birmingham of Mysore, to take a long view of the future developments and to make provision well in advance for spaces for agreeable dwelling places, for institutions, for parks and playgrounds, for shopping centres, streets and thoroughfares.

I hope that this visit to your town will be the first of many, and that I shall have the pleasure as the years go on of seeing it develop from stage to stage upon a well-balanced and concerted plan.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Champion Metropolitan College of Commerce, Mysore has been shifted to the spacious buildings of the Mysore Bank in Sayyaji Rao Road. Equipped with modern conveniences, the building affords greater facilities for the work of its staff and students.

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Mr. CHURCHILL'S GREAT SPEECH

We extract the more notable passages of the great speech broadcast on the 9th for the benefit of our readers:

"All through these dark winter months, the enemy has had the power to drop three or four tons of bombs upon us for every ton we could send to Germany in return. We are arranging so that, presently, this will be rather the other way round, but meanwhile London and our big cities have had to stand thir pounding. They remind me of the British squares at Waterloo. They are not squares of soldiers, they do not wear scarlet coats; the are just ordinary English, Scottish and Welsh folk; men, women and children standing steadfastly together but their spirit is the same, their glory is the same, and in the end their victory will be greater than the famous Waterloo.

"Meanwhile abroad, in Africa, a wonderful thing has happened. One of the two dictators, the crafty, cold-blooded black-hearted Italian who had sought to gain an Empire in the cheap by stabbing fallen France in the back has got into trouble.

"without the slightest provocation, spurred on by lust for power and brutish greed, Mussolini attacked and invaded Greece, only to be hurled back ignominiously by the heroic Greek Army who have revived before our eyes the glories that, from a classic age have gilded their native land. While Mussolini was writhing and smarting under the Greek lash in Albania, Generals Wavell and Wilson who are charged with the defence of Egypt and the Suez Canal in accordance with our Treaty obligations, whose task at one time seemed so difficult, had received very powerful reinforcements in men, cannon equipment and above all tanks which we had sent from our island dispite the invasion threat, and a large number of troops from India, Australia and New Zealand had also reached them.

"General Wavell, our able leader, and all the Allied ardent men, British, Australian and Indian, of the Imperial Army saw their opportunity. At that time, I ventured to draw General Wavell's attention to the Gospel saying mentioned at the seventh verse, where, as all know, or ought to know, it is written 'Ask and it shall be given, seek and you shall find, knock and it shall be opened unto you.' The Army of the Nile has asked and it was given. They sought and they have found. They knocked and it has been opened to them! In a campaign of barely eights weeks, which should long be studied as a model of military art, an advance of over 400 miles has been made. The whole Italian army in the East —an army reputed to exceed a hundred and fifty thousand men—has been captured or destroyed. The entire province of Cyrenica, nearly as big as England and Wales, has been conquered. The un-happy Arab tribes which have suffered from the brutal Italian rule have been freed. These Bedouin survivors have at last seen their oppressors in disorderly flight or led off in endless droves as prisoners of war.

If the cannonade of Genoa rolling along the coast and reverberating in the mountains has reached the ears of our French companions in their sorrow and misery, it may fill them with the feeling that friends, active friends, are near and that Britannia rules the waves. Events like these are only part of the story of the fall of an Empire that will not take a future Gibbon so long to write as the original work.

"Lastly, Ethiopean patriots whose independence was stolen five years ago have risen in arms, and their Emperor, so recently exiled in England, is in their midst to fight for their freedom and his throne. Here then we see the beginning of a process of reparation and chastisement of wrong-doing which reminds us that though the mills of God grind slowly, they grind exeedingly small.

one of our maja dfficulties is to convince the countries of South-Eastern Europe that we are going to win. We think it surprising that they should be so dense as not to see it as clearly as we do ourselves. An Italian Quisling called Mussolini and a French Quisling called Laval, both in their different ways, are trying to make their countries vassals of Hitler and his New Order so as to enable the Nazis and their Gestapo to enforce their rule upon their fellow-countrymen.

"He may carry heavy forces to the Balkan States, tear great provinces out of Russia, even march to the gates of india. He may spread his curse more widely throughout Europe and Asia, but it will not avert his doom. With every month that passes, the many proud and once happy countries he is now holding down by brute force and vile intrigues are learning to hate the treacherous yoke of Nazi as nothing ever has been hated so fiercely and widely among men before!"

"THE RATIONALIST."

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Monday 17-2-1941.

PENNY WISDOM

After a century of orderly Government, one would expect that there would be some justice, some reason and rhyme in the emoluments granted to the several cadres of Government employment. But if you only scratch the surface you will find out that there is a lot of injustice going about and that whole batches of Government servants in particular Departments are smarting under a sense of in-justice, and go about their work with disheartened apathy. Certain Rules of Service, curtailing their right of application to Government, and right of combined representation of grievances, practically clip them of the means with which perhaps they could catch the ear of Government.

Those in the top layer know how to put through their claims or wants, Rules or no Rules, whether it be quick promotion, or higher grade and allowances, extention of service, or jobs for their dependents, by a timely word here or there, or an appropriate note in a file, or the good offices of a mutual friend. But those far below, who are groping in the lowest rungs, their cries are hushed and low, and get lost somewhere in the way, like a letter posted for Bangalore, which does not reach even Mandya. Having secured a job with much ado, they have to serve through for what they get, or chuck out and starve!

While there would be many groups suffering such disabilities, our attention has at the moment been drawn to Engineering graduates of the Mysore University appointed as Surveyors in the P. W. Department, and we draw the attention of Government, the public, and His Highness thereto.

When they can get appointed at all, they are given a grade of Rs. 50—5/2—80. At the end of 12 years of satisfactory service, they have the dissatisfaction of ending up with Rs. 80! Prospects thereafter are not any quicker or brighter either. In Rs. 80, there are scores of sub-overseers, who though undergraduates, would be deemed seniors, and therefore have the first claim on the higher vacancies. Thus there is a long wait before the Surveyors can reach the Overseers' grade, and the prospect of reaching the Sub-Assistant Engineer's or Assistant Engineers' grade remains only the dream of a future life! We consider that this is hardly fair. And we consider that the Engineers' Association and Engineering Departmental Chiefs err in not bringing this state of affairs to the notice of Government and getting it rectified.

Let us point out to our readers that the Surveyors are Engineering Graduates from whom the University has extracted the highest amount of fees, for both tution and examination, and that they have put in 4 or 5 years of grinding study and work, and graduated. To club them up with Sub-Overseers, and deny them the prospects that men of their worth naturally look for in public service, does credit to no one on whom the responsibility for this state of affairs rests.

Their predecessors have easily become Executive Engineers after about 20 years' service. If they themselves cannot even hope for Rs. 250, or even Rs. 200, by the time they retire, Society and Government are,—shall we say,—very much to blame. It is this kind of thing that increases the votes of Congress candidates in elections. It is this kind of thing that makes Public Works expenditure on capital or maintenance works mount up, without securing full or proper return in output for the amount sanctioned. We hope the meaning of the latter statement is clear. If it is not, we shan't try to explain it!

We think that Government should look into the case of the Surveyors immediately. Grade 50—5/2—80 is paltry. We suggest Rs. 60—5—100, and thereafter 100—10—200, with prospect of selection to higher grade. This much Government have no reason to grudge. Nor, if the recommendation is made, will the Financial Secretary hold up his hands in horror. He who watches with tranquillity appointments, extentions, and allowances of needless extravagance, will not baulk at this small modicum of justice to a deserving class

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of persons. For, does not the proverb say,—"He who can swallow elephants will not strain at gnats!"

We hope that the matter will receive attention without further delay. We hope the Chief Engineer, who is a sober and enlightened gentleman, will look into the matter and make his recommendations to Government. And we hope that Government will view the matter with statesman-like sympathy, and not brush it aside with specious pleas or unconvincing arguments.

Editor.

BELGIAN GOLD IN FRANCE

A NOVEL CASE

The exiled Belgian Government is attempting to obtain possession of about 260 million dollars worth of gold which was sent to France for safe keeping during the Nazi invasion of Belgium. This fact is disclosed by M. Georges Theunis, former Belgian Premier and now the Belgian Government's Representative in the United States. He announced that a writ has been authorised in the New York State Supreme Court to attach the Bank of France funds at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York up to 206 million dollars as security.

M. Theunis asserted that his London Government had been informed that the gold was sent by air to France from Africa for the Germans.

The gold was first sent to Paris, then to Bordeaux where it was to have been loaded on a British cruiser. The Bank of France, however, refused to deliver the money to the cruiser and instead sent it to Dakar in Senegal aboard a French vessel.

The Belgian Government suggested that the "German pressure" had compelled France to reforward the gold to Europe to be turned over to the Germans. The Belgian Government in London was informed that part of the gold had already been delivered to General von Falkenhausen, German Commissioner-General in Belgium.

* * *

[Ordinarily this case should present a whole forest of legal controversy. The old Belgian Government under King Albert sent the gold through Bank of France to an American destination. Now the Belgian Government is outlawed, but king Albert remains. The Bank of France is also moribund, and the gold is taken away by the present master of both Belgium and France. While this is so, a suit is filed in America and writ is issued for attachment of French gold lying there.

The case is one bristling with what are called "law points". We wonder how Dame Justice, who is reputed to be deaf and blind, will find her way through! Some members of the New York Bar, at any rate, will make hey-day! Ed.]

HINDUS MUST STAND UNITED

DR. S. P. MUKHERJEE'S APPEAL

A united stand by 28 crores of Hindus and a community feeling among them would surely make them competent to achieve independence, declared Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee, Working President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, in the course of his reply to addresses of welcome presented on behalf of the Tipperah Juba Sangha and the Hindu Students' Federation.

Dr. Mukherjee exhorted Hindu youths to remember their glorious past and march on like disciplined soldiers, thereby bringing about the welfare of the community. Referring to the change that was sought to be made in the system of education in the province, the speaker held that communalism should not permeate university education. He urged that it was essential that they should take a firm stand against the proposed change.

THE MYSORE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Ltd.,

The Managing Committee of the Mysore Co-operative Society, Limited, have re-elected Mr. G. R. Josyer, M.A. Hons., F.R.E.S., as President, Mr. T. Krishna Rao, as Vice-President, Mr. K. Puttu Rao, B.A., LL.B., as Honoray Secretary, and Mr P. Gopalakrishna Setty, B.A., BL., as Legal Adviser.

The Society has a membership of nearly 3,000, Share-capital of Rs. 1,36,000, Reserve Fund of Rs. 70,000, and Deposits of Rs. 5,50,000, and is one of the premier co-operative institutions of the State.

THE MYSORE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

Government have approved of the election of Mr. T. Mariappa, B. A. B. L., as Vice-President of the City Municipal Council. The Congress Party in the Council numbers 23 in a house of 31, including the Official President. It has elected Mr. P. Sitaramiah, B. A. B.L., as its Leader.

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THE BIG SURPRISES OF THE WAR

War is always full of surprises, and afterwards the explanation of how they occurred gradually leaks out to the outside world. The first surprise of World War II was the German conquest of Poland in 27 days—explained by the inferior Polish material and the rashness of the High Command and the German development of *blitzkrieg* tactics with tanks and planes. The second was the swift German conquest of Norway— explained by fifth column activity and the elaborately daring German plan of invasion. The third was the German sweep through the Low Countries and France, an elaboration of *blitzkrieg* tactics with Panzer divisions, planes, parachute troops, deception, fifth columny, all used with symphonic mastery.

R, A. F. SUPERIORITY

Even before the third surprise was complete, the fourth surprise had taken place. A British Army of 400000 men, all but surrounded in Flanders, succeeded in effecting its escape by sea from Dunkirk—explained by dogged British courage, the reckless brilliance of British seamanship, and the ability of the Royal Air Force to maintain local command of the air. The fifth surprise took place no one knew exactly when—when Hitler found his forces unable to undertake a direct assault last summer on Britain herself. The explanation has never been completely given but it included as its chief ingredients the ability of the R. A. F, to inflict devastating punishment on German daylight bombers and to upset German preparations for invasion across the Channel.

SIXTH SURPRISE

But none of these surprises was greater than surprise No. 6, the ability of ill armed Greeks to fight off and defeat the well-armed and more numerous Italians. The methods and the tactics which made this possible were becoming apparent. They could be summed up in one military moral: the Greek Army knew how to use what it had. For example, it is said that one bomb tipped the scale at Corizza. Knowing that Italian reserves were being rushed along a certain road, a Greek general sent for some of the few British Blenheims available to him. They arrived in time, knocked out a bridge over which the Italians must pass, machine-gunned the halted column on the far side. Only one of the three Blenheims returned from that foray, but the trick was turned.

MASTER AND DISCIPLE

Up from Athens last week to assay the situation and decide whether his troops should dig in for the winter pretty soon or try to strike on through, drive the Italians into the Mediterranean before they could poise a counter-blow, went the longnosed, aristocratic Commander-in-Chief who taught and led the Greek Army: General Alexander Papagos (paa-paa-*gos*) Every morning, for two hours at Army Headquarters in Athens, he had conferred intently with Premier General "Little John" Metaxas. His enemies derided General Papagos as "Little John's" *Papagei* (parrot), overlooking the fact that the relationship between the two men is much like the Foch—Weygand relation: master and disciple.

MOUNTAIN STRATEGY

Dumpy round-faced Little John, learned his soldiering in Germany; lean, bat-eared Alexander 57, learned his at France's *Ecole Supericare de Guerre*. Both suffered the pangs of Greece's sorry war with Turkey in 1922. Out of that defeat came their resolution to do better another time. As Chief of Staff, General Papagos saw to it that Greece's 18-month compulsory training for all males between 21 and 50 was no child's play. King George II, after his restoration in 1935 by a military junta of which Papagos was a member, made the Army popular by insisting on clean barracks. But it was the combined concentrated brains of Metaxas and Papagos which evolved the mountain strategy and tactics now bearing such startling fruit.

CAREFUL PLANS

Meticulous is the word for General Papagos. In private life a patrician to his long fingertips, a foppish lover of fine horses and a patron of racing, his life-long study has been a huge collection of military books. John Metaxas' name went upon the defense system thrown up along the Bulgarian and Yugoslav borders, which were later extended hastily down the Albanian. But in General Papagos' head rests knowledge of every gully and goat tract not only in the Greek mountains but far beyond. Like his soldiers, whom amazed correspondents found toiling without lanterns at midnight to repair bridges, he can thread the Balkans blindfolded. On occasions he works out each move, for platoons as well as divisions, in minutest detail before ordering it.

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VICEROY'S WAR FUND

PRESS COMMUNIQUE

The following Note regarding disposal of money contributed to His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund for the defence of India has been issued for general information.

His Excellency the Viceroy considers that the armoured carriers and minesweeping trawlers referred to in this Note, being so closely connected with the defence of India, may prove to be popular objects for which to earmark subscriptions made to war funds. These objects may particularly be useful as alternatives to aircraft for the Indian Air Force, subscriptions for which are unlikely to produce results for some time to come.

"Trawlers of the Bassett class costing about Rs. 7 lakhs each and fitted for minesweeping and anti-submarine work, of which the first three will be named 'TRAVANCORE,' 'BARODA' and 'HYDERABAD' and armoured 'carriers,' which are now being built in India at a cost of about Rs. 10,000 each, are the objects chosen by His Excellency the Viceroy for the allocation of contributions which have been made to his War Purposes Fund for the defence of India. Each Bassett trawler has a displacement of 461 tons and mounts a four-inch breech-loading gun. It also carries some anti-aircraft weapons and a crew of 3 officers and 35 men. An armoured 'carrier' is the latest type of armoured vehicle which is being built in India. It consists of an armoured hull on a four-wheel drive chassis, and, carrying a crew of three or four men, a machine-gun, an anti-tank rifle and a wireless set, is clearly a most useful type of fighting vehicle for modern mechanised warfare.

Many subscribers to the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund had expressed a wish that their contributions should be used for the defence of India, and these, with the addition of all unearmarked recurring contributions to the Viceroy's Fund, have been allowed to accumulate until suitable objects should present themselves The total sum now available is in the neighbourhood of Rs. 34 lakhs.

Rupees fourteen lakhs of this derived from the magnificent gifts of His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar and of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda will be used to pay for two minesweeping trawlers which will be named 'HYDERABAD' and 'BARODA,' and which, with the trawler 'TRAVANCORE' already contributed by His Highnets the Maharaja of Travancore, will form the nucleus of an Indian minesweeping and anti-submarine fleet.

The balance of Rs. 20 lakhs will go to purchase 200 armoured carriers: fore-most among the contributions which have been specially made for these vehicles are Rs. 3 lakhs from the Punjab and Rs. 2½ lakhs from His Highness the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior.

This decision by His Excellency the Viceroy to provide from his Fund for objects directly connected with the defence of India will be welcomed, and should provide a stimulus to contributions for war parposes all over the country. More trawlers and armoured carriers are required, and those are definite objectives for the contributions of citizens who are anxious to help to strengthen India for the part she has to play in the present struggle.

THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK

"Compensation, is the great Law of life; that law alive and beautiful, which works over our heads and under our feet. Pitiless it avails itself of our success when we obey it, and of our ruin when we contravene it. We are all secret believers in it. It rewards actions after their nature. The reward of a thing well done is to have done it. The thief steals from himself, the swindler swindles himself. You must pay at last your own debt!

MATHEW ARNOLD."

BOOK RECEIVED, with thanks:

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Mr. G. SADASIVA BHATTA,

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SOME NOTABLE BOOKS.

1. SELECTIONS FROM INGERSOLL—

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Dr. Sir J. C. Bose, Kt., F.R.S.—"A most interesting work."

Prof. Jadunath Sarkar, C.I.E.—"An immense amount of information has been compressed into it, much of which is unknown to our average countrymen."

Dr. Sir Radhakrishnan—"Excellent little book highly useful to students."

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By G. R. JOSYER, M.A., F.R.E.S., F.M.U.

A brilliant word-picture of the maligned ruler of South India. 0-6-0

PROBLEM OF WEALTH,

By G. R, JOSYER. M.A., F.R E.S., F.M.U. 0-2-0

"I must first of all say how well you write English! Your style is admirable, sententious, and striking. It invites a willing perusal. This is the first requisite of a popular author."

"ಲೇಟಿ ಟೀಸಲ್" (ಅಥವಾ) ಅಪವಾದದಮಠ

ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡಿನ ಮಹಾಕವಿ

ಷೆರಿಡನ್‌ನಿನ "School For Scandal" ನ ಭಾಷಾಂತರ

ಬೆಲೆ ೦—೮—೦ ಮತ್ತು ೧—೦—೦

"ಹುಡುಗರು ಮತ್ತು ಹುಡುಗಿಯರು"

೩ ಅಂಕಗಳ ಪ್ರಹಸನ ೦—೩—೦

ಪ್ರಕಾಶಕರು :—

ಜೋಸ್ಯರ್ ಅಂಡ್ ಕೊ., ಮೈಸೂರು.

ಮು॥ ರಾ॥ ಜಿ. ಆರ್. ಜೋಸ್ಯರ್,

ಎಂ. ಎ., ಎಫ್. ಆರ್. ಇ. ಎಸ್., ಎಫ್. ಎಂ. ಯು.

ಅವರ ಕನ್ನಡ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು

"ಆರ್ಯಮಹಿಳಾಕೀರ್ತಿ"

The Hindu :

"The author is well-known to the students of Canarese and his books are widely read. This book deals with the heroic achievements of many Hindu women whose names have become a house-hold word in every family in India. The stories of Samyukta, Padmini, Mira Bai, Tara Bai and others inspire the young women of India with love of courage and patriotism. The book merits a wide publicity as it affords a good scope for the study of some of the neglected portions of Indian History.

This book is most suitable for non-detailed study in the higher classes of Secondary Schools."

ಪಂಚಾಚಾರ್ಯಪ್ರಭಾ:

"ಈ ಗ್ರಂಥವನ್ನು ರಾಜಧಾನಿ ನಿವಾಸಿಗಳಾದ ಮು॥ ರಾ॥ ಜಿ. ಆರ್. ಜೋಸ್ಯರ್, ಎಂ. ಎ., ಎಫ್. ಆರ್. ಇ. ಎಸ್. ಈ ಮಹೋದಯರು ರಚಿಸಿರುವರು. ಇವರು ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಸಾಧಾರಣವಾದ ಪಾಂಡಿತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಅನೇಕ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿ ಲೋಕವಿಶ್ರುತ ಕೀರ್ತಿಶಾಲಿಗಳಾಗಿರುವರು. ಇವರ ಗ್ರಂಥರಚನಾಶೈಲಿಯು ಪಾಶ್ಚಾತ್ಯರನ್ನೂ ಸಹ ತಲೆದೂಗಿಸಿರುವದು. ಇಂಥ ಅದ್ಭುತಶಕ್ತಿಯುಳ್ಳ ಈ ಮಹೋದಯರು ನಮ್ಮ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರ ಉಪಕಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಗ್ರಂಥವನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿರುವರು. ಭಾಷಾಶೈಲಿಯು ಬಹು ಗಂಭೀರವಾಗಿಯೂ, ಮನೋಹರವಾಗಿಯೂ, ಪ್ರಸಾದ ಗುಣಯುತವಾಗಿಯೂ ಇದ್ದು ವಾಚಕರ ಮನಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಆನಂದಾಬ್ಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಳುಗಿಸುವಂತಿದೆ.

ಬೆಲೆ ೦—೮—೦ ಖದ್ದರ್ ಬೈಂಡ್ ೧—೦—೦

"ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ"

ಶ್ರೀಮದ್ಯುವರಾಜರವರು :

"It is most gratifying that you have written a book that is likely to be very useful to the Kannada speaking population."

ಮು॥ ರಾ॥ ರಾವ್ ಬಹದೂರ್ ಆರ್. ನರಸಿಂಹಾಚಾರ್ಯರು,
ಎಂ. ಎ., ಎಂ. ಆರ್. ಎ. ಎಸ್.

"I find the book to be a desirable addition to modern Kannada literature."

ಬೆಲೆ ೦—೧೨—೦

"ಕಾರ್ನೆಗಿ."

ಎಂಬ ಕೋಟ್ಯಾಧೀಶ್ವರನ ಕಥೆ; ಚಿತ್ರಪಟದಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದೆ

ಬೆಲೆ ೦—೬—೦

ವಿದ್ಯಾದಾಯಿನಿ :

"ಮು॥ ಜಿ. ಆರ್. ಜೋಸ್ಯರ ಪರಿಚಯವನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ವಾಚಕರಿಗೆ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಜೀವನಚರಿತ್ರೆಯು ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧನಾದ ಕೋಟ್ಯಾಧೀಶ್ವರನದು. ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಮನರಂಜಕವಾದುದೆಂಬುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಸಂಶಯವೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ಓದಲು ತೆರೆದಮೇಲೆ ಮುಗಿಯುವವರೆಗೂ ಮುಚ್ಚಲು ಮನಸ್ಸು ಬರುವದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಲೋವರ್ ಸೆಕೆಂಡರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲಿನ ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ತರಗತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪಠ್ಯಪುಸ್ತಕವಾಗಿ ಇಡಬಹುದು."

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THE RATIONALIST

A weekly
for the intelligent man, devoted to a rationalistic survey of all matters of Public interest.
Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER, M.A., F.R.E.S.

VOL. 1 NO. 23] MONDAY 24—2—1941 [PRICE 0—1—0

Speech delivered by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, in reply to an address presented by the District Board of Kadur, on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone of the bridge across the Bhadra River near Kalasa.

18th February 1941

MR. SARABHOJA, MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE KADUR DISTRICT BOARD,

I am very glad that it has been my good fortune so early in my reign to be able to pay a visit to a portion of the State which has the reputation of being so difficult of access as Kalasa, and still more so to be able to take a part in an extensive programme of undertakings for removing from this part of the State the reproach of inaccessibility. The bridge of which I am laying the foundation stone today will form one of a chain of works which will connect Kalasa with the network of roads running to Koppa and Narasimharajapura on the one hand, and to Mudigere and Chickmagalur on the other, and I hope that the time may come when, with the assistance of our neighbours across the border, we may be able to extend the connection on the other side towards the coast.

I said that this was only one of a chain of similar works since I notice from the address of the District Board that you have already completed nine bridges and have as many as twelve more in progress, which seem to me to be truly remarkable figures. I notice, moreover, that the construction of this bridge, which is on a District Board road, has been made practicable by the grant of subventions of a third of the cost through the generosity of the Dharmadarsis of the Sri Kalaseswaraswamy Temple, and of another third by the Government. In the light of such a precedent, I am sure you will look forward with confidence to receiving as much help as the Government are able to give in regard to your four year programme of road and bride construction which is now under their scrutiny.

You next refer to the ancient and hoary problem of the opening of a railway line from Kadur to Chickmagalur. As regards this, your request is a modest one, namely, that, instead of abandoning the scheme finally, the Government may be pleased to take it into consideration again when the trade and traffic situation improve and the abnormal prices of materials return to normal. I can whole-heartedly assure you that I and my Government are as keen as you are to put the scheme through if and when the financial prospects of it are such as to make it practicable.

As regards medical institutions, I note that you have already 36 in the district, that is, one for every 81 square miles and 10.226 of the population, and that these include an itinerant dispensary which has been established exclusively at Government cost. Actually six new institutions have been opened in the district in the past three years. Whenever proposals for opening new dispensaries are received, they will be given due consideration.

Similarly, in the matter of schools: as you are aware, my Government have recently taken elementary education under their direct control and have embarked on a scheme for establishing 1,000 new schools in the next four years. When that scheme is completed, your district will, it is hoped, have one school for every village of 300 and upwards, which I think you will find fully to meet your difficulties in the matter.

The question of relief to arecanut cultivators will be sympathetically considered as soon as concrete proposals are received.

I have now much pleasure in proceeding to lay the foundation stone of the new bridge, the details of which have been so fully described in the address of the Chief Engineer.

WANTED

AGENTS

IN

The Indian States and principal British Indian Cities.

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THE MANAGER,
"RATIONALIST"
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THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK

"The wise men of all times have always said the same, and the fools, i, e, the immense majority of all times have always done the same, that is to say, the opposite of what the wise said; and that is why Voltaire tells us that we shall leave the world just as stupid and as bad as we found it when we came here."

JOHN MORLEY.

SRI PURANDARA DASA

Presiding over the Purandara Dasa Day celebration of the Music Academy, Madras, Mr. B. Sitarama Rao made the following interesting observations; Though Purandara Dasa was a Karnataka, it would be wrong to consider the institution of Dasas as a peculiar growth of the Karnataka country, any more than the Bhakthi movement, of which it was the direct result, could be regarded as a local movement. The Karnataka movement, unlike the North Indian Bhakthi movement, was a wholly indigenous movement. It received its inspiration from the Upanishads, the Puranas and from the great Acharyas in South India. The Dasa institution was a development of the institution of Mutts. The Dasas were lay disciples of the Mutts commissioned to carry the message to the country. They went out into the country singing about the Lord, and urging the necessity for purity of heart and morals. They had become part of the national educational system. Their songs had become part of the folk songs.

Proceeding, Mr. Sitarama Rao said that he doubted very much the theory that the Dasas belonged to the Madhwa school of thought. The only intolerance they exhibited in their songs was to vice, hypocrisy and irreligion. That was why they were universally popular. Music was never their object, and the songs were set to music, because that was the best means of expressing their devotion and the surest way of reaching the people. The Dasa movement developed in the Mahratta country into the Kalakshepa movement. But in the passage of the Harikatha to the South, especially in the Tamil country, the purpose of kalakshepam had been largely forgotten, and they had become usually exhibitions of musical talents. He hoped that the main purpose of these kalakshepams, namely to bring home the great truths of the Upanishads to the public, to purify the morals and to rouse devotion to God, would be kept in view.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO DEFENCE LOANS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 12.

The following Press Communique has been issued :—

Subscriptions to the second defence loan from February 1 to 8, 1941, amounted to Rs. 1,33,84,800.

The total amount subscribed to the interest-free defence bonds up to February 8, 1941, was Rs. 2,30,38,000, to the 3 per cent defence loans (including previous issues) Rs. 46,19,57,000; and to the Post Office ten-year defence savings certificates, Rs. 2,03,96,000.

The grand total of subscriptions to all Indian defence loans up to February 8, 1941, is Rs. 50,53,91,000.

MALABAR TEXT-BOOK COMMITTEE CASE

Mr. Ghulam Mohammed, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Calicut, delivered judgment to-day in what is known as the Malabar Board Text-Book Committee Case, sentencing Mr. K. V. Nurudin, President of the Malabar District Board, Messrs. Brahmathathan Namboodiripad, and K. C. Gopalan Unni, Members of the Board and Messrs. T. C. Narayanan Nambiyar and V. Ramunni, co-opted members of the Text-Book Committee, each to undergo rigorous imprisonment for two years in all, under Sections 120 (B) and 161 I. P. C. against A-1, A-2, A-4 and A-5 and under Section 120 (B) and Section 109 read with Section 161 I. P. C. against A-3, Mr. Gopalan Unni.

The Court Hall was crowded to capacity. The judgment runs to 31 pages.

It may be recalled that the accused who were entrusted with the task of selecting text-books for schools under the District Board were said to have conspired to obtain illegal gratification from book-sellers and publishers, whose books were to be prescribed. The professed object of the collection of money was for the literacy campaign organised by the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee. Some of the accused, it is further alleged, received actual payment and all the accused (except A-4) acted ir-regularly, and injuriously in the discharge of their official functions as members of the Standing Committee. A-4, it is alleged, conspired with other accused and aided and abetted them in this.

* * *

In a pure administration such punitive actions are necessary. Even in Administrations where Departmental curruption is of common knowledge, such disciplinary actions are required. In our own State Text Book Committee this kind of curruption is not known to exist. Ed.

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Funding: Tattva Heritage Foundation,Kolkata. Digitization: eGangotri.

Speech delivered by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, in reply to an address presented by the Town Municipal Council of Mudigere.

18th February 1941.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE MUDIGERE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

It is a very great pleasure to me, after my visit to the holy temple of Sri Kalaseswaraswami at Kalasa, and after laying the foundation stone of the bridge which is to connect you with the western parts of your district, to visit your flourishing town and to hear such a cheering account of the increase in your prosperity and in its amenities during the reign of my late revered uncle.

It is to be said of the Malnad— "Twelve thousand hills; six thousand demons; in every forest, champaka; in every village a Heggade." The hills are still with you, the demons, except the demon of malaria, have I hope, all been exorcised. What you are now seeking to establish is in every forest, coffee, cardamoms and arecanut; and in every village, schools, hospitals, water supply and electricity. I sincerely hope that you may secure your wishes and that you may continue to increase in prosperity, and to share it, as you are doing in the matter of the War Fund, with those who are in need of all your help.

You tell me that you already have almost all the amenities that you desire, but you ask for some help in your water supply scheme and for the introduction of electricity into your town. As regards the first of these requests, I am happy to be able to announce that my Government have considered the matter and have sanctioned a new oil engine and pumping set. You will at the same time be relieved of the responsibility for its management, which will be entrusted to the Sanitary Engineer. The necessity for an oil engine set might have been avoided if the scheme for the electrification of Mudigere and its neighbourhood had proved practicable. Unfortunately the estimate shows that it could only be worked at a loss. I hope that, as the town and its neighbourhood grow more prosperous, a fresh estimate will show a better prospect for the scheme. The question you have raised of arranging for the Munsiff-Magistrate's court at Chickmagalur to hold its sittings occasionally at Mudigere will be examined by the High Court.

I thank you once again for your address and I wish that your town may continue to progress in wealth, prosperity and happiness.

BUSINESS AT A GLANCE

Production of cotton piecegoods during October 1940 was 3,884,000 yards as against 3,468,000 yards in previous month. Yarn manufacture totalled 2,171,000 lbs, as against 2,117,000 lbs, in September last.

Production of sugar amounted to 2,601 tons as against 3,620 tons in previous month.

Total quantity of matches produced was 555 gross boxes as against 1,119 gross boxes.

Pig-iron production amounted to 2.275 tons as against 2,308 tons in the previous month. Production of iron castings totalled 715 tons as against 553 tons in September 1940. Production of steel ingots and billets totalled 3,860 tons as against 5,491 tons in previous month.

Demand and transaction in Charka silk were good and fresh supplies have been received in Koties. There was increase in prices of all brands of spun silk.

Earnings of State-owned railway amounted to Rs. 7,32,700 as against Rs. 6,91,100 in previous month.

Electric power generated and consumed were 26,594,700 K. W. hrs. and 21,217,351 K. W. hrs. respectively; as against 25,118,000 K. W. hrs. and 19,406,744 K. W. hrs. in previous month. Number of towns and villages electrified was 205 as against 202 in September 1940 and 189 in October 1939.

SUGAR AS SHOCK ABSORBER!

RELIEVES UNEASINESS

It has been discovered, writes Good Health, London, by Dr. William Y. Baker, Seattle, that a strikingly large number of "nervous" patients have abnormally low concentrations of sugar in their blood. He found also that normal persons as well as neurasthenics had low blood-sugar levels,

So a lump of sugar or some other sweet helps to allay anxiety, fear, apprehension, tension states, sleeplessness, sweating, and spells of uneasiness, so prevalent in these apprehensive days.

For this reason it may be a good plan to hand round the sweet bag in an air-raid shelter during raids. Cheerful conversations and a few sweets may do much to lessen air-raid tension.

BUS WORKERS IN MADRAS

MADRAS, Feb. 14.

An agreement to refer to arbitration matters in dispute between the workers employed in motor bus services in the City and their managements was signed by representatives of both the parties on Monday the 10th instant before Mr. V, Ramakrishna, I. C. S., Labour Commissioner, who has been appointed by the Government as sole arbitrator to decide issues. The decisions of the arbitrator shall be final and binding on both the parties. The issues on which arbitration is sought are the following: Fixation of wages for drivers and conductors; confirmation of the existing staff; grant of additional remuneration to drivers and conductors working on buses run by means of producer gas; supply of uniform to the workers annually; grant of dearness allowance; and grant of sick leave and casual leave.

The arbitration proceedings are expected to last a week.

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The Rationalist.

Monday 24-2-1941.

INDUSTRIES IN INDIAN STATES

The Jam Saheb of Nawanagar, speaking at an entertainment in his honour by the Mill-owners at Ahmadabad, invited Indian industrialists to go and start mills in his State after the War. A short while ago the Dewan of Kashmir stated that the Tatas were making an industrial survey of the State in order to start possible industries. We remember also that the Dewan of Travancore not long ago was negotiating with Bombayites to tap some of that State's resources. In our own State, we have seen the Gold Mining Companies for the last fifty years disembowelling the country's gold like God Narasimha disembowelling the entrails of Hiranyaksha. The Bhadravathy works also were once on the eve of passing into the hands of the Tatas, and we used to hear of the fabulous amount that a lawyer who was to have drawn up the contract was supposed to have received. Now the magnate, Mr. Walchand Hirachand has come in, and there seems to be close collaboration between him and the Mysore Government regarding the starting of an Airo-plane Factory. What exactly the nature of the understanding between him and the Government is has not yet been made known to the public. It may no doubt be stated that there is no need to make it known to the public. From that view, of course, there is no need to make anything known to the public, and there is no need to have a Publicity Department either. That would throw a few young people who are exercising the patronage of that Department out of job, which would indeed be a pity!

The Bombay, or Calcutta business-men have not the monopoly of business instinct or industrial enterprise. The glamour that they seem to exercise over Indian Princes and Dewans is only meretricious. Many an Indian Prince, and incidentally many of the public of the States have been hard hit by the trust that they placed in the Bombay and Calcutta magnates in the past. Like the confidence-tricksters of Europe and America many of the so-called capitalists of the eastern and western metropolis find in the Indian States an easy prey. They are generally out of legal reach; and at worst, the ill-earned gains could easily be transferred to the family, and the protection of the insolvency court sought.

The experience of two decades should be enough to teach us to apply to adventurous British Indian company-promoters Wolsey's remark about Princes, "Put not your trust in Princes," and say "Put not your trust in outside business-men, whether Indian or foreign, whether white or brown!" They do not own capital, nor expert knowledge, nor labour. They do not come to lose, but to make profits; and they make profits whether the concern profits or loses.

There-fore let Indian State Governments and Public be warned in time against giving untried British Indian magnates credit for good intention or high capacity.

The Princes themselves have enough capital, expert knowledge could easily be hired, and of labour there is always plenty in the States. Therefore if industries have to be started let them be started as State-owned, or under local management. Then there would be not much loss to the States as a whole in any event. And if in this case industrialisation would be slow, there is no harm. Industrialisation is not an unmixed blessing, and we might as well hasten slow towards it. Princes who invite outsiders to industrialise their States do not know their own interests, and administrators who do so cannot, in our opinion, be said to be serving the interests of their States!

Editor.

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AN ECHO-MEETING

Speaking at an Echo-Meeting of the Bangalore Ladies' Conference,— we thought our ladies of to-day had done with echoing,— Dr. Captain (Miss), of Mysore, is reported to have "offered valuable advice to the members in the matter of adult literacy work undertaken by the Mysore branch for the poor people, with special reference to the women of the working classes. She believed that they could think of no better and more valuable service than giving knowledge and enlightenment to the women-folk."

We think we could easily suggest one to Dr. Captain, to treat poor people who go to hospitals with kindness instead of treating them like a contemptible herd, to handle them with courtesy, and to diagnose and cure their ailments properly, instead of by gruff and rough and ready methods.

Reading and writing are not much of education or enlightenment, and certainly not much of an aid to happiness. But our Conference ladies, having dropped their home work, must some-how make-believe that they are spending time usefully! So they take up these shibboleths!

Speaking of reading and writing, there is a story of Nawab Hyder Ali which will interest our readers:

He had once taken a young Nair from Malabar, and converting him to Islam, with the name of Shaik Iyaz, appointed him Governor of Chitaldurg. He was a handsome youth, it is said, and Haider had formed the most exalted opinion of his merits, frequently upbraiding his son, Tippu, for inferioity to him. Modest as he was faithful and brave, Ayaz wished to decline the distinction as one to which he felt himself incompetent, and particularly objected that he could neither read nor write, and was consequently incapable of a civil charge. "Keep a Korda in your right hand," said Haider, "and that will do you better service than pen and ink!" Then assuming a graver countenance, "Place reliance," added he, "on your excellent understanding; act from yourself alone; fear nothing from the calumnies of the scribblers: but trust in me as I trust in you. Reading and writing! How have I risen to Empire without the knowledge of either?"

SQUARING THE CIRCLE

For thousands of years mathematicians have been baffled by the problem of squaring the circle. At first sight it looks simple enough. All that is required is to find a means of obtaining a square whose area is exactly the same as that of a particular circle.

Man after man has said to himself, "Oh, I'm sure I could do that." Once started, he has been unable to stop, and countless mathematicians have devoted the greater part of a lifetime's work to it without finding the answer.

For a long time now it has been given up as hopeles; in fact, there appear to be proofs that it is impossible. But we must not forget that in another branch of mathematics Einstein accomplished a few years ago what had been "proved" impossible.

It is announced now that an Italian, Professor Giuseppe Techenetti, has solved the problem, and his results are to be examined by eminent mathematicians. He may have been successful, but many a man in the past has made similar claims—only to find that he was wrong!

INDO-JAPANESE RELATIONS

TOKYO

Speaking on Indo-Japanese trade relations at a round table conference held at Kobe recently under the joint auspices of the Japan Foreign Trade Society and the Kobe Netherlands East Indies Sundry Goods Exporters' Association, Mr. Tamotsu Kurose, representative of the Japan Foreign Trade Agency at Calcutta, said that Japan must first make clear to India what she meant by the "co-prosperity" principle.

Historically speaking, added the speaker, Japan had gained much from Indian culture, but had, however, offered very little in return. The relationship between the two countries till to-day had failed to impress upon India that she would gain much in future.

This impression, continued Mr. Kurose, must be erased. In its stead Indians must be made to realise that Japan was not making any scheme to benefit herself alone, but was proposing spiritual and economic inter-dependence. Material inter-dependence was no doubt important, but spiritual inter-dependence was still more important in laying the foundation of real lasting 'co-prosperity' between Japan and India.

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YOUR WATCH GOES 17 MILES A DAY

The first device for measuring time was the water-clock. Invented by the Chinese, it consisted of a container having a small hole from which the water was allowed to drip steadily, a drop at a time. As the level of the water was lowered, a small float descended, and a cord attached to the float pulled round the hand of a primitive clock face. This crude though ingenious instrument was the first attempt to record the march of time.

For thousands of years inventors have been improving our timepieces, yet how few of us can appreciate the modern watch! Some models have as many as 150 separate pieces, more than one-fifth of which are screws of various types. To ensure rigid mounting for the tiny wheels small jewels are used.

Doing Its Best

Did you realize that every change of temperature. such as passing from sun to shade or from outdoors to a warm room, is bound to affect your watch's time-keeping? All ordinary metals expand or contract a little according to temperature, and some means of compensating for such changes must be incorporated in any timepiece which is to be reliable in ordinary conditions of use.

most modern watches tick five times every second, which is equivalent to 18,000 ticks every hour. In a year your watch is required to tick 157,680,000 times.

Just think of what those ticks mean. The average size of a balance wheel is a little more than half an inch, so that in one hour it travels 43,812 inches. At the end of the day it will have done nearly seventeen miles.

Did you know that a watch cannot do its best for you unless you wind it only once a day, at a regular hour? Many people have a nervous habit of twirling the winder occasionally during the day, but the properly-cared-for watch is wound only once in the twenty-four hours. Do it in the morning.

Among the host of names of inventors, scientists, and clockmakers who have helped to perfect timekeeping there is one name that stands supreme—John Harrison. He was poor and uneducated, the son of a Yorkshire carpenter. His only assets were genius and pluck, but with them he managed to solve problems that had baffled the scientists.

£20,000 Prize

The practical difficulty which beat them all, before Harrison's time, was to make a clock keep accurate time at sea. There were plenty of good clocks for use on land, but when they were tossed about in storms, taken to hot or cold climates, and exposed to the hazards of a life afloat, they failed to keep good time. Good time is the basis of accurate navigation.

So great was the need for an accurate clock that the British Government appointed a committee to see what could be done, and the committee asked the advice of Sir Isaac Newton. Admitting that an accurate time-keeper would solve the problem, Sir Isaac went on to say, "But by reason of the motion of ship, the Variation of Heat and Cold, Wet and Dry, and the difference in Gravity in different latitudes, such a Watch hath not yet been made." Then up rose John Harrison, from Yorkshire, produced a watch of the required accuracy, and earned the reward of £20,000!

SEX CONTROL

For at least 2,500 years, man has tried to control the sex of his offspring. In 1932, writes the American *Time*, Dr. Felix Unterberger of Konigsberg, Germany, pointed out that seman is normally slightly alkaline, and the female vaginal tract acid. In some marriages, he said, an unusually alkaline semen produces a preponderance of boys, a strongly acid vaginal tract a majority of girls. Sex of children should be controlled, then, by adjusting the acid balance of the vagina. After some animal experiments, Dr. Unterberger tried the method on humans, claimed to have "determined" the birth of 74 boys. His method: mild vaginal douches of alkaline baking soda and water before conception.

TESTS ON RATS

In 1938, Captain Joseph Medill Patterson, publisher of the Manhattan tabloid *Daily News*, got interested in sex determination. He hired a couple of scientists, set them to work in an old laboratory douching rats and rabbits. For two years the *News* has issued bulletins on the sex of its baby rats. Alleged rate of success:75%.

Last month, Professor Elmer Roberts of the University of Illinois, working independently of the *News*, announced that he had predetermined the sex of 1,800, rats. At the same time, Dr. Leon Jacob Cole of the University of Wisconsin reported that, with his rats and rabbits, the system failed to work. Another independent worker, Dr. John Henry Quisenberry of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, found that acid and alkali douches worked with rabbits, not with rats.

OTHER EXPERIMENTS

The *Daily News* has also followed carefully independent breeding experiments in the U. S. on cats, dogs, horses, cows, and even mink. But experiments on human beings have been few and far between, for most doctors find it hard to take the baking soda seriously. A fortnight ago, Captain Patterson hailed a young couple in The Bronx, Mr. & Mrs. Maurice Hamton, who tried lactic acid and baking soda douches. and got what they ordered: first a girl, then a boy, The *Daily News's* "Sex Control Editor" was forth-with deluged with letters and phone calls, and answered cautiously that he could give no specific instructions for human beings. Captain Patterson couldn't be sure that the Hamtons hadn't been merely lucky!

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THE CALCUTTA RIOTS

Premier Fuzlul Huq of Bengal explaining to the Assembly the recent Riots at Calcutta said, "On the afternoon of February 8. a number of 'tazias' were passing through the Circular Road with unusually long poles which were obstructed by the telegraph and tram wires and the 'taziawalas could not proceed further. They demanded that the wires should be cut. The police tried to argue with them and urged them to move on one side, but they would not listen to any request. The situation was then such that the police had either to use force or to adopt some other means to meet the wishes of the taziawalas. The use of force then would have meant "perhaps nothing less than slaughter." Hundreds of persons would have been injured or killed. The police, therefore, thought that the best way to deal with the situation was to cut the tram and telegraph wires and allow the "tazias" to proceed.

Cases under Section 143. I. P. C., and also under the Police Act for obstruction were then started against persons who insisted on the wires being cut and on Monday morning these persons were arrested. There were a number of police officers when the arrests were made. The identifications were made by Muslim constables and under the supervision of Muslim superior officers. After these arrests were made, they were taken to the thana and they were subsequently released on bail.

STONE-THROWING

The Chief Minister added, "At about noon when we were in office we received information that people had collected at the Raja Bazaar Tram Depot and were obstructing tram cars, hurling stones and indiscriminately assaulting people. The Home Minister, the Finance Minister and myself, accompanied by the Commissioner of Police and other persons, went to the Moulali where I met a crowd. They listened to me and dispersed. We then moved on to the Raja Bazaar and when we came near the Calcutta Medical School, we were met by a number of persons brandishing lathis, shouting slogans and throwing stones. They, in fact, surrounded my car. I got out of my car and wanted to speak to them, but I was received with a fusilade of stones. I came back to my car. Stones were thrown at my car and it was an accident that I did not get stones on my head. I went home.

"Since I came away, I had personally no knowledge of what took place later. But I was told that in some places the crowds were unruly: when Sir Nazimuddin was speaking to them, stones were thrown on all sides."

The Chief Minister declared, "I can bear testimony to the fact that during the time I was there, the mob behaved in an unruly manner and the police dealt with them there with extreme patience."

The Premier added that the number of people injured in the disturbances were: on the police side 24, tramway employees 18. and on the mob side 9 including a Hindu.

* * *

Evidently the Bengal Ministers have a charmed life. Then why go away home when there is an unruly crowd? Is that how great mass-leaders should behave? Ed.

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ಎಂ. ಎ., ಎಫ್. ಆರ್. ಇ. ಎಸ್., ಎಫ್. ಎಂ. ಯು.
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ಬೆಲೆ ೦—೮—೦ ಖದ್ದರ್ ಬೈಂಡ್ ೧—೦—೦

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ಬೆಲೆ ೦—೧೨—೦

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ಬೆಲೆ ೦—೬—೦

ವಿದ್ಯಾದಾಯಿನಿ :

"ಮು|| ಜಿ. ಆರ್. ಜೋಸ್ಯರ ಪರಿಚಯವನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ವಾಚಕರಿಗೆ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಜೀವನಚರಿತ್ರೆಯು ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧನಾದ ಕೋಟ್ಯಾಧೀಶ್ವರನದು. ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಮನರಂಜಕವಾದುದೆಂಬುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಸಂಶಯವೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ಓದಲು ತೆರೆದಮೇಲೆ ಮುಗಿಯುವವರೆಗೂ ಮುಚ್ಚಲು ಮನಸ್ಸು ಬರುವದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಲೋವರ್ ಸೆಕೆಂಡರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲಿನ ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ತರಗತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪಠ್ಯಪುಸ್ತಕವಾಗಿ ಇಡಬಹುದು."

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COOKING CLASS

Madras, Feb. 21.

"A series of Cooking Classes comprising a wider range of Bengali, Coorg, Ceylonese, Madrasi, Malayali, Turkish and Telugu dishes will be given at the Y.W.C.A., Madras, from 9-46 a.m. to 12 o'clock on Saturday mornings. The Kumararani of Vuyyur will take the first class on Saturday, February 22, and will demonstrate two Telugu dishes. The course is open to all at a small charge of Re. 1 per class," Says a Madras report.

* * *

But to the Conference ladies of our State cooking is a lost art. Their aim is to make people forget cooking and dabble in unuseful and make-believe activities! Ed.

INVESTITURE IN DELHI

QUESTION OF PRECEDENCE IN GIVING AWARDS

Feb. 20.

A somewhat ticklish question of precedence seems to have arisen yesterday in connection with the Investiture ceremony in the Viceregal Lodge which, from all accounts, was a brilliant affair. The Maharajas of Gwalior and Baroda and Sir Henry Craik, the Governor of the Punjab had the G. C. I. E. conferred on them. At the ceremony the Governor of the Punjab seems to have been given precedence over the two rulers.

The question may have to be considered, it seems, whether members of the Princely Order should not have special Investiture ceremonies in order to avoid all such embarrassing points.

* * *

The point that is missed here is that people who want their titles should be prepared to conform to their order of precedence. We believe that the Punjab Governor was entitled to precedence over the Rulers of Baroda and Gwalior, first because Punjab is bigger than Baroda and Gwalior, and next because he belongs to the race which is ruling over the Rulers themselves! Ed.

POPULATION OF INDIA

NEW DELHI.

The Seventh All-India Census, involving the gigantic task of counting one fifth of the world's population is now set on the final stage which will be reached on the last day of February and the first day of March. On these days, a final check-up of the figures already being collected in some of the provinces and about to be collected in others will be undertaken.

In the last Census of 1931, the population of India, with Burma, was 35,2000,000. This year, the figure for India alone is expected to be well on the way to 40,00,000,00. Since 1872—when the first All-India Census was taken—the growth of population at the end of each decade has varied according to the incidence of famines and epidemics during the interim. During the last eighteen years, India has been free from general famine conditions and major epidemics and the 1921-31 decade showed a population increase of ten per cent. On a conservative estimate, it is expected that the increase for the decade ending this year will be 13·4 per cent, a record unsurpassed in the last sixty years!

THE MYSORE DISTRICT AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION

At a Meeting of the Mysore District Automobile Association held on the 23rd instant, under the Chairmanship of Mr. G. R. Josyer, the Bus-owners of the District resolved that—

(1) As the present practice of collecting one anna from each bus daily at the Bus-stand for the War Fund was inconvenient, the District Magistrate, Mysore, be requested to allow them to remit, Rs. 5 each quarter along with the Service Tax; and that (2) The recent increase in the mileage for which cesses were claimed on the various routes in the District was not in order, as owing to the removal of deviation routes there should be a decrease and not an increase in the distances, and that the District Magistrate be requested to have the mileages rectified.

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Funding: Tattva Heritage Foundation,Kolkata. Digitization: eGangotri.

SUGAR FROM AIR

To-day the world's sugar supply is being safeguarded more than at any period in history. Even if our cane and beet sugar gave out, there is a wonderful variety of things that can be made to yield sugar.

During the Middle Ages, when sugar was first used, it was known as "Indian salt"—a rare and precious substance only for medical use, or for the very rich. It became a staple article of food with the growth of the custom of drinking tea and coffee.

So great has been the need for sugar, and still more sugar, that the chemist has had to be brought in to devise ways and means of supplementing the world's supply. And some of the most unlikely things can now be turned into sugar that is as good, in every way, as the product of the sugar-cane of beet.

Sugar available in unlimited quantities sounds almost too good to be true; but science has shown that every time we breathe we consume something from which synthetic sugar may be produced. With the aid of ultra-violet rays and the addition of water, the gases of the air will yield a synthetic sugar.

In the experimental stages the cost of production is high. In practice, therefore, it is not so much a question of extracting sugar from the atmosphere as of bringing down the costs of its production.

GOT IT FROM GUM

Synthetic sugar has been produced from the most unlikely sources. For example, a French expert produced a passable sugar by treating elm dust with a sulphuric acid solution, and neutralizing the mixture with chalk. This he subjected to evaporation, and the mass yielded an artificial sugar.

Making sugar from old linen rags is the claim of a German chemist. The linen is shredded and treated with sulphuric acid, and a gum is produced. On this being boiled along with other chemicals the gum is converted into a crystallizable sugar of very fair sweetening quality.

This sugar was found to be of rather low grade, and the cost of the process hardly justified the plan being developed to the full, although when old silk was used instead of linen rags a much higher grade synthetic sugar was produced.

Experiments with wood and sawdust as sugar producers has been tried in half-a-dozen different countries, with varying degrees of success. In its natural state, wood does not contain sugar. But when treated in closed retorts with sulphuric acid under different temperatures, as much as twenty-five per cent of the mixture is convertible into sugar.

GLUE, TOO

The extraction of sugar from glue has also met with a fair measure of success, but the process is too lengthy to warrant development. Mushrooms have also been tried out in some countries as a possible source of sugar. Mushroom sugar is rather less sweet than cane sugar, though it crystallizes with remarkable facility.

Contrary to popular opinion, it is not necessary to go far from home to find likely sources of synthetic sugar. In our own gardens and forests there are a number of plants and trees which may yet be the main source of our future sugar supply.

For example, sugar is a constituent part of certain trees and vegetables existing in more or less considerable quantities in maple, birch, wheat, Turkey corn, beet, skirret, parsnips, and in grapes.

Sugar can be derived from at least sixteen known varieties of palm, from dates, and from raisins, as well as from many fruits. With these the snag is that the sugar content is too low, and productive costs are too high, to make the venture commercially worth while, though science may overcome that difficulty.

SEVEN WONDERS OF BRITAIN

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MECHANIZATION OF MYSORE ARMY

Owing to the mechanization of some of the cavalry units of the Indian Army, the Government of India have presented to Mysore State 150 surplus horses for the use of the Mysore Lancers. Seventy-seven remounts were added during the year 1940. Further improvements in this process of mechanization are that the Mysore Lancers and the 1st Battalion Mysore Infantry have been armed and equipped with 4 Vickers machine guns each. In addition, the 1st Battalion Mysore Infantry was equipped with 12 Lewis guns against 14 authorised. The question of arming the unit to the prescribed standard is receiving attention.

Several officers and men of the Cavalry and Infantry Units attended, as usual, courses of instruction both in and outside the State. Individual and collective training of the units was carried out according to block programmes based on the training manuals, training memorandum, etc., received from the Army Headquarters from time to time. It is gratifying to note that the signallers of the Mysore Lancers have maintained a high standard of efficiency. The discipline of the Army was well maintained. There was no court-martial during the year.

The total ependiture under the head "Army" was Rs. 16,19,720 during the year agninst Rs. 15,66,788 in the previous year.

WORTH HIS WEIGHT IN GOLD

FUEHRER OF JAPAN

The Hitler of Japan is a little man in spats and spectacles, but worth his weight in gold. He pays £750,000 a year in income tax, with taxation at only 1 s. in the £.

His name is Baron Takakimi Mitsui.

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MARRIAGES UNDER HINDU LAW

MR. G. V. DESHMUKH'S BILL

New Delhi

A Bill to remove the legal disabilities under Hindu law in respect of marriage between Hindus was introduced in the Central Assembly by Mr. G. V. Deshmukh. The following is the statement of objects and reasons of the Bill:—

Under the Hindu law, a man cannot marry a girl of the same *gotra* or *pravar*. This rule is not necessary from the point of eugenics. It does not prevail among the Sudras; and is modified by custom among certain sections of the Brahmins and Kshatriyas. This rule of marriage has often been a barrier which is tried to be surmounted by some persons by following the procedure of getting the girl adopted by a stranger of a different *gotra*. There can, however, be no legal adoption of a girl under Hindu law. Public opinion in favour of the modification of this archaic rule has necessitated legislation in the Baroda and Indore States. As regards marriages between several sub-divisions of a caste, there does not appear any legal prohibition under the law; but the general belief prevails that such marriages, which are rare, are not lawful. The only solution of such difficulties as are mentioned above would be a civil marriage.

This Bill will help the conscientious objectors to a civil marriage to get over the archaic rule prohibiting marriages between persons of the same *gotra* or *pravar* or between persons belonging to the different sub-castes of the same caste.

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We do not see much merit in Mr. Deshmuk's reasoning! Why not he go the whole hog, and introduce "Companionate Marriage," and marriage of brothers and sisters also! Ed:

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The Rationalist.
Monday 3-3-1941.

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL

Indian public life consists of many kinds of men, some respectable some disreputable. There are those who are impelled by strongly-felt political convictions, secure popular backing, and are able to present their credentials as leaders of a responsible and influential party. There are those others who have no political convictions, and inspire no popular party, but whose names some-how find their way into the Press, and who some-how sneak into official favour. They may have wangled a title by assiduous "crow-catching"—to use an effective expression— or they may get nominated frequently into profitable Committees in their capacity as pseudo-public men. They wander hither and thither in the guise of leaders, issue statements of no particular significance on public affairs, and often claim or are often thought of as substitute candidates for high posts which Governments may find it expedient to create in political emergencies.

There is a cryptic expression which describes the goings on of this class of persons, "Get on, Get honour, and Get honest!"

The real public leaders know their worth, they never stoop to rise, they do not seek personal aggrandisement, if public honours or high office comes to them in public interest they may accept it, if it doesn't come, they do very well without it.

Tennyson somewhere says,

"Self reverence, self-knowledge, self-control,
These three alone lead life to sovereign power,
Yet not for power, (power of herself
Would come uncalled for) but to live by law,
Acting the law we live by without fear,
And, because right is right, to follow right
Were wisdom in the scorn of consequence!"

So to some extent may a true public man be described.

We are lead to these observations by the frantic efforts being made by some persons to coaxe the Viceroy to appoint a make-believe National Government, with themselves as the non-official entrants to the offices newly-to-be-created. The Viceroy's Council now consists of some British and some Indian Members, getting fairly good pay and exercising considerable patronage. The Indian members are mostly non-officials who have by overt or covert influence got themselves selected for those posts. The present attempt of the so-called "non-party leaders" is to have the non-official posts enlarged and secure them for as many of themselvs as possible.

Let us see the rationale of this. At one time, not long ago, the Councillors were all white. On the clamour of men like Tilak and Surendranath, Arabinda Ghosh and Bepin Chandra Pal, the Minto-Morley Reforms came, and some seats in the Councils were given to Indians. A trial was made to give even Governorships; but that bubble burst at the very outset!

As agitation continued, the Mont-Ford Reforms came, and in addition to the Councils with their white and brown components, Ministries were set up to handle a few of the administrative subjects.

The system was theoretically unsound, it was all a bastard sort of manipulation, and it satisfied no-body but the place-hunters. Agitation continued still, and some kind of Federation with Responsible Government was conceived as the solution.

Meanwhile the War came, England's preoccupations elsewhere increased, India's political clamour seemed to have no sanctions behind it, the communal demon began to roam the country at large, and the Federation scheme receded. For the time being, an offer was made to appoint a few of the party leaders to the Viceregal Council as extra members with or without port-folios.

Party leaders have not been eager to accept the offer, and things have reached a stalemate.

But the offer, if rejected by the party leaders, has made the "non-party leaders'" mouths water! Non-party leaders! What does it mean? If they have no party, whom do they lead? If they have no public following, and if all parties disown them, what is the good of appointing them to the Council?

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If the offer was made as a solatium to those who clamoured for political status, what is the good of appointing non-descripts who are mere job-hunters and nothing more? The appointments will satisfy nobody, they will serve no good purpose, and instead of allaying dissatisfaction, they will bring the whole scheme into contempt in the public eye.

Therefore we hope that the Viceroy will drop the mater entirely for the persent. If responsible Government on accepted democratic principles can be given, let us have it. If not, let the existing state of things go an as long as circumstances permit them to go on. Thereafter there is God above!

Editor.

WAR

ITS HORRORS

"The whole business of waging war consists in the opposing sides behaving as scurvily as possible to one another. When methods of warfare have been in general use for centuries or thousands of years, the employment of them is no longer regarded as illegitimate or revolting. On the contrary, weapons which have been employed over such a long period are invested with a halo of romance; poetry glorifies the sword "with its joyful gleam", the loyal cross-bow and the proud lance; poison gas and liquid fire, so far as I know, are not yet glorified to the same extent, for insufficient time has elapsed since their appearance on the scene, and the abhorrence felt for these weapons is still too great. Trusty poison gas, valiant liquid fire—these expressions are not yet in use, and they don't sound at all well. But the users of the most acrid poison gas, the most searing liquid fire are cavaliers in comparison with the enemy airman who mows down the infantry from the air with machine-gun fire. You've no chance of defending yourself, you can't run away, and you can only with great difficulty creep under cover. And so you suffer the death not of a hero but of a hunted animal!"

From **Parole D' Honneur** by Martin Freud.

THE SISUVIHAR

The School Day celebrations of the Sisuvihar was held in Sri G. Srinivasa Josyer Memorial Building in Lakshmipuram on the 24th instant.

The Director of Public Instruction, Mr. E. G. McAlpine presided. After invocation, Dr. M. V. Gopalaswami, the Director of the Sisuvihar, presented the report of the working of the institution during last year. This was followed by an interesting Programme of Dance, Drill, and Dialogue by the children of the institution. Director McAlpine in the course of his remarks expressed the view that in Mysore State aided institutions were receiving more aid than in British India, and that they were not showing as much progress as those outside. The function terminated with a vote of thanks by the Head Master of the institution.

MYSORE'S TRADE IN 1939—40

The total rail-borne trade in merchandise registered an increase from 21,420,895 Railway maunds valued at Rs. 20,75,56,152, in 1938-39 to 22,688,179 Railway maunds valued at Rs. 21,73,86,122 in 1939-40 The total rail-born exports iucreased from 7,213,109 Railway maunds valued at Rs. 8,38,03,804 in 1938-39 to 7,721,688 Railway maunds at Rs. 9,02,14,637 in 1939-40

IMPORT

There was a decline under improts in rice from 5-23 lakhs of pallas in 1938-39 to 4-54 lakhs of pallas during the year. This was more than offset by the increase in imports of wheat and wheat flour which rose form 447,781 Railway maunds in 1938-39 to 489,660 Railway maunds in 1939-40. Raw material imports showed a considerable increase from 5,829,001 Railway maunds 6,462,024 Railway maunds. Imports of petrol and kerosene oil amounted to 2,752,375 gallons and 4,397,486 gallons, respectively, as against 2,612,993 gallons and 3,819,090 gallons in 1938-39. Raw cotton imports increased by 1·4 per cent from 247,653 Railway maunds in 1938-39 to 251,104 Railway maunds during the year. The quantity of manufactures imported amounted to 3,817,062 Railway maunds valued at Rs. 77,507,947, whereas the value of machinery imported was estimated at Rs. 118.54 lakhs as against Rs. 78 lakhs in the provious year.

EXPORT

In the export trade there were heavy increases in the exports of paddy, ragi, jaggery, dry chillies, coriander and tobacco; while there was falling off under jawar, bajra, coffee, groundnut seed, cocoanut, betel-nut, cardamom and refined sugar. One lakh thirty-two thousand nine hundred and one Railway maunds, and 6,892 Railway maunds, respectively, of betle-nuts and cardamom were exported as compared with 139,731 Railway maunds and 9,704 Railway maunds in the previous year. Exports of refined sugar declined from 565,898 Railway maunds valued at Rs. 56,94,349 in 1938-39 to 420,614 Railway maunds valued at Rs. 54,50,780 in 1939-40. The quantity of jaggery exported rose by 75·3 per cent from 93,975 Railway maunds in 1938-39 to 164,489 Railways maunds during the year. There was decrease in the export of groundnut oil from 63,139 Railway maunds to 53,371 Railway maunds; there was an increase, however, in value due to rise in prices. Copra exports dereased from 361,142 Railwsy maunds valued at Rs 40,52,161 to 283,652 Railway maunds valued at Rs. 42,91,682.

MYSORE SILK

Export of Mysore silk during the year amounted to 6,986 Railway maunds valued at Rs. 24,64,754 as against 5,484 Railway maunds valued at Rs. 17,35,948 in 1938-39.

The total trade by road during the year amounted to 4,156,240 Railway maunds valued at Rs. 3,48,02,957, of which the imorts accounted for 1,867,448 Railway maunds valued at Rs. 1,45,89,004 and the exports to 2,288,782 Railway maunds valued at Rs. 2,02,13,953.

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Funding: Tattva Heritage Foundation,Kolkata. Digitization: eGangotri.

POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION IN SOUTH INDIA

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, speaking in Delhi on South India observed that.

With an illogicality which would be laughable, were it not so tragic, every country, wished to produce everything within its own borders and make itself self-sufficient and at the same time to export its surplus produce. Inhospitality in commerce and trade was the most foolish form of inhospitality. India, he said, had never shown it in the past, and should not do so now. She, however, should make her-self equal to the demands that would be made of her in the post-war world. To deal with the problem of intensive manufacture by others she should be intensive herself.

Dealing with foodstuffs he said that England made one of her greatest mistakes and showed lack of prevision when she made herself essentially manufacturing, competitive and non-self-reliant in the matter of food supplies. A similar mistake had been made in India, namely, Travancore, where agriculture was increasingly planned with an eye to export. He trusted that the mistake would not be repeated when post-war reconstruction was planned. He referred to the example of Japan which had successfully dealt with food problems similar to India's. Japan also was accustomed to rice, but very early the Japanese made up their mind that their dependence on rice was not the right thing and they supplemented it by the introduction of the soya bean—both as food and as material for the production of bakelite and other goods—and the utilisation of fish. It was a thousand pities, he said, that South India with her immense coastline should not have sufficiently developed the fish industry, while Japan not content with the Pacific Ocean, had been found sending her trawlers fishing in the Bay of Bengal.

PHYSICAL FITNESS

Sir Ramaswami also commended Japan's fanatical insistence on physical training. The greatest thing that South India could do in the coming years was to improve the physique of her men and women. He knew that in offices and in other places the stamina of our people was not on the increase but definitely on the decrease. This could be put right only by educationists making the promotion of students from class to class dependent on physical fitness, and by employers of labour and schoolmasters and everyone who had the interest of the country at heart striving to supplement their diet in the right manner.

COASTAL SHIPPING

It was a shame and scandal, Sir Ramaswami declared, that the coastal service in India was not organised in Indian interest but in the interest of others, for not only the achievement of a comparatively greater degree of self-sufficiency in the matter of food supplies but the posibility of unifying commerce and trade and industry depended on the development of that service. The fundamental problem of South India was maritime. The Temple of Solomon, it was now known, was built with material which went from West and South India. Our ancestors were as much sea pirates as some other nations.

Another direction in which the deficiencies of South India should be supplemented was the development of "white power," that is hydro-electric power, because unlike Bengal and Behar, South India did not possess coal resources, and must, therefore, take the utmost advantage—like Swizerland—of her hydro-electric resources to enable cheap power to be delivered to every village, so that cottage industries might develop and survive in a world of merciless commercial andtrade competition.

Sir Ramaswami emphasised the need for wisely planned heavy industries in South India. It had been said that the prosperity of a country might be measured by the quantity of sulphuric acid produced in it. That was essentially true because every heavy industry depended on sulphuric acid, it was also true that India produced little of it.

RE-ORDERING OF EDUCATION

Sir Ramaswami Iyer then laid stress on the necessity of so ordering our social organisation that the excessive fragmentation of land and capital might be checked, so that experiment and wise hazarding in the industrial field might lead to greater prosperity. It was also necessary to re-order education so as to fit ourselves into a matter of fact, competitive world in which we had to make things and not only to dream things. The stage had been reached when the educational system should be fashioned in order to make every man a wealth producing agent. In this connection, he recalled the example of the Caliphs of old who, in spite of their kingly position, had to learn a trade each, whether it be tent-making or shoe-making. History thus showed the importance of manual labour and dexterity. Simple forms of that dexterity which sufficed in the old days must, however, be adapted and enlarged to meet modern demands.

"THE RATIONALIST."

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"RATIONALIST"
Viceroy Road, Mysore.

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Funding: Tattva Heritage Foundation,Kolkata. Digitization: eGangotri.

BRITAIN'S C-IN-C

When Hitler sits far into the night planning his invasion of this island, one figure must be looming very large in his troubled mind—the figure of a tall spare man with a deceptively unassuming manner, a taste for fishing and a passion for chocolate.

A man who could give up a life-time's habit—forty cigarettes a day and a pipe or two thrown in—and become a non-smoker overnight. A man who dismounted one of Britain's traditional cavalry regiments and set them to work learning to drive tanks. The man the army calls "The Wizard."

In other words Lieut-Gen. Sir Alan Brooke Commander-in chief, Home Forces newly appointed to the supreme charge of the vast armies which to-day stand ready to defend Britian, writes Alison Barnes in *Everybody's*.

First Soldier of Britain

Better than anyone else the men of the B. E. F. who served under him in France know the new Commander-in-Chief for what he is. When nothing but confusion was coming from the French Command and in the chaos a whole British unit might have been cut off from the rest, his commands rang out clear and incisive, keeping our men together in that historic rear-guard action, cheering them through those days and nights of indescribable horror on the beaches of Dunkirk.

Much of the credit for the memorable evacuation is his—and the men under his command will tell you so.

His brilliant miltiary career in this war and in the last war is already so well-known that there is no need to remind one of it. Yet remarkably little is known about the man himself. What is he really like, the first soldier of Britain?

Looks Like Tom Walls

In appearance, the one thing he doesn't suggest is a General—meeting him out of uniform, the army is the last profession you would suspect him of. What does he look like? With no disrespect intended to either, I should plump unhesitatingly for Tom Walls. Brooks has the same tightly-clipped black moustache, the stern mouth, eyes that look at you directly yet twinkle suddenly into uncontrolled amusement.

Then he puts on horn-rimmed glasses and turns into a rather benign business man—which is exactly the reputation he has earned for himself in the army—a soldier who believes in the methods of business.

I was talking to an old soldier who had served under him in India.

"Manoeuvres under Brooke were the real thing," he told me. "No beer, no canteens. Every man carrying full kit. Real battle condition except for blank ammunition.

"One day we were issued with a huge hunk of raw red meat each.

THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK

"The order of our knowledge is this, that we know best, first, what we have divined by native instinct, second, what we have learned by experience of men and things; third, what we have learned not *in* books but *by* books, i.e., by the reflections that they suggest; fourth, last and lowest, what we have learned in books or with masters!"

JOHN MORLEY.

Wanted To Be Sure

"'See how the men manage with the rations they'd get on active service,' said Brooke.

"So we all turned to and made fires and cooked the meat as best we could. We'd have made a better job of it if we hadn't eaten such a hearty breakfast that morning."

Not a very important military exercise, you may think, but Brooke wanted to be sure his men got their food and knew what to do with it—and for him the only way to be certain is to try a thing out.

"If you're on the job you're all right with the C-in-C., but if you think you're in the army for a rest cure, heaven help you"—that's the verdict of the men who have served under him Eighteen hours is his average working day and, as one of his colleagues described it to me, "he puts in more work in a day than two average men, yet I've never seen him in a hurry."

With The B. E. F.

No detail, no flaw in organisation misses his hawk's eye and he deals with inefficiency in the most potent of all ways—with a shaft of sarcasm. It was from Lady Brooke that I heard this story.

On a tour of inspection her husband came to an emergency hospital behind the lines in France, a hospital which might possibly have been considered up-to-date in the Crimea but certainly not later. No one could mistake the signs—Brooke was on the war path. The hospital staff and the officers accopanying him all trembled inwardly for the unfortunate victim. When the M. O. in charge presented himself, they waited for the outburst, but none came. Brooke contented himself with one brief comment.

"I quite expected to see Florence Nightingale coming round the corner," he remarked blandly.

But within twenty-four hours you wouldn't have recognised that hospital—could have given points to any in the country!

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SOME NOTABLE BOOKS.

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TIPPU SULTAN from a contemporary memoir.
By G. R. JOSYER, M.A., F.R.E.S., F.M.U.
A brilliant word-picture of the maligned ruler of South India. 0-6-0

PROBLEM OF WEALTH,
By G. R, JOSYER. M.A., F.R E.S., F.M.U. 0-2-0
"I must first of all say how well you write English! Your style is admirable, sententious, and striking. It invites a willing perusal. This is the first requisite of a popular author."

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ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡಿನ ಮಹಾಕವಿ
ಶೆರಿಡನ್‌ನಿನ "School For Scandal" ನ ಭಾಷಾಂತರ
ಬೆಲೆ ೦—೮—೦ ಮತ್ತು ೧—೦—೦

" ಹುಡುಗರು ಮತ್ತು ಹುಡುಗಿಯರು "
೩ ಅಂಕಗಳ ಪ್ರಹಸನ ೦—೩—೦
ಪ್ರಕಾಶಕರು :—
ಜೋಸ್ಯರ್ ಅಂಡ್ ಕೊ., ಮೈಸೂರು.

ಮು॥ ರಾ॥ ಜಿ. ಆರ್. ಜೋಸ್ಯರ್,
ಎಂ. ಎ., ಎಫ್. ಆರ್. ಇ. ಎಸ್., ಎಫ್. ಎಂ. ಯು.
ಅವರ ಕನ್ನಡ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು

" ಆರ್ಯಮಹಿಳಾಕೀರ್ತಿ "

The Hindu :

"The author is well-known to the students of Canarese and his books are widely read. This book deals with the heroic achievements of many Hindu women whose names have become a house-hold word in every family in India. The stories of Samyukta, Padmini, Mira Bai, Tara Bai and others inspire the young women of India with love of courage and patriotism. The book merits a wide publicity as it affords a good scope for the study of some of the neglected portions of Indian History.

This book is most suitable for non-detailed study in the higher classes of Secondary Schools."

ಪಂಚಾಚಾರ್ಯಪ್ರಭಾ:

"ಈ ಗ್ರಂಥವನ್ನು ರಾಜಧಾನಿ ನಿವಾಸಿಗಳಾದ ಮು॥ ರಾ॥ ಜಿ. ಆರ್. ಜೋಸ್ಯರ್, ಎಂ. ಎ., ಎಫ್. ಆರ್. ಇ. ಎಸ್. ಈ ಮಹೋದಯರು ರಚಿಸಿರುವರು. ಇವರು ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಸಾಧಾರಣವಾದ ಪಾಂಡಿತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಅನೇಕ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿ ಲೋಕವಿಶ್ರುತ ಕೀರ್ತಿಶಾಲಿಗಳಾಗಿರುವರು. ಇವರ ಗ್ರಂಥರಚನಾಶೈಲಿಯು ಪಾಶ್ಚಾತ್ಯರನ್ನೂ ಸಹ ತಲೆದೂಗಿಸಿರುವದು. ಇಂಥ ಅದ್ಭುತಶಕ್ತಿಯುಳ್ಳ ಈ ಮಹೋದಯರು ನಮ್ಮ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರ ಉಪಕಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಗ್ರಂಥವನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿರುವರು. ಭಾಷಾ ಶೈಲಿಯು ಬಹು ಗಂಭೀರವಾಗಿಯೂ, ಮನೋಹರವಾಗಿಯೂ, ಪ್ರಸಾದ ಗುಣಯುತವಾಗಿಯೂ ಇದ್ದು ವಾಚಕರ ಮನಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಆನಂದಾಬ್ಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಳುಗಿಸುವಂತಿದೆ.

ಬೆಲೆ ೦—೮—೦ ಖದ್ದರ್ ಬೈಂಡ್ ೧—೦—೦

" ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ "

ಶ್ರೀಮದ್ಯುವರಾಜರವರು :

"It is most gratifying that you have written a book that is likely to be very useful to the Kannada speaking population."

ಮು॥ ರಾ॥ ರಾವ್ ಬಹದೂರ್ ಆರ್. ನರಸಿಂಹಾಚಾರ್ಯರು,
ಎಂ. ಎ., ಎಂ. ಆರ್. ಎ. ಎಸ್.

"I find the book to be a desirable addition to modern Kannada literature."

ಬೆಲೆ ೦—೧೫—೦

"ಕಾರ್ನೆಗಿ."

ಎಂಬ ಕೋಟ್ಯಾಧೀಶ್ವರನ ಕಥೆ; ಚಿತ್ರಪಟದಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದೆ
ಬೆಲೆ ೦—೬—೦

ವಿದ್ಯಾದಾಯಿನಿ :

"ಮು॥ ಜಿ. ಆರ್. ಜೋಸ್ಯರ ಪರಿಚಯವನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ವಾಚಕರಿಗೆ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಜೀವನಚರಿತ್ರೆಯು ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧನಾದ ಕೋಟ್ಯಾಧೀಶ್ವರನದು. ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಮನರಂಜಕವಾದುದೆಂಬುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಸಂಶಯವೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ಓದಲು ತೆರೆದಮೇಲೆ ಮುಗಿಯುವವರೆಗೂ ಮುಚ್ಚಲು ಮನಸ್ಸು ಬರುವದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಲೋವರ್‌ಸೆಕೆಂಡರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲಿನ ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ತರಗತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪಠ್ಯಪುಸ್ತಕವಾಗಿ ಇಡಬಹುದು."

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THE RATIONALIST

A weekly
for the intelligent man, devoted to a rationalistic survey of all matters of Public interest.
Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER, M.A., F.R.E.S.

VOL. 1 No. 25] MONDAY 10—3—1941 [PRICE 0—1—0

MYSORE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL AND HIGH PRICES

Mr. P. Seetharamiah B.A., B.L., moved the following resolution which was passed, at a Special Meeting of the Council recently:

"That in view of the sudden and sharp rise in the prices in certain essential commodities, particularly paddy and rice, Government be requested to take necessary and urgent steps to control the situation created thereby, in the following manner: (1) by re-organising all District Advisory Committees so as to include thereon representatives of producers, traders and customers; (2) by directing the District Magistrates to give urgent and immediate effect to their order dated 9th September 1939; by restricting and curtailing advances for purposes of individual speculation, by issuing necessary orders to financial agencies in the State; by Importing necessary quantities of rice and other food-stuffs from outside to effectuate normal level of prices; by insisting upon the obtaining of a licence for export and import of food-stuffs wherever found necessary, and by fixing up the maximum rate of prices by commandeering food-stuffs stored by speculators, in order to regulate free circulation, and by opening sales depots, if necessary."

INDIAN IDEAL OF EDUCATION

Pilani. Mar. 2.

"Self-knowledge, self-possession is the Indian ideal of education. We want our young men and women to develop more what you call the spiritual dimension of their lives;" observed Sir S. Radhakrishnan in his address at the annual prize distribution of the Birla College to-day.

"The purpose of education" continued Sir S. Radhakrishnan, "was to initiate the young into a higer life. make them aware of the world other than the material, of the world invisible and intangible. To enable everyone to realise that material life did not exhaust human nature, that social duties by themselves did not constitute the fulfilment of their destiny, was the purpose of true education. The truly educated man was one who had physical efficiency, mental alertness and spiritual poise!"

DEFENCE ACT CASE

Rao Bahadur N. Chandrasekara Aiyar, Sessions Judge, Salem, passed orders in an appeal by Mr. Venkatachalam Chetti against conviction under the Defence of India Rules; reducing the sentence of 18 months to one of three months R. I. and cancelling the fine of Rs.100 imposed on the accused.

The Judge observed, "I am astonished at the rigour of the sentence of 18 months R, I. and Rs. 100 fine, in default two monts R. I, for a young man of 20, against whom nothing else has been said, for distributing anti-war pamphlets. I very much wish Magistrates would realise that such sentences do not really serve the purpose for which they are inflicting but are calculated to make the particular accused as well as others who may be inclined to follow similar lines of action absolutely callous. I reduce it to three months R. I., and cancel the fine. The fine, if it has been paid already, will be refunded."

Mr. Vankatachalam Chetti had been charged for distributing anti-war pamphlets and sentenced by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of salem on 7th December last. He had denied the charge. The accused had preferred an appeal from jail, and the Sessions Judge, Salem, while confirming the conviction, had reduced the sentence with the above observations.

§ § §

Such Judicial Fair-dealing serves as a silver lining to chear us occasionally amidst the judicial clouds with which our sky is over-cast. Ed.

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QUEER EFFECTS OF BOMBS

The following queer stories of bomb havoc are given by a London paper:

"I hope it'll ease up so that I can go in and hear the news," a husband said to his wife as they sat in the garden dug-out.

Just then a bomb dropped unpleasantly close. As its reverberation died away, an eerie voice came from the dining-room. The blast had switched on the wireless. The announcer was just beginning the news.

* * *

When a bomb landed during the black-out near a building fitted with spring blinds, every blind sprang up and released a flood of light.

* * *

During absence of owner, shock of bomb explosion near a house switched on lights during black-out. The Owner had to stump up his fine, just the same.

* * *

Bomb exploded near a farm. No damage was done. But the chimneys were swept cleaner than they'd ever been.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. X, walking home after a raid, heaved a relieved sigh when they turned into their road and counted the same number of house silhouettes they had left.

Mr. X opened the front door, stepped inside, closed the door, switched on the light.

Came a loud outcry from the rear—"Put that blue pencil light out!"

Mr. X had a front to his house, and a middle and a staircase—but no back!

* * *

Crash went the bomb.

The man of the house jumped from bed. The chair over which he had hung his trousers was their, near the open window, but no trousers!

when daylight came, he found them draped over the front garden railings. Nothing else was 'damaged" in the house.

* * *

Mr. J. D., tenant of No. 151 in a suburban road, had nearly arrived home when a whine caused him to drop flat.

The house next door to his went sky high. His was untouched.

On the debris he found a foot-long section of bomb on which was engraved, J. D. 151. His name and address, but delivered next door.

* * *

A beehive stood on four small tiles against the wall of a garden. One morning the owner found blast had shifted it a couple of yards from the wall. It still rested on its four tiles, and the bees were "going to it" quite unperturbed.

† † †

Blast entered open window with-out damaging it. stripped curtains from rings, and wisked a full decanter of sherry from the top of sideboard to opposite side of the room. The stopper jumped out. But not a drop was spilled.

† † †

Blast travelling round a right-angle corner blew open a door so violently that the lock went on fire with the friction.

† † †

A soldier took his sweetheart into a hotel lounge for a farewell drink. She held the glass in her hand, and they sat talking.

Effect of a bomb which fell outside was to carry her—still in a sitting position—six yards and land her on the bar counter.

Not a drop was spilled out of the glass. The wonder of the other costomers was turned to laughter by a man who exclaimed, "Here comes a fairy!"

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Pandit, **P. H. Chandrabhan Singh,**

Cheluvamba Agrahar,
MYSORE.

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MR. WALCHAND HIRACHAND

That Mr. Walchand Hirachand does not vacate his seat on Scindia Steam Navigation Company Board by reason of his being director of subsidiary companies having contracts with it, is the legal advice tendered. He is held not to hold an "office of profit."

It will be recalled that at the last annual general meeting, the point was raised by a share-holder under Section 86 of the indian Companies Act whether Mr. Walchand could preside over the share-holders' meeting, because of his director-ship of subsidiary companies. Mr. Walchand retired from the meeting to enable it to transact business, but reserved the right to decide his course of action, pending legal opinion.

Now he has got the legal opinion.

VERY FEW NON-OFFICIALS IN WAR EFFORT

In the Indian Legislative Assembly Budget debate, Sir Cowasji Jehangir referred to the absence of the Congress Party from the Assembly and said that, thanks to Mr. Gandhi, Public men who could have provided a check on Governmental activities were in jail. Sir Cowasji said, "The fact, remains that very few non-official Indians are associated with the war effort. "We are called upon to subscribe to war loans and contribute to war funds and knit stockings, but nothing more!"

Sir Cowasji wanted definite assurances from the Finance Member that India was making her maximum war effort and that India was getting full value for her money, that posts were not created merely for men to occupy them, that there was real and effective control over expenditure.

No Comparison Between Britain and India

Sir Cowasji next referred to the argument in which comparison was made of England and India. He said that, with the exception that both India and Great Britain were engaged in a life and death struggle, there was no comparison between the two countries. "Is there any comparison between the two countries", he asked, "in regard to the control of the Executive or in regard to the capacity of Great Britain to bear burdens, or the stability of her industries?"

Proceeding, he said that it was futile to balance a war budget. In great Britain, 166 per cent of the deficit was being made up from borrowings while in India 18¾ per cent of the deficit was being made up from loans. From loans raised amounting to fifty crores of rupees, the Government had repaid and would repay their normal debt amounting to Rs. thirty crores, in spite of the fact that some of the loans raised now were interest free. He asserted that there was no justification for the Government to levy additional taxation.

PROMOTION OF TOLERANCE

The Punjab Government have prepared a scheme for the promotion of communal harmony in the Province.

The scheme envisages the collection of authentic historical incidents indicating tolerance and respect for the susceptibilities of the followers of other religions on the part of Hindu, Muslim and Sikh Rulers, both past and present; organisation of lectures by eminent leaders on commual harmony, and encouragement of papers and and magazines of good standing which studiously refrain from indulging in communal politics and consistently advocate communal harmony. It is also proposed to encourage activities initiated for common celebration of certain festivals and of the birthdays of the founders of all religions.

An attempt will be made to strike at the root of the evil by tackling the problem in schools and colleges where prizes will be awarded for essays by students on the subject of communal harmony.

A provision of Rs. 1 lakh in this connection has been made in the next year's budget.

* * *

We congratulate the "Sword Arm"! Ed.

THE ECLIPSE

MR. RY, Vidwan Sampathkrishna Josyer writes!

"With regard to the Lunar eclipse from 4-25 to 6-26 P.M on the 13th inst, in all territories longitudinally west of Madras, such as a Madura, Trichy, Chithur, Bangalore, Mysore and Hyderabad, the eclipse will not be visible as it occurs before sunset, end therefore need not be observed.

In Madras itself the sun sets at 6-20, but the moon rises only at 6-32, 6 minutes after the eclipse has cleared. Therefore it cannot be observed there also.

In countries east of Madras, such as Vizag, Gunjam, Calcutta, the eclipse is visible and should be observed."

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The Rationalist.

Monday 10-3-1941.

THE MYSORE UNIVERSITY

The Budget Session last week throws interesting light on the working of the University. It is nearly twentyfive years old, and yet its affairs seem to be as inefficient and ill-managed as they could ever be.

Government provides the funds, i. e., out of public money, and the University continues to exist. Otherwise, if its existence depended upon its competence and capacity, it would have had to close its doors long ago.

The discussion about instituting Doctorate extracted opposite is illuminating. Let us remember that the opponent referred to is one who owes much to the University as author and book-seller, because a thoughtful Text Book Committee has been prescribing his books, often the same book, from the S. S. L. C. up to the B. A. during the last two decades.

If such a person asserts that the University is not yet up to the standard, after twentyfive years of its existence, and is not fit to institute the Doctorate, then it would mean that the University does really need looking into, by the Government, and by the public also.

It will be noted that the Vice Chancellor states that the Doctorate will involve no extra cost whatever. So it will be a cheap Doctorate, cheaply given and cheaply received! Now we have M. A's seeking jobs as Shekdars, then we shall have Doctors seeking to become Shekdars, but probably they will be refused!

We wonder what was behind Prof. Wadia's remarks about local examiners. A bird whispers that recently there was a conflict between two local examiners each of whom plucked the candidate in whom the other was interested, that outside examiners to whom the papers were referred revised both the judgments, and that a retired Judge who was requested to hold an enquiry has made a report and suggested punishments to the examiners concerned, which would be a sad commentary on the state of affairs in the University. We do not wish to go into the matter deeper.

One bright spot in the Doctorate debate is Mr. Rollo's remarks about the reliability of Indians. Coming from one whom some people would deem a die-hard European, the remark is worth noting! We commend it to Justice Reilly. We hope Mr. Rollo's compeers who are Justices of the Peace will remember it when dealing with Indian evidence.

It is also notable that the proposal for Doctorate was moved by Mr. Rollo, who for twenty years past, has opposed the institution of even the M. A. Degree in English Literature! Has consistency left the world? Or has it now come to be deemed a vice instead of a virtue, by people who hold responsible offices in public life? What a time we are living in! Men use any argument, any instrument, to secure their own purpose, and leave mankind puzzled as to the existence of the ultimate verities! However, let us not moralise too much and leave our readers puzzled!

Coming to the budget presented by the Vice Chancellor, he expects a grant of Rs. 16 lakhs from Government as against the usual 9 or 10. When surprise was expressed at this extravagant demand, the Vice Chancellor glibly answered "that the University had given its requirements. The Government were not bound to sanction everything. But it was expected that they would grant what the University wanted. If they did not, the authorities would personally meet the Government and obtain sanction."

A case of personal magnetism, evidently! We hope the Government will follow the Scout watch-word of "Be Prepared!" While every one presents a war-time budget, why not the Vice Chancellor? People would be accustomed to big figures, Budget figures, Census figures, Shipping loss figures, or Mr. Roosevelt's war preparation figures! So the Vice Chancellor of the Mysore University, purporting to be an economist, presents a big figure budget. His anxiety is not to find the money. Government will have to find it, or rather, the people will have to find it! His business is to receive the money, and to disburse it, with scant economy!

We wish some one would call a halt to this state of affairs in the University. There

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is too much show, too little efficiency, too little economy, and too much " laissez faire " in the management. The Vice Chancellor, a full-time official with two rent-free bungalows, has little work, and exercises little control over the Principals. The Principals have no proper control over the Professors, to whom the salaries are more like honorarium than wages for work done. The Professors exercise some control of course over the Assistants and Lecturers; on them therefore the instruction mostly depends, and to the extent that they cannot avoid it, they carry it out as best they can!

The result is as summarised for the public by the speaker on the Doctorate debate! What more should we say? *Editor.*

FEDERAL COURT

" It is understood that the Government of India, after prolonged discussions, have decided to favour the extension of the jurisdiction of the Federal Court so as to confer on it appellate powers now exercised by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. It is doubtful, however, if legislation under Section 206 of the Government of India Act to give effect to the decision could be introduced before the next autumn session of the Central Legislature," Says a report.

‡ ‡ ‡

This is all to the good. Privy Council appeals have been a matter of pride to many litigants in this country in the past. To have gone to England with a case and played under-study to some exorbitant K. C. there, has been a matter of professional distinction to many a practitioner of law. Apart from that there has been no special sanctity attached to the decisions of the Privy Council, except their finality. The human element has played its part in the judgements there as in the lower Courts.

Therefore the decision of the Government to stop appeals to the Privy Council, and divert them to the Federal Court is to be welcomed. To that extent the outflow of money from this country to feed the lawyers of the Inns of Court will have been stopped. That is one thing gained towards ultimate Self-Government! Ed.

THE MYSORE UNIVERSITY

At the Budget Session of the above, Prof. J. C. Rollo moved that " the Senate do assent to the ordinance relating to the institution of Doctorate passed by the Academic Council." The discussion, we are told, centred round the point whether the examiners for the thesis should consist of men from outside the Mysore University or both outsiders as well as professors of this University. The debate lasted more than two hours.

An opponet to the proposition asked the University to pause for some time longer before giving its approval to this important proposition to institute Doctorate, and to postpone its introduction. There was still insufficiency of academic and professorial equipment in many departments. With the present resources they would not be able to maintain that high academic standard required of the Doctorate. The reasons for this fear were many. Firstly, they had not yet time to settle down and define their academic standards. Their academic decisions were still in the formative stage. It would be seen that at every meeting of theirs, one change or another was suggested in their syllabus and in the scheme of examinations. Some more time should necessarily elapse before they thought of introducing the 'doctorate'. Secondly, there was fear in certain quarters that there were still gaps to be covered between the level of the academic attainments, between what was printed in the calendar relating to the courses of study and actual accompleshments.

Professor A. R. Wadia urged the desirability of having outside examiners. Until there was a high professorial rectitude, it would be better to agree to this policy. He was emphatically of opinion that professors must be above suspicion, and to avoid suspicion, it was desirable to select examiners from other Universities.

Dr. S. Krishnaswami Iyengar, Madras, referred to the practice of other Universities in this respect. He added that with the exception of one or two universities, the rest had outside examiners only. Personally, he was for this system for some years to come.

After some more debate, Professor B. M. Srikantiah suggested reference of the entire question back to the Academic Council due to sharp difference of opinion on the question of examiners. His proposal was put to the House and declared lost.

"COULD SAFELY TRUST INDIANS"

Discussion was once again resumed and Professor J. C. Rollo, replying to Professor Wadia's observations stated that "he had lived in India for the last 29 years and was convinced that they could safely trust Indians."

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AIR FORCE TRAINING AT AMBALA

The training of a service pilot and an air observer is divided into a number of distinct stages. It is of a highly specialised nature and is concentrated into the shortest time possible within the bounds of present-day requirements. Service pilots and observers must be experts not only in the management of an aeroplane but also in the handling of fighting equipment.

The earlier training of pilots and air observers is carried out at other training establishments in India and when pupils have successfully passed and achieved the high standards required, they graduate to Ambala where their service training really commences and where the last two stages are undertaken Pupils on leaving Ambala, are fully trained service pilots or air observers and proceed direct to operational units. The Service Flying Training School at Ambala is the centre where the last two stages of training, intermediate and advanced, are carried out, each stage of training taking three months to complete. For this purpose, the school is divided into three main sections. Intermediate Training Squadron, Advanced Training Squadron and Ground Training Section.

The Intermediate Training Squadron teaches pupils to fly two different types of aircraft. They are given dual instruction, and when they are considered to be safe and reasonably proficient, each pupil receives an individual test. They are next taught blind flying, first on the ground, by means of the ingenious "link trainer" and later in the air. Pupils are later taught to fly by night and complete a number of hours solo night-flying on moonlit and dark nights. Instruction is also received in the air in map-reading, steering-compass courses, simple formation flying and cross-country flights. On successfully passing out, pupils have qualified for their much-prized "wings" which are presented by the Station Commander on a special ceremonial parade.

The Advanced Training Squadron now starts to tutor pupils in advanced service flying. The pupil pilots learn bombing. Advanced formation flying is taught throughout the course, and at its conclusion, the most difficult manoeuvres, such as taking off and landing in formation, present no difficulties. Further instruction is given in flying by instruments alone. As a final test of their ability, pupils are required to fly blind on a triangular course of 90 miles.

During both the intermediate and advanced stages of training, there are many other vitally important subjects besides actual flying which have to be mastered before a service pilot or air observer is fully qualified as a unit of a fighting service. These are briefly navigation, armament, signals, airmanship, airframes and engines, meteorology, photography, air-force administration, law and discipline, anti-gas, parachutes, and drill!

OVERLOADING OF BUS

OWNER'S LIABILITY

Justice B. Lakshmana Rao of Madras High Court disposed of a criminal revision petition in which the question involved was whether the owner of a bus could be prosecuted for the offence of overloading under the Motor Vehicles Act.

The Dharmapuri Police prosecuted the owner, the driver and the conductor of a bus plying between Ponnagaram and Dharmapuri for the offence of overloading, before the Sub-Magistrate of Dharmapuri. The case against them was that on 30th June last, the bus carried 37 passengers instead of 23 as licensed. The Magistrate found them guilty and sentenced each of them to pay a fine of Rs. 10. On appeal, the conviction and sentence were confirmed by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate. Against that the present revision was preferred to the High Court.

His Lordship, while confirming the conviction and sentence on the driver and the conductor, acquitted the owner. His Lordship held that the owner was not in the bus and it did not appear that the owner had permitted the other two accused to overload the bus in contravention of Section 42 (1) of the Motor vehicles Act.

PRINTING: *English, Canarese, Tamil, Telugu, Sanskrit.*

POSTERS, CALENDARS, LETTER-HEADS.

Charges Moderate.

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SHORT SLEEPERS

WORRY, it is believed, causes insomnia. Few men to-day have more worries to shoulder than Winston Churchill, yet his sleep is as thorough and refreshing as his waking hours are productive.

Britain's strong man, Premier Churchill, sleeps from 6 to 7-30 p.m. Then he works on without a break to the early hours of the morning, mentally his most active hours. During that consecrated one and a half hours no man would disturb him, except for the most vital matter.

In the darkest and most critical days of the last war, neither of Britain's war Premiers, Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George, suffered from insomnia—and their freshness and vitality never ceased to amaze their colleagues.

The late Lord Rosebery was another who seemd to thrive on worry. When Prime Minister he never lost a night's sleep. Yet when he lived in peaceful retirement in Surrey and Midlothian, sleep was very elusive, and to woo it, he used to take midnight drives in his carriage along the dark country roads. The sound of the horse's hoofs and the stillness of the nights, the ex-Premier found, were very successful in making him feel sleepy.

The late Mr. Bonar Law was a sufferer from insomnia. But he found the cure. After being sleepless for three successive nights, he took ink and writing materials to bed with him on the fourth night, intending to make use of those long, wakeful hours. Within half an hour he was sound asleep!

NAPOLEON'S FORTY WINKS

Napoleon, a very nervous type, was a renowned short sleeper. He died at the age of fifty-one, but might have lived longer had he not suffered the enforced inactivity of his last years. He seldom slept for more than five hours a night after he reached manhood and on many consecutive occasions allowed him-self no more than two or three hours' sleep. Thus by his habits, he virtually gave himself a new lease of life. With twenty hours of almost every day available for his labours, he lived, as it were, five years to the normal man's four.

The history book bears witness of his powers. Fifty per cent of his secret was, he could snatch, and benefit from, half an hour's sleep at any time in his workroom, carriage or while on campaign. In this, he was very like Winston Churchill who has often been known, when totally exhausted, to sleep for half an hour in his car or arm chair and wake completely refreshed.

Lord Nuffield is a short sleeper. So was Lord Northcliffe, who showed many points of similarity with Napoleon. Lord Reading, when Rufus Isaacs K. C. was called daily at four a.m. and did three hours' work before breakfast. He never left the House of Commons before 10 p.m. and went to bed after midnight.

Another K.C. Sir Patrick Hastings, could do with very little sleep. When Attorney-General, he seldom had more than three hours' sleep, and he always put down his capability for so little rest without fatigue to his intense interest in life.

Great men have no time for counting sleep. If they cannot sleep, they work. Perhaps this is the reason why they keep fit on such incredibly short hours of rest, for they dispense with those weary hours of tossing and self-pity that ordinary mortals indulge in when sleep is elusive.

LABOUR UNREST IN AMERICA

A strike has occurred at an important industrial corporation employing 4,000 men. Pickets of a union affiliated to the Congress of Industrial Organisations refused last (Wednesday) night to let workers on the midnight shift to enter the factory.

The Union called the strike when the Corporation refused to take back a number of workers who were discharged for unlawful practice including sit-down strikes. The Union leaders fear that the strike at the factory will spread to other works belonging to the corporation.

Government officials, it is learned from Washington, are worried at the outbreak of numerous strikes at factories and signs of serious labour disputes in the automotive, textile and coal industries.

The Automotive Union has sent a telegram to President Roosevelt stating that they will give the Ford Motor Company thirty days' notice of their intention to call out 95,000 workers if their grievances are not met.

We wonder whether the Ford Motor Company will take a leaf out of the Binny Mill Company! Why not? Ed!

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TIPPU SULTAN from a contemporary memoir.
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"ಹುಡುಗರು ಮತ್ತು ಹುಡುಗಿಯರು"
೩ ಅಂಕಗಳ ಪ್ರಹಸನ ೦—೩—೦

ಪ್ರಕಾಶಕರು :—
ಜೋಸ್ಯರ್ ಅಂಡ್ ಕೊ., ಮೈಸೂರು.

ಮಾ॥ ರಾ॥ ಜಿ. ಆರ್. ಜೋಸ್ಯರ್,
ಎಂ. ಎ., ಎಫ್. ಆರ್. ಇ. ಎಸ್., ಎಫ್. ಎಂ. ಯು.
ಅವರ ಕನ್ನಡ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು

"ಆರ್ಯಮಹಿಳಾಕೀರ್ತಿ"

The Hindu :

"The author is well-known to the students of Canarese and his books are widely read. This book deals with the heroic achievements of many Hindu women whose names have become a house-hold word in every family in India. The stories of Samyukta, Padmini, Mira Bai, Tara Bai and others inspire the young women of India with love of courage and patriotism. The book merits a wide publicity as it affords a good scope for the study of some of the neglected portions of Indian History.

This book is most suitable for non-detailed study in the higher classes of Secondary Schools."

ಪಂಚಾಚಾರ್ಯಪ್ರಭಾ:

"ಈ ಗ್ರಂಥವನ್ನು ರಾಜಧಾನಿ ನಿವಾಸಿಗಳಾದ ಮಾ॥ ರಾ॥ ಜಿ. ಆರ್. ಜೋಸ್ಯರ್, ಎಂ. ಎ., ಎಫ್. ಆರ್. ಇ. ಎಸ್. ಈ ಮಹೋದಯರು ರಚಿಸಿರುವರು. ಇವರು ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಸಾಧಾರಣವಾದ ಪಾಂಡಿತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಅನೇಕ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿ ಲೋಕವಿಶ್ರುತ ಕೀರ್ತಿಶಾಲಿಗಳಾಗಿರುವರು. ಇವರ ಗ್ರಂಥರಚನಾಶೈಲಿಯು ಪಾಶ್ಚಾತ್ಯರನ್ನೂ ಸಹ ತಲೆದೂಗಿಸಿರುವದು. ಇಂಥ ಅದ್ಭುತಶಕ್ತಿಯುಳ್ಳ ಈ ಮಹೋದಯರು ನಮ್ಮ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರ ಉಪಕಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಗ್ರಂಥವನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿರುವರು. ಭಾಷಾ ಶೈಲಿಯು ಬಹು ಗಂಭೀರವಾಗಿಯೂ, ಮನೋಹರವಾಗಿಯೂ, ಪ್ರಸಾದ ಗುಣಯುತವಾಗಿಯೂ ಇದ್ದು ವಾಚಕರ ಮನಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಆನಂದಾಬ್ಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಳುಗಿಸುವಂತಿದೆ.

ಬೆಲೆ ೦—೮—೦ ಖದ್ದರ್ ಬೈಂಡ್ ೧—೦—೦

"ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ"

ಶ್ರೀಮದ್ಯುವರಾಜರವರು :

"It is most gratifying that you have written a book that is likely to be very useful to the Kannada speaking population."

ಮಾ॥ ರಾ॥ ರಾವ್ ಬಹದೂರ್ ಆರ್. ನರಸಿಂಹಾಚಾರ್ಯರು,
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ಬೆಲೆ ೦—೧೫—೦

"ಕರ್ನೆಗಿ."

ಎಂಬ ಕೋಟ್ಯಾಧೀಶ್ವರನ ಕಥೆ; ಚಿತ್ರಪಟದಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದೆ
ಬೆಲೆ ೦—೬—೦

ವಿದ್ಯಾದಾಯಿನಿ :

"ಮಾ॥ ಜಿ. ಆರ್. ಜೋಸ್ಯರ ಪರಿಚಯವನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ವಾಚಕರಿಗೆ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಜೀವನಚರಿತ್ರೆಯು ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧನಾದ ಕೋಟ್ಯಾಧೀಶ್ವರನದು. ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಮನರಂಜಕವಾದುದೆಂಬುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಸಂಶಯವೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ಓದಲು ತೆರೆದಮೇಲೆ ಮುಗಿಯುವವರೆಗೂ ಮುಚ್ಚಲು ಮನಸ್ಸು ಬರುವದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಲೋವರ್ ಸೆಕೆಂಡರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲಿನ ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ತರಗತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪಠ್ಯಪುಸ್ತಕವಾಗಿ ಇಡಬಹುದು."

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ART OF AJANTA

MR. G. YAZDANI'S ADDRESS

HYDERABAD (Deccan).

"His Exalted Highness' Government consider the Ajanta frescoes to be the greatest heritage of Indian culture and art and as such they recognise their supreme value in the reconstruction of Indian national life, and in the renaissanse of the art of this country in future," said Mr. G. Yazdani, Director of Archaeology, Hyderabad (Deccan), in the course of his address on, "The art of Ajanta" at the annual meeting of the Council of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society held at Patna.

With the help of slides of fresco paintings Mr. Yazdani made a survey of the salient features of the wall paintings of Ajanta. He said, "The progress of the art of painting remained very remarkable from the 4th Century A. D. onward until the end of the 5th Century or the first half of the 6th Century, when the high water mark was reached. The apparent reason for this development was a greater fusion of the culture of North India (Aryan) with that of the Deccan, so-called Dravidian. What the Italian master-artists like Michael Anjelo attained in the 15th or 16th century the artists of Ajanta had attained a thousand years earlier."

Describing how women were depicted in the paintings, the lecturer said that among the paintings the best was perhaps of a Black Princess, which showed perfect modelling, exquisite decorative treatment and marvellous expression. The ceilings of Ajanta showed a kaleidoscopic variety of motifs and devices representing floral scrolls, jewellery, designs, geometric patterns, mythical figures, both human and animal, acrobatic competitions, animal-fights, snake-charmers and Bacchanalian scenes.

The important features of the paintings, Mr. Yazdani said, were their great spiritual significance and human feeling, the perfect command of the artist in painting the figures in the round and giving them a variety of poses, a highly refined colour sense, a clear vision combined with high technical skill in grouping the figures, the delight of the artist in all that was beautiful in nature, animate or inanimate, and the sense of humour and a joyous outlook upon life, notwithstanding the restraint of monastic life.

NOT SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITY

PATIALA JUDGE ON PRAJA MANDAL

"It is not denied by the Government Pleader that the Riyasti Praja Mandal, Patiala, of which the accused is the General Secretary is carrying on its business peacefully. It is not a society which conducts subversive activities to cause constant trouble to the State officials." These observations were made by the Sessions Judge of Patiala, in acquitting Sardar Wazir Singh Dardi. The Judge further remarked:

"When the society is such whose aims and objects are to remain loyal and faithful to His Highness' Government and person, it cannot be expected from its General Secretary to use any words which might offend the state any way, and even if the words were used, it was with good motive."

BRASS HATS IN LAST WAR

AN INTERESTING STORY

Great War Chief of the British Intelligence Service and Naval Control in the Aegean Islands, Compton Mackenzie was informed from London during the last war of a plan to march troops through Greece to cut off the wavering army of pro-German King Constantine.

He asked his superiors to study a school history of ancient Greece and read what happened to the Persians at Thermopylae. Through that 12-ft. wide, 900-ft. high pass it was proposed to march two British divisions. A more practical route was his suggestion.

From the Chief of the Imperial General Staff came a telegram: "Your business is to answer questions and not propose military operations of far-reaching importance. If anything like this occurs again, you will be immediately recalled."

This interesting story of the Great War is recalled by Compton Mackenzie in his latest book, *Aegean memories*.

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EXTENSION OF TERM OF I.C.S. OFFICERS

New Delhi.

"The suggestion that superannuated men are being retained so as to maintain the racial proportions in the I.C.S. is regarded here without foundation. Only three such officers, it seems, have been retained—Mr. F. L. Brayne in the Punjab, Mr. P. W. Marsh in the U.P. and Sir Gilbert Wiles in Bombay—though the last-named has already left India to join the Secretary of State's Council.

The general rule that is being followed continues to be that men who have completed 25 years' service are entitled to apply to the Secretary of State for permission to retire, and such permission was freely granted in peace-time, though the Secretary of State has the right to refuse it at all times. During the war, it seems the Secretary of State may exercise that right more strictly, but this, it is claimed, far from keeping superanunated men in service, that is, officers who have reached the age of sixty," says a Delhi report.

* * *

But in our own State what is the principle of employing or continuing superannuated men in service without limit, and to the prejudice of younger and abler persons? The official spokesman will no doubt quickly turn round and say "Public interest!" We think the public he means are the families of the superannuated worthies, and no other. The real public proper only looks upon it for the time being as a necessary evil! Ed.

THE SUN, AND INDIA.

Giving a list of our country's riches, Mr. Minoo Masani, writes in his interesting book, "Our India."

"Third, let us list the Sun. 'But every country has the sun,' I hear some of you protesting. But is that so? How much of it, and for how long? No, the sun is undoubtedly a particular asset of ours. I know some of us think we have too much of the sun in India. It certainly makes us feel hot and bothered—and thirsty. On the other hand, just think of all it does for us. Its strong rays are ever at our disposal, injecting energy and life into our bodies, enriching and fertilizing our soil, pumping the water of the Indian Ocean up into the clouds for the monsoon to deposit on the Himalayas and to shower over our countryside, drying up our drains and swamps of stagnant water, and killing many harmful germs. It was not for nothing, you see, that the people of the tropics, whether Hindus or Iranians, have worshipped the sun and bowed before it in the *surya namaskara*."

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WHY SOME PEOPLE ARE AGGRESSIVE

FEELING OF INFERIORITY

"There is no such thing as good memory"—This is the amazing assertion made by Dr. W. P. Alexander, Sheffield Education Director, in a talk to the Adult Education Committee, Sheffield.

"I only want to remember certain things. It is just as important to be able to forget as it is to be able to remember, probably more important. The process of building up a memory is building up the things you want to remember."

Talking about personality, he said: "A really sound personality is one that will lead when it wants to lead and follow when it wants to follow. To want to dominate all the time— well, the answer is Adolf! Most aggression comes from a sense of inferiority, and that is Adolf's trouble at the moment. It is because he knows he is inferior that he is aggressive."

INFERIORITY COMPLEX

When people spoke of an inferiority complex they did not know the meaning of the word "complex," he said.

A complex was a very serious thing and a matter for a medical man. What people really meant when they used the word was a sense of inferiority.

Most people tended to feel superiority or inferiority. They could not help it.

A little man would stick his chest out because he was conscious of his lack of inches. A person who, lacked confidence would always argue, and a man who was cowardly would be a bully.

A really strong man was always gentle.

CONCENTRATION

"A genuine superiority complex is the rarest thing in the world," Dr. Alexander said. "If I am feeling superior I go and do something I am bad at, and if I am feeling inferior, I go and do something at which I am an expert."

Another thing that was asked was: "Can you concentrate?"

The implication was that to concentrate all the time made for efficiency.

Actually it was not possible to concentrate for more than six hours at full stretch. Although children spent many hours at school they did not pay any attention much of the time, he said!

CO-OP. SOCIETIES' DIRECTORS

BAN ON RELATIVES OF EMPLOYEES

The Government have amended the Rules under the Madras Co-operative Societies Act, so as to prohibit a person who is a near relation of a paid employee of a Co-operative Society from becoming or continuing to be a member of the Committee of that Society.

It has been found in the past that slackness on the part of employees of a Society, who were related to one or other of the Directors could not be effectively checked. Nor was it easy to effect any reform in respect of the establishment, however beneficial it might be, for the Society as a whole.

After careful consideration, the Government came to the conclusion, it is believed, on the advice of the Registrar, that the only way to remedy the evil, was to remove from the path of the co-operators the temptation to appoint their relations as employees in the institutions of which they were Directors.

The rule, as amended, runs as follows:—

"(1) No person shall be eligible for appointment as a member of the committee of any society, if he is a near relation of a paid employee of the Society, provided that if any question arises whether a person is or is not a near relation of a paid employee of the Society, the question shall be referred to the Registrar and his decision shall be final."

"(2) A member of the Committee of any Society shall cease to hold office as such, if he becomes a near relation of a paid employee of the Society;

"Provided further that if any question arises as to whether a member of the Committee of any Society has or has not become a near relation of a paid employee of the Society, the question shall be referred to the Registrar and his decision shall be final."

The new provision, it is believed in Co-operative circles, should go a long way to remove the long-standing complaint that Co-operative Societies formed a fertile field to find jobs for Directors' relations and friends and that the latter-day deterioration of the movement was in a large measure due to this evil.

* * *

What a sad commentary on human nature as it manifests itself in public life! Ed.

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Funding: Tattva Heritage Foundation,Kolkata. Digitization: eGangotri.

The Rationalist.

Monday 17-3-1941.

THE MEDICAL CONFERENCE

They were rather curious pleas that the Senior Surgeon of the State put forth at the Conference of Doctors held in Tumkur last week.

He pleaded for special concession to Medical Practitioners by Government in the matter of telephone rates, excise restrictions, laboratory facilities etc. He wanted representation for the Medical Association in all the local Bodies in the State, such as the District Boards and Municipalities. And he wanted Government to start a big Joint Stock Company for producing pharmaceutical products and surgical instruments, and assured it the utmost co-operation from the Medical Association.

We wonder whether the gentleman was laughing in his sleeve when he was making that speech or whether he seriously put forth the pleas stated above.

During the year we have seen many complaints about conditions in hospitals both in the press and on the platform. One would expect that the Head of the State's Medical profession would have something to say to his fellow professionals about them so as to inculcate among them greater loyalty to Government and more consciencious behaviour towards the public.

But no, he addresses the Medical Conference, but the address is aimed at the Government and the public.

If the private Medical practitioners are struggling, it is because the Departmental Medical men are switching away the practice that should go to them, often in violation of hospital rules. For instance doctors in hospitals are forbidden from claiming fees from patients going to hospitals, but how many doctors honestly observe the rule we do not know. Again Resident Medical Officers are forbidden from having private practice of any kind, we are told. We would ask the Senior Surgeon to investigate whether that rule is observed, and whether instances are not wanting in which Resident Medical Officers have private practice within hospital premises themselves!

Therefore it is obvious that the question of giving help to private doctors rests with the official doctors who make use of their official position and equipments to attract the public and extract their money.

With regard to representation on the local Bodies, it is astonishing that the Senior Surgeon is so blissfully ignorant of facts that he does not know that each District Board in the State contains both the District Medical Officer and District Sanitary officer, and that they practically control all the Medical and Sanitary work of the Local Bodies. In the Municipalities too the Health or Sanitary Officer has a free hand whether right or wrong, and the Municipal Councils rarely interfere except in case of excesses.

All these Medical Men are surely members of the Medical Association, and what does the Senior Surgeon mean by closing his eyes to that and asking for fresh representation?

Then there is the plea for a Joint Stock Company to produce Medical goods. Some people seem to look upon the Mysore Government as a big company promoter, and that taste seems to have got into the Government's blood also. Let us not forget that Governments have certain normal, legitimate functions recognised as such in the course of administrative evolution during the ages; and it is only when all that is carried out most satisfactorily, and time is hanging on its hands for further work that extraneous schemes may be considered.

But what is happening is that every retiring official of influence. and every official seeking quick promotions, trots out a South Sea Bubble scheme and holds the bait before Government, and the fish is sometimes wary, and sometimes not! If the Medical Association is so able as to assure the success of the venture, why does it not start it with the money that its members have banked, and reap all the fruits? Government may have a monopoly in opium or excise, but surely Government does not claim monopoly for starting Joint Stock Companies?

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Therefore let us beseach retiring and retired Councillors, and retiring or retired Departmental officials not to flaunt glamorous Joint Stock schemes before Government and divert it from its legitimate duties of public administration. Those who do so, we are afraid, will be doing a disservice to the State.

Editor.

MEDICOS MEET

At the 13th session of the Mysore Medical and Sanitary Conference the Senior Surgeon, Dr. Narayana Rao, pleaded for greater facilities and concessions being shown to the private medical practitioners. As a well functioning independent medical profession was an asset to the general community, Dr. Narayana Rao thought its encouragement should be the special concern of any Government, particularly in the earlier stages of its struggling into virility. Some reduction in the telephone charges for doctors and liberalising of excise rules as applied to private medical practitioners and greater facilities in Government laboratories were a few of the suggested measures he submitted for the consideration of Government.

Being purely a professional organisation, the speaker continued, the Mysore Medical Association had nothing to do with political activities. But as public health problems constituted the bulk of activities of all local bodies and especially of Municipalities in cities, he thought the time had come when the intimate co-operation of the profession would be very valuable to these bodies. He suggested as the first step granting to the Mysore Medical Association the privilege of electing two members to each of the Municipalities of Bangalore and Mysore cities and electing one member each of a few District Boards under suitable rules.

one other matter of great concern to the public in general and to the medical profession in particular, Dr. Narayana Rao proceeding said, was the difficulty occasioned by the war in getting medical supplies What was urgently required was the production within the country of as many pharmaceutical products and of surgical appliances as possible. The Government Industrial and Testing Laboratory was doing excellent work in this direction, but it needed to be expanded into a really big manufacturing concern with wider activities. Surgical instruments, hospital furniture and appliances were being manufactured by small private concerns in a very small way. A proper factory well fitted for all this was necessary. A joint stock company should be boldly started by the Government, and the Medical Association would be glad to assure its utmost co-operation in securing capital and otherwise also making the venture a success.

UNPREPAREDNESS OF BRITAIN

HOW IT AROSE

The incredible stupidity and conservatism of Great Britain's Imperial General Staff very nearly lost World War II before it ever began. So says Captain B. H. Liddell Hart, military theorist whose misinterpreted belief in the virtue of defensive fighting has put him under a cloud, but whose military dope is still among the best in Britain. Last week a new Liddell Hart book *Dynamic Defence*, reached the U.S, and one of its chapters, called 'Wasted Brains,' exposes that stupidity in all its lurid details, writes *Time*.

After the first World War, says Liddell Hart, the best younger brains of the Army saw that machines would dominate future wars. But tenaciously conservative elder officers held to antique ways of foot and horse. In 1934, Chief of Imperial General Staff, General Sir Archibald Montgomery-Massingberd declared; "It is certain that if we do not go slowly with mechanization we shall land ourselves in difficulties."

NOT TOO LATE

So men who knew horseflesh were put in charge of tanks, and all the brilliant experimenters with mechanization were put out of the way—one was retired, another sent to command a second-class district in India, where there were no mechanized troops, another given an anti-aircraft division.

By 1937, it was obvious that tank production was far behind necessities—and the army looked around for a new Master-General of Ordnance. "An obvious choice," says Liddell Hart, was Giffard Le Quesne Martel. This brilliant young man helped develop tanks in 1916. In November of that year, he wrote a paper suggesting an entire Army of fighting vehicles. Later, he built the first one-man tank in his own garage. Known by his staff as Q, by his friends as "Slosher," he was, as all insiders knew, the man to produce tanks. But Martel was only a colonel, and when he was made a major general, he was given charge not of tanks but of territorials (militia)!

Liddell Hart concludes "Wasted Brains" with this terse thought: "It is not too late."

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PETROL ECONOMY

The following hints for economising petrol are issued by the Western India Automobile Association.

ENGINE: Check the compression periodically and make sure that it is ample and even in every cylinder. The ignition system should be maintained in first-class condition and correctly timed and the carburettor tuned to perfection.

FUEL PUMP: Have delivery checked to ensure that high pump pressure does not cause carburettor flooding.

FUEL SYSTEM: Inspect all petrol pipes and connections for signs of leakage.

PETROL TANK: Do not overfill and make sure that the filler cap correctly seals tank against leakage.

BRAKES: Ensure that brakes are not binding.

TYRE PRESSURE: Maintain tyres at recommended pressure at all times.

IDLING: Avoid excessive idling,

SHORT RUNS: Avoid short runs and city driving wherever possible.

RAPID ACCELERATION: Causes terrific waste of petrol. Accelerate smoothly and gradually at all times.

HIGH SPEED: The most economical speed range is between 28 and 35 miles per hour. With higher speeds fuel consumption rises rapidly.

LUBRICANT: Use the recommended grade of oil for engine and transmission according to season.

LUBRICATION: A well lubricated car has less frictional resistance to running, runs smoother and ensures a better car performance and less petrol consumption.

STARTING: Learn to start engine quickly by correct handling of controls. Do not use choke or air-control any more than is necessary at any time.

GEAR CHANGING: Avoid excessive speed in low gears.

CORNERING: Avoid turning corners at excessive speed and thus prolong the life of the tyres.

STOPPING: Judge your distance well in advance and come to a stop with as little use of the brake as possible.

* * *

We have extracted the above for the convenience of our motorist readers. Ed.

INFANT ABANDONED IN CINEMA HALL

FIND IN BELLARY

A male infant was found abandoned in the local Royal Picture Palace on Wednesday night. The infant is now in police custody.

The infant, which was lying on the floor between the seats in the ladies' section of the Hall, attracted attention in the middle of the first show when it wailed. Enquiries made among the ladies nearby by Mr. D. M. A. Jaleel, Manager of the Theatre, elicited the information that an unknown woman who was seen sitting there with a bundle had slipped out a little while before the find. Mr. Jaleel then handed over the infant with a complaint to the police, who registered a case under Section 317, I. P. C. No trace of the woman has been found yet.

The lady doctor declared the infant to be about 25 days' old on examination. It is learnt that petitions to the police from childless couples are pouring in offering to rear the infant.

* * *

Whoever the unfortunate woman may be, one should take one's hat off for her originality. She deserves all the consideration that a kind magistrate and just society can give. Ed.

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CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, MADRAS.

The Hon. Lady Hope presided over the last annual meeting of the Madras Children's Aid Society at the Pantheon Gardens, Egmore.

ANNUAL REPORT

The anual report gave an account of the reformative, preventive, rescue and after-care work carried on by the Society. The proposal for the creation of an employment bureau, the report mentioned, had not been taken up so far, but the Secretary was doing whatever was possible to obtain employment for the ex-pupils of the Society. The problem required sustained attention, as without employment the reclaimed boys and girls might slip back into the conditions from which the Society saved them.

Recording grateful appreciation of His Excellency Sir Arthur Hope's keen and sincere interest in the welfare of the Society and his consenting to be its patron, the report referred to the expansion of the activities of the Society. Its occupation of an additional premises on the Pantheon Road, the report added, "facilitated greater supervision and conduced to greater efficiency".

WORKING OF "COTTAGE SYSTEM"

The senior and junior certified schools run by the Society started with a strength of 22 girls and 88 girls respectively and closed the year with 25 and 98. The training imparted to the inmates was on the basis of "the cottage system". A number of self-contained cottages were erected, each under the care of two matrons, to house a group of girls, who did all the household work, cooking and washing. They were given elementary education and instruction in needlework, embroidery, weaving, mat-making and gardening. They wove all the cloth used in the institution. Religious and moral instruction formed a regular feature of the education, each pupil being taught in her faith.

The rescue work of the Society extended to boys as well as girls. Indeed, the dangers besetting the boys were far more serious than those surrounding girls. In 1930, the number of boys rescued was 58, but in 1940 it rose to "the alarming figure of 1048." The corresponding figures for girls were 29 and 163.

The report next referred to the preventive and probation work of the Society. Since the appointment of the first Probation Officer, probation work among juvenile offenders had made such rapid strides that more officers had to be appointed. With a view to exercising better supervision over them, a Probation Sub-Commitee was appointed which helped to standardise the work of the officers. It was hoped that, with the addition of more officers, the work could be carried out more effectively and on a larger scale than at present. Night schools and Clubs formed an integral part of the probation system. These were fairly popular, the average strength of the schools, of which there were five, being 135. The early evening hours after the day's work, were the most difficult periods in a boy's life. By engaging them during those hours in intellectual or recreative activity at these schools and clubs, and incidentally, preventing them from falling into the hands of unscrupulous persons, the society was able to render a useful social service.

CARE OF DISCHARGED JUVENILES

As part of the after-care work, the Society maintained a boy's hostel where juveniles on discharge where kept till some employment was found for them or they were restored to their parents. The hostel helped to prevent the delinquents from relapsing into their old ways. Even after restoration to their parents, the boys continued to be looked after by the society through its Probation Officers. The Society hoped that it would soon be possible to implement a scheme put forward sometime back for starting an agricultural colony where the young bays and girls could be settled on land leased by the Government to the Society. Such a scheme was being worked in Bombay and was well worth trying in Madras too.

In conclusion, the report referred to the problem of mentally defective children and of co-ordinating the work of Societies engaged in reclaming juvenile offenders at different centres. A special school with specially trained staff seemed to be a great necessity. There was need for having Juvenile Courts and Children's Aid Societies in the head-quarters of every district.

* * *

Though in our Model State there is nothing of the kind in existence, there is no denying that it is a prime necessity of every urban centre. Our people are however content with merely passing an Immoral Traffic Act and imposing fines on the poor victims!

Ed.

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SOME NOTABLE BOOKS.

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"ಹುಡುಗರು ಮತ್ತು ಹುಡುಗಿಯರು"
೩ ಅಂಕಗಳ ಪ್ರಹಸನ ೦—೩—೦
ಪ್ರಕಾಶಕರು :—
ಜೋಸ್ಯರ್ ಅಂಡ್ ಕೊ., ಮೈಸೂರು.

ಮುಖ್ಯ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಜಿ. ಆರ್. ಜೋಸ್ಯರ್,
ಎಂ. ಎ., ಎಫ್. ಆರ್. ಇ. ಎಸ್., ಎಫ್. ಎಂ. ಯು.
ಅವರ ಕನ್ನಡ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು

"ಆರ್ಯಮಹಿಳಾಕೀರ್ತಿ"

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"ಈ ಗ್ರಂಥವನ್ನು ರಾಜಧಾನಿ ನಿವಾಸಿಗಳಾದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಜಿ. ಆರ್. ಜೋಸ್ಯರ್, ಎಂ. ಎ., ಎಫ್. ಆರ್. ಇ. ಎಸ್. ಈ ಮಹೋದಯರು ರಚಿಸಿರುವರು. ಇವರು ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಸಾಧಾರಣವಾದ ಪಾಂಡಿತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಅನೇಕ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿ ಲೋಕವಿಶ್ರುತ ಕೀರ್ತಿಶಾಲಿಗಳಾಗಿರುವರು. ಇವರ ಗ್ರಂಥರಚನಾಶೈಲಿಯು ಪಾಶ್ಚಾತ್ಯರನ್ನೂ ಸಹ ತಲೆದೂಗಿಸಿರುವದು. ಇಂಥ ಅದ್ಭುತಶಕ್ತಿಯುಳ್ಳ ಈ ಮಹೋದಯರು ನಮ್ಮ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರ ಉಪಕಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಗ್ರಂಥವನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿರುವರು. ಭಾಷಾಶೈಲಿಯು ಬಹು ಗಂಭೀರವಾಗಿಯೂ, ಮನೋಹರವಾಗಿಯೂ, ಪ್ರಸಾದ ಗುಣಯುತವಾಗಿಯೂ ಇದ್ದು ವಾಚಕರ ಮನಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಆನಂದಾಬ್ಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಳುಗಿಸುವಂತಿದೆ.

ಬೆಲೆ ೦—೮—೦ ಖದ್ದರ್ ಬೈಂಡ್ ೧—೦—೦

"ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ"

ಶ್ರೀಮದ್ಯುವರಾಜರವರು :

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ಎಂ. ಎ., ಎಂ. ಆರ್. ಎ. ಎಸ್.

"I find the book to be a desirable addition to modern Kannada literature."

ಬೆಲೆ ೦—೧—೦

"ಕಾರ್ನೆಗಿ."
ಎಂಬ ಕೋಟ್ಯಾಧೀಶ್ವರನ ಕಥೆ; ಚಿತ್ರಪಟದಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದೆ
ಬೆಲೆ ೦—೬—೦

ವಿದ್ಯಾದಾಯಿನಿ :

"ಮುಖ್ಯ ಜಿ. ಆರ್. ಜೋಸ್ಯರ ಪರಿಚಯವನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ವಾಚಕರಿಗೆ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಜೀವನಚರಿತ್ರೆಯು ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧನಾದ ಕೋಟ್ಯಾಧೀಶ್ವರನದು. ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಮನರಂಜಕವಾದುದೆಂಬುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಸಂಶಯವೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ಓದಲು ತೆರೆದಮೇಲೆ ಮುಗಿಯುವವರೆಗೂ ಮುಚ್ಚಲು ಮನಸ್ಸು ಬರುವದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಲೋವರ್‌ಸೆಕೆಂಡರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲಿನ ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ತರಗತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪಠ್ಯಪುಸ್ತಕವಾಗಿ ಇಡಬಹುದು."

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THE PRINCES' CHAMBER

VICEROY'S TIMELY ADVICE

In the course of his opening Address to the Meeting of the Princes' Chamber on the 17th inst. H. E. the Viceroy urged as follows;

In India, Your Highnesses, representative of innumerable famous Ruling Houses, the inheritors of a great tradition of service, of an authority that has come down to you through long ages, need no reminder from me of the importance of taking all possible measures to safeguard that priceless heritage, to continue to deserve the reverence of your subjects, and to strengthen and buttress the foundations upon which it rests. For, this is a time of changing ideas and of new political conceptions, and the importance of taking such measures, taking them in time, needs no emphasis from me. In previous addresses to the Chamber of Princes I had made certain suggestions on that subject. Those suggestions have been welcomed by many Princes, and steps are being taken to adopt them in many parts of India with visible, though not as yet spectacular, results. I do not propose to repeat those suggestions to-day or to enlarge upon the subject, save to say, once more, that union and co-operation are the foundation and the source of strength. But to Your Highnesses and to the Princely Order I would make one earnest appeal, an appeal to which, I know, I can look with confidence for ready response. That appeal is that you should not allow yourselves or your advisers to be diverted by any considerations of personal character from ensuring that, where co-operation is necessary, it shall take a form which no reasonable critic can assail on the ground that it is half-hearted. Such co-operation must, I recognise, involve sacrifices as it must involve some surrender, or, as I should prefer to say, some pooling, of cherished sovereignty. But the need for such sacrifices is a stark reality, and I am wholly satisfied that those sacrifices, when they are made, will be amply repaid by results.

"Let me in conclusion remark that your agenda brings out most clearly not only that the normal function of the Chamber in such matters as the revision and the development of its constitution continues undisturbed by war-time conditions. It brings out also, and more important still, to what an extent it is your wish and your intention that this important and representative gathering, which I am so glad to see here to-day, shall be turned to wider account; it shall demonstrate to the world, at this critical time, how wholeheartedly and unflinchingly the Princes of India share the common determination of all those who owe allegiance to His Imperial Majesty to see the present struggle pursued with all the energies at their disposal, until victory has been achieved and the ideals for the preservation of which we are fighting are secured beyond any question!

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INDIAN HISTORY CONGRESS

ALLAHABAD.

The fifth session of the Indian History Congress will be held at Hyderabad (Deccan) on December 21-23, 1941, with Rao Sahib C. S. Srinivasa Chari, Professor of History, Annamalai University, in the chair.

Dr. H. C. Ray Chaudhari, Carmichael Professor of History, Calcutta University, will preside over the Early Ancient India Section, Dr. M. H. Krishna, Professor of History, Mysore University, over the Later Ancient India Section, and Dr. R. P. Tripathi of Allahabad University over the Medieval India Section.

This will be the first time that the session is held in an Indian State.

INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS

CALCUTTA

The twenty-ninth session of the Indian Science Congress will be held at Dacca from January 2 to January 8 next year. In order to offer opportunities to workers in various branches of Science, the session will be divided into fourteen Sections. For co-ordination of the work in the different branches having common problems, joint discussions of a number of Sections will also be arranged.

* * *

The above two reports show to what absurd lengths our so-alled All-India Conferences have gone. Instead of all scholars classified under a Major subject coming together and trying to understand fresh view-points, the craze for being called President and being garlanded—of however small a subsection, is splitting the Main Conferences into sectional bits, each confined into a room with a handful of members, each one of whom considers himself superior to the others. The report that the History Congress is to be split into Early Ancient India Section, Medieval Ancient India Section, and Later Ancient India Section, with three seperate Presidents, and the Science Congress into 14 Sections with 14 Presidents, shows that the so-called scholars have become so blinded by conceit that they don't know how ridiculous their Conferences are becoming in the eyes of the world! They have reached the stage of ceasing to be Conferences and becoming Differences! They may as well be called hereafter All-India Differences! Ed.

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(Contd. from Page 3)

Further in the judgment, the District Judge referred to the conduct of the Chairman during the counting of the votes and the reasons adduced by the Chairman for the delay in announcing the result, and remarked:

"This delay has not been satisfactorily explained, and the circumstances which led to the second counting, and the suppression of the scrutinisers' report of the result of the first counting, look very suspicious."

Later in the judgment, the District Judge referred to the "unreliable" character of the deposition of Mr. T. M. Subramaniam, Assistant Manager of the Bank, and dwelt at length on the "self-contradictory evidence" given by this witness.

In conclusion, the District Judge held that the "result of the election as declared by the Bank of Mysore, (namely, declaring Mr. Mirle Lakshminaranappa and Mr. Thiruvengadaswamy Madaliyar as duly elected directors) is vitiated by illegalities and irregularities," and accordingly set aside their election. The Judge directed that a recount of the ballot papers be held and that the validity or otherwise of the proxies be judged according to the observations contained in the judgment.

After this order was made, Mr. Mirle Lakshminaranappa and Mr. Thiruvengadaswamy Mudaliar informed the Court that as they thought that they stood no chance on a recount on the conditions laid down by the Court, they would not contest the matter.

On receipt of this representation, the District Court made a declaration to the effect that Dewan Bahadur K. Matthan and Mr. G. K. Mallappa were elected directors of the Bank of Mysore as a result of the election held at the annual meeting on Feb. 17, 1940.

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THE MYSORE BANK CASE

"UNSCRUPULOUS USE OF PROXY FORMS."

ELECTION OF BANK DIRECTORS SET ASIDE.

JUDGE'S STRICTURES ON ILLEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The protracted litigation in the Bangalore District Court relating to the election of two directors of the Bank of Mysore has concluded with the setting aside of the election of Mr. Mirle N. Lakshminaranappa and Mr. Thiruvengadaswami Mudaliar as directors of the Bank, and the declaration of Dewan Bahadur K. Matthan and Mr. G. K. Mallappa as duly-elected directors.

Extracts from the Judgment: At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Mysore held in February, 1940, an election was held to fill two vacant seats on the directorate, and the contestants were Dewan Bahadur K. Matthan, Mr. Mirle Lakshminaranappa, Mr. G. K. Mallappa and Mr. Thiruvengadaswami Mudaliar.

Two scrutinisers were appointed to count the votes. Though the votes had been recorded on Feb. 17, 1940, the results were announced only on Mar. 1, 1940, to the effect that Mr. Mirle Lakshminaranappa and Mr. Thiruvengadaswami. Mudaliar had been elected.

On Mar. 5, 1940, Mr. G. K. Mallappa filed a suit in the District Court alleging that the election of Mr. Mirle Lakshminaranappa and Mr. Thiruvengadaswami Mudaliar was illegal, as there had been several irregularities in the counting, and praying that their election be set aside and a scrutiny of voting papers and a recount ordered.

The defendants to the suit, (the Bank of Mysore, Mr. Mirle Lakshminaranappa and Mr. Thiruvengadaswami Mudaliar), contended that there had been no irregularity either in the counting or in the entertainment of proxy votes. But the District Court ordered that the voting papers should be scrutinised and a recount held.

As against this order, the defendants unsuccessfully appealed to the High Court.

LARGE NUMBER OF PROXY VOTES

Then the District Court scrutinised the ballot papers, and evidence at great length was let in concerning the large number of proxy votes recorded, the manner in which the counting of votes was conducted in the Bank between Feb. 17 and 29, 1940, the part taken by the Chairman of the Bank (Rao Bahadur B. K. Garudachar) in the conduct of the counting, and other connected matters.

It was alleged by the plaintiff, Mr. G. K. Mallappa, that on the first count the figures showed that Mr. G. K. Mallappa and Dewan Bahadur K. Matthan had come out successful, that dissatisfied with this result the Chairman had ordered a recount giving certain directions to the scrutinisers as the basis on which they should judge the validity or otherwise of the proxy forms, and that on another recount it had been declared that Mr. Mirle Lakshminaranappa and Mr. Thiruvengadaswami Mudaliar were elected.

Mr. Mallappa further alleged that there had been an official conspiracy to support Mr. Mirle Lakshminaranappa and Mr. Thiruvengadaswami Mudaliar because they were supporters of the Chairman.

He also alleged that Rao Bahadur Garudachar had manoeuvred to keep out Dewan Bahadur K. Matthan from the directorate because Mr. Garudachar feared that Mr. Matthan would oust Mr. Garudachar from the chairmanship.

VALIDITY OF THE PROXY FORMS

The District Court examined Mr. D. C. Subbarayappa, a scrutiniser, Mr. F. L. Peradon, Manager of the Bank, Mr. T. M. Subramaniam, Assistant Manager, Rao Bahadur B. K. Garudachar and other witnesses.

Most of the case concerned the criteria to be adopted in judging the validity or otherwise of the proxy forms used in the voting, and the reasons for the great delay in the counting and the announcement of the result.

The District Judge passed severe strictures against Mr. Mirle Lakshminaranappa and Mr. Thiruvengadaswamy Mudaliar about the manner in which they had sought to use invalid proxies.

One proxy form in favour of Mr. Mirle Lakshminaranappa, was purported to have been signed by "Mr. V. N. Ragunatha Rao in the presence of Mr. B. R. Shankariah, attestor, on Feb. 14, 1940." But it was proved that Mr. Ragunatha Rao had died on Dec. 12, 1939. Referring to this, the District Judge remarked:

"It is most extraordinary that a proxy form of this type should have been used by a person of the status of Mr. Mirle Lakshminaranappa. It need hardly be pointed out that the use of such a form casts a great reflexion on the bona fides of the person using it."

SIGNED AT VARIOUS CENTRES

Referring to a number of proxies which favoured either Mr. Mirle Lakshminaranappa or Mr. Thiruvengadaswami Mudaliar, the judge pointed out that a number of them purported to have been made at various centres in Mysore and India on the same day, but, at the same time, bore identical attestor's signatures! Therefore, the Judge held:

"This shows that an unscrupulous use of proxy forms has been made by Mr. Mirle Lakshminaranappa and Mr. Thiruvengadaswami Mudaliar. It is not a little strange that persons occupying such high positions as they should have deigned to make use of the proxies for their purposes in such a manner.

"It shows their frame of mind, that anything was considered good in order to achieve their object. The rulings given by the Chairman obviously helped them to a considerable extent."

(Vide Page 2.)

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The Rationalist.

Monday 24-3-1941.

THE BANK OF MYSORE

Misfortune seems to be dogging the personnel of the Bank of Mysore! For an institution surrounded with so much glamour, its principal functionaries have been too prominently before the Law in recent months. We have but lately passed over the horror of its Legal Adviser being prosecuted for a grave crime, and note his being still under trial in connection with a grave offence. A long-standing and senior Director is also under trial under regrettable circumstances. And now as a result of the election suit, practices have been brought to light, motives imputed, and actions condemned, in the course of staid judicial proceedings, which throw stigma on a number of its Directors, including the Chairman, and a principal member of its Management!

The judgment of the District Judge extracted elsewhere in this issue in the election dispute is rather hard reading, disrobing as it does the Advocate General or Leader of the State's Bar, the most affluent of the Cantonment's business-men, and the most trusted of the State's non-official business-men during nearly three decades, Mr. B. K. Garudachar!

It only shows that our public life has reached a stage where men's reputations are only safe so long as they are not exposed.

The days when public men, like Caeser's wife, had to be above suspicion, are over. Caeser's whole family could be under suspicion, and yet he could face the lime-light without growing a shade paler. Men's respectability does not depend on being actually respectable, but on escaping discovery of being disreputable. Humanity is frail, temptation is strong, and one yields, either blindly or with circumspection, and luck only should save one from discovery. Should bad luck step in, the whole reputation topples like a house of cards!

It is not very good for the persons concerned. It is not very good for public life. And it is disheartening to those of us who would like to see purer motives and cleaner methods!

The case has destroyed many reputations, the reputations of three or four individuals, the reputation of the Mysore Bank Directorate, and the reputation of the proxy system. It has made the public aghast, but it has not come too soon. If it serves as a warning to those engaged in public life to adhere to the strictest rectitude, and not resort to doubtful means, it would have done a great thing. But we are not very confident of that.

We therefore come to the inevitable conclusion that if our economic and political institutions are to be kept pure and trustworthy, they must be hedged round with all possible restrictions, to prevent monopoly, check malpractices, and expose corruption.

In the present instance, the Bank of Mysore Directorate, thanks to the proxy system, has become monopolistic, and one or two men who are good at canvassing proxies share them with their own nominees. In the result, instead of the Directorate being representative of the wide range of shareholders, small tradesmen from out of the way centres, intent on their own mutual benefits, get in often in groups, and have the handling of crores of public money! This is very bad. The Directorate has to be levelled up, and diversified.

The share capital of the Bank is only Rs. 20 lakhs, and its deposits 3½ crores. Despite the Directorate that it has had, its finances have been bolstered up by Government patronage of all kinds, so that any bad handling of its affairs will result in State-wide disaster. Its business methods are arbitrary. And its employment conditions leave much to be desired. Not being a private institution living on its own private merits, the Government and the public cannot allow it to go its own way as it pleases itself. That is our reason for bestowing thought upon this subject.

It is said to have been alleged in the plaint that Mr. Garudachar was afraid that Mr. Matthan would oust him from the Chairman-

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ship if elected. It is a statement which we cannot lightly pass over. Does it mean that our retired First Members are reduced to the position of place-hunters in public life? Having retired from high official status with a good name and decent competence, having secured decent appointments for his children, and being entrusted even now with the cares of so important a concern as the Sugar Company, are not his hands full? Is he in the period of life to look out for fresh jobs? Is not the Sugar Company Chairmanship one to require full-time attention from an honest man? If it is a question of emoluments and patronage, who can say that the emoluments of the Chairman of the Sugar Company are such as not to satisfy an old heart, or that Mr. Matthan has not exercised his patronge in the Sugar Company with unchecked hand? How many discarded employees of the Quilon Bank have been found berths there? Is it then fair to make out that he is not satiated, and still covets the Chairmanship of the Mysore Bank?

Let it not be supposed that we doubt the capacity of Mr. Matthan as a banker. We know that he belongs to the clan of astute financiers who worked up the Travancore National and Quilon Bank to its dizzy heights. He is also said to be one of the fortunate or fore-warned ones who secured their nest-egg in good time, while disaster overtook the world at large. And it is said that in order not to let the talents trained in the Quilon Bank go to waste, he has engaged a number of them in our Sugar Company, we dare say with the full co-operation of his Co-Directors, and the full knowledge of the Government. Therefore his banking capacity no one questions.

But what we do question is the right of any one man, official or non-official, to monopolise key positions in several public institutions, and reap all the benefits, and wield all the influence. We hold that Government should not permit such a thing, and the public should not tolerate such a thing.

Editor.

THE ARMY AND HINDU YOUTH

MAHASABHA'S MOVE

A resolution, calling upon all subsidiary Hindu Mahasabhas to form "Militarisation Boards", in order to encourage the Hindus to join the armed forces of the country and to infuse military-mindedness, has been adopted by the Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha.

THE RESOLUTION

"With a view to giving effect to the resolution passed at the session of the Hindu Mahasabha at Madura on the immediate programme, all Provincial and District Hindu Sabhas are called upon to form Hindu Sainikikaran Mandals (Hiudu Militarisation Mandals).

(a) To encourage Hindus to join the army, navy and air forces as well as ammunition factories, aeroplane factories, shipbuilding yards and such other factories, schools and institutions in connection with war-craft.

(b) To hold public meetings, distribute literature and carry on propaganda with all means to instil military-mindedness in the Hindu public in general.

(c) To collect, publish and supply information regarding the rules, regulations and facilities in connection with the recruiting of military, aerial and naval forces, and to try to remove whatever difficulties are found to stand in the way of those Hindus who are ready to get themselves enlisted to those forces.

(d) To establish contact with all military and other departmental authorities to get information and to get removed any grievances of Hindu forces.

(e) To set on foot a countrywide agitation to get the Arms Act so amended as to bring it on a par with what exists in England to-day.

(f) To bring all possible pressure in the Senates and other educational institutions in general, and the Government in particular, to make military training compulsory in high schools and colleges with a view to bringing it up in the near future to the standard of efficiency obtaining in the case of students in the powerful free countries in the world.

In order to co-ordinate and control and guide the activities of all those Provincial and their subordinate District Hindu Militarisation Mandals, an All-India Hindu Militarisation Mandal should be constituted under the aegis of the Hindu Mahasabha."

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RUSSIAN HOSTILITY TO GERMANY

SOVIETS TO INVADE DEFEATED REICH

A Lisbon Correspondent telegraphs :

A party of Roman Catholic clergy, who just reached here from Kovno, Lithuania, bring first-hand information of the country which has been completely cut off from the world as a news centre since the Russian annexation.

They described the Lithuanian capital as an armed camp. Troops are everywhere. All the city's buildings have been taken over for military purposes. At this the northern end of the Soviet-German frontier, the clergy tell me, the two nations are facing one another with undisguised hostility. Both are rapidly completing fortifications and evacuating the frontier zones. Russian officials are freely boasting of the approaching day when the Bolsheviks will over-run a defeated Reich.

For fifteen miles on the Russian side of the frontier all civilians have been evacuated. On the other side, the Nazis have cleared the frontier to a depth of more than a mile. Both sides have thousands of workers employed in completing concrete defence works.

Travellers are told by local residents that the Germans have brought various portable defences from the Maginot Line and incorporated them in the Lithuanian frontier works. Soviet leaders, according to officers in Lithuania, believe that Britain will achieve a military victory over Germany within a comparatively short time. This would be followed by a Russian invasion and the Bolshevisation of Germany.

The Chief of the Ogpu in the District of Tuargi told one of my informants, "The Soviet will attack the Germans as soon as they are beaten by the British. Soon the Red Flag will be flying over Berlin. There will be a revolution in Germany. Everything is already arranged!"

AUSTRALIA AND HER PEOPLE

MADRAS.

Under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A. Travel Club, Mr. S. Thacore delivered a lecture on "Life in Australia." The lecturer gave a brief account of the size, climate and population of the country. In size, Australia was one and half times bigger than India. The population of the country was more than seven millions, and about 97 per cent of the population were of British stock and the rest belonged to other European races.

The primary industries in Australia, the lecturer continued, were wool and wheat and were largely exported to foreign countries. Dairy farming and fruit-growing also were specialised by the Australians. With regard to agriculture, mixed farming was coming into vogue quickly, as the prices of wool were unsteady.

Continuing, the lecturer said that the standard of living in Australia was higher than that in India. The Australians had adopted the "Basic Wage System", by which every poor worker was given opportunities to earn enough to support himself and his wife.

With regard to education, Mr. Thacore said, Australia was more advanced than other countries. There were six universities in Australia and the University of Western Australia afforded free education by which any student who was ambitious could pursue his studies without any difficulty. Ample opportunities were given to the students for doing research work in all subjects. The Australians were very much interested in the political situation in India. The one remarkable feature about Australia was that there were no colour prejudices, no distinctions of race, colour or creed.

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VRISHA PANCHANGA

We acknowledge with thanks the Panchanga or ephemeris for the coming Hindu Year, Vrisha, by M.R.Ry. Vidwan Sampathkrishna Jois, of Mysore. The usefulness of the publication for all Hindu households in the State of Mysore goes without saying. Ignorant people may scoff at and do without a Panchanga, but only ignorant people. But that Astrology is a reliable science is maintained by so brilliant a thinker and writer as Sri Aurobindo Ghosh in the following words:

"That many predictions go wrong proves nothing essentially against astrology any more than the constant failure of doctors to heal diseases proves anything essential against their science.

"Every science has to pass through its empirical stage, and some—as again, the science of medicine—have hardly emerged from it; and every science burdens itself in its progress with false generalisations, incorrect theories and imperfect rules which have afterwards to be discarded or amended.

"As the main point in medicine is whether herbs and metals and other remedies have or have not certain effects on the body and whether their workings can be substantiated by experience in a sufficient number of cases to establish a regular relation of cause and effect, so it is in astrology with the fundamental question of planetary influences upon earth and its creatures!" Aurobnido Ghosh.

THE ONLY NEUTRAL!

Recently someone is said no have asked King Boris what Bulgaria's foreign policy was. Boris answerd, "My ministers are pro-German, my wife is pro-Italian, my people are pro-Russian,—I am the only neutral in the country!"

JAPAN'S POPULATION PLAN

A Ten-year Population Plan, aimed at giving every Japanese family five children and raising the population from 67 million to-day to a hundred million in 1950, has been prepared by the Planning Board and approved by the Cabinet. As recently as January 1, the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* was telling its readers that Japan was forced to expand to make room for its increasing population. The Government's scheme proceeds on the principle that an increased population is needed to enable Japan to expand.

"If the Japanese are to be leaders of Asia, they must expand greatly in number and elevate themselves in quality," said Dr. Nubufumi Ito, president of the Cabinet Information Board. "The practice of birth control must be driven out, the importance of race and family must be inculcated and early marriages and plenteous child-bearing must be encouraged."

What an absurd theory for a nation to pursue! Ed.

CENSUS OPERATIONS

Maulvi Abdul Ghani moved a cut motion in the Central Assembly, Delhi, to discuss Muslim grievances regarding the Census operations and gave a series of instances in which he alleged that, as a result of a conspiracy to minimise the Muslim population and show the Hindu population as greater than it actually was, whole Muslim families had been left out of the enumeration. In one place in Bihar, he said, the Muslim population had been shown as 6,500 but on verification the number was found to be over 9,000. In his own case, no enumerator had approached him although he had been living in Delhi since February. 7 with his wife, five daughters and two sons (Laughter.)

Mr. Ghiasuddin: What then is the good of raising a large family? (Loud laughter.)

Chadhury Ismail Ali Khan, supporting the motion, demanded that steps should be taken even now to set right the irregularities, which would harm Muslim interests, before the final figures were published.

MR. YEATTS' REPLY TO CRITICISM

Mr. W. M. Yeatts, Census Commissioner emphasised that no Census in any country could rise above the level of the people of that country. The basis of any Census record was the statements made by the citizens themselves; and broadly speaking, the quality of the Census depended upon the attitude of the citizens. What he felt was that the general attitude of the citizens in India was sound. He had great respect for the Indian Enumerator who, he said, was a fellow-citizen of ours engaged in work of great social significance without any remuneration. But for him, the cost of the Census in India would have been enormously greater than the Rs. 50 lakhs which was now spent on it. India, he said, had reached a very advanced position, one, much more advanced than other countries which were considered as leading us. The Census operations here were enormously to the country's credit.

Mr Yeatts explained the details of the Census organisation and pointed out that the work of enumeration had been made as open to check and scrutiny as possible. As regards Maulvi Abdul Ghani's complaint about himself, Mr. Yeatts said that Delhi came under the Punjab with regard to Census and he had taken note of the complaint. He how-ever, referred to the case of another person, who had made a similar complaint, and said that it later turned out on enquiry that the wife of that person had given particulars to the Enumerator. (Laughter.)

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ಜೋಸ್ಯರ್ ಅಂಡ್ ಕೊ., ಮೈಸೂರು.

ಮು॥ ರಾ॥ ಜಿ. ಆರ್. ಜೋಸ್ಯರ್,

ಎಂ. ಎ., ಎಫ್. ಆರ್. ಇ. ಎಸ್., ಎಫ್. ಎಂ. ಯು.
ಅವರ ಕನ್ನಡ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು

"ಆರ್ಯಮಹಿಳಾಕೀರ್ತಿ"

The Hindu :

"The author is well-known to the students of Canarese and his books are widely read. This book deals with the heroic achievements of many Hindu women whose names have become a house-hold word in every family in India. The stories of Samyukta, Padmini, Mira Bai, Tara Bai and others inspire the young women of India with love of courage and patriotism. The book merits a wide publicity as it affords a good scope for the study of some of the neglected portions of Indian History.

This book is most suitable for non-detailed study in the higher classes of Secondary Schools."

ಪಂಚಾಚಾರ್ಯಪ್ರಭಾ:

"ಈ ಗ್ರಂಥವನ್ನು ರಾಜಧಾನಿ ನಿವಾಸಿಗಳಾದ ಮು॥ ರಾ॥ ಜಿ. ಆರ್. ಜೋಸ್ಯರ್, ಎಂ. ಎ., ಎಫ್. ಆರ್. ಇ. ಎಸ್. ಈ ಮಹೋದಯರು ರಚಿಸಿರುವರು. ಇವರು ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಸಾಧಾರಣವಾದ ಪಾಂಡಿತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಅನೇಕ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿ ಲೋಕವಿಶ್ರುತ ಕೀರ್ತಿಶಾಲಿಗಳಾಗಿರುವರು. ಇವರ ಗ್ರಂಥರಚನಾಶೈಲಿಯು ಪಾಶ್ಚಾತ್ಯರನ್ನೂ ಸಹ ತಲೆದೂಗಿಸಿರುವದು. ಇಂಥ ಅದ್ಭುತಶಕ್ತಿಯುಳ್ಳ ಈ ಮಹೋದಯರು ನಮ್ಮ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರ ಉಪಕಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಗ್ರಂಥವನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿರುವರು. ಭಾಷಾಶೈಲಿಯು ಬಹು ಗಂಭೀರವಾಗಿಯೂ, ಮನೋಹರವಾಗಿಯೂ, ಪ್ರಸಾದ ಗುಣಯುತವಾಗಿಯೂ ಇದ್ದು ವಾಚಕರ ಮನಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಆನಂದಾಬ್ಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಳುಗಿಸುವಂತಿದೆ.

ಬೆಲೆ ೦—೮—೦ ಖಡ್ಡರ್ ಬೈಂಡ್ ೧—೦—೦

"ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ"

ಶ್ರೀಮದ್ಭುವರಾಜರವರು :

"It is most gratifying that you have written a book that is likely to be very useful to the Kannada speaking population."

ಮು॥ ರಾ॥ ರಾವ್ ಬಹದೂರ್ ಆರ್. ನರಸಿಂಹಾಚಾರ್ಯರು,
ಎಂ. ಎ., ಎಂ. ಆರ್. ಎ. ಎಸ್.

"I find the book to be a desirable addition to modern Kannada literature."

ಬೆಲೆ ೦—೧೫—೦

"ಕಾರ್ನೆಗಿ."

ಎಂಬ ಕೋಟ್ಯಾಧೀಶ್ವರನ ಕಥೆ; ಚಿತ್ರಪಟದಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದೆ.
ಬೆಲೆ ೦—೬—೦

ವಿದ್ಯಾದಾಯಿನಿ :

"ಮು॥ ಜಿ. ಆರ್. ಜೋಸ್ಯರ ಪರಿಚಯವನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ವಾಚಕರಿಗೆ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಜೀವನಚರಿತ್ರೆಯು ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧನಾದ ಕೋಟ್ಯಾಧೀಶ್ವರನದು. ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಮನರಂಜಕವಾದುದೆಂಬುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಸಂಶಯವೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ಓದಲು ತೆರೆದಮೇಲೆ ಮುಗಿಯುವವರೆಗೂ ಮುಚ್ಚಲು ಮನಸ್ಸು ಬರುವದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಲೋವರ್‌ಸೆಕೆಂಡರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲಿನ ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ತರಗತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪಠ್ಯಪುಸ್ತಕವಾಗಿ ಇಡಬಹುದು."

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THE RATIONALIST

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for the intelligent man, devoted to a rationalistic survey of all matters of Public interest.
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POPULATION AND PRODUCTION

LEAGUE'S YEAR-BOOK FOR 1939-40

Statistics collected by the Economic Intelligence Service of the League of Nations and published in the latest issue of "The Statistical Year-book of the League of Nations" for 1939-40 place the population of the world at the end of 1938 at 2,145 millions. Of this, 450 millions have tentatively been attributed to China. The U. S. S. R. had in 1939, 160.55 millions, the United States 131.4 millions in 1940 while the German Reich, including neither the 7 million inhabitants of the "Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia" nor the 10.5 million of other territories incorporated since the outbreak of war, has 79.7 millions.

The birthrate in Germany has continued its upword movement and in 1939 reached 20.3 per thousand (againnst 14.7 in 1933) in the old Reich, 20.9 (against 12.9 in 1937) in Austria and 21.9 in the Sudetan districts. There was some decrease in the United States, in Denmark, in Hungary and in the Balkan countries, a rise in the Union of South Africa, in Oceania, Sweden and Norway. In the past few decades there has been a general decline in mortality unprecedented in history. Every year millions of lives have been saved as a result of the progress in public health and welfare.

The Statistical Year-Book contains, in adition, information regarding industrial production, synthetic products and the operation of exchange control.

A striking increase in industrial production and in several branches of agricultural production has occurred in the U. S. S. R. in recent years especially in the case of cotton, linen, tea, sugar, silk, coal, phosphates and various ores, the Majority of metals and motor vehicles. The U. S. S. R. is now the world's principal producer of cereals, beat sugar flax, hemp and manganese and is among the most important producers of certain oleaginous seeds, cotton, alcohol, petroleum, coal, iron, steel and gold.

SYNTHETIC PRODUCTS

The development of industrial technique, often, encouraged by the policy of autarky has led to a growing use of substitutes. The German production of synthetic rubber in 1939 was estimated at 20.000 to 25,000 tons, world production of natural rubber amounting to 1,020,000 tons. Benzol, alcohal and synthetic motor spirit have in certain cases replaced petroleum spirit. In regard to textiles, the past ten years have witnessed a veritable revolution, while the world production of natural silk has tended to decline, the output of artificial silk (rayon) was in 1939 two and a half times greater than in 1930 and the output of staple fibres rose in the same period from 2,300 tons to 490,000 tons.

EXCHANGE CONTROL

A review of the monetary history of recent years brings out the spread and scope of the exchange control applied since the war in almost all countries of the world, the United States being a notable exception. As might be expected, public expenditure, so far as information is available, has been rising rapidly. Public debt, and more particularly internal debt, shows a corresponding increase. The floating internal debt of Germany, for example rose from 6-5 milliard marks in March, 1939, to almost 23 milliards in June, 1940, and its total internal debt from 29-5 to more than 55 milliards. The internal debt of the United Kingdom rose between March, 1939, and March, 1940, from £ 7,200 millions to £ 7,900 millions and that of the United States from $ 40,400 millions $ 43,000 millions in the twelve months ending June, 1940. During the same period the increase in the case of Sweden was from 2,600 million to 3,600 million crowns. In Japan the public debt was almost doubled between March, 1938, and March, 1940.

In almost all countries note circulation has tended to rise; in some case this tendency was accompanied by an increase in the reserves of central banks.

The new edition of the "Statistical Year-Book is issued at an opportune moment when objective and comprehensive statistical information is more necessary than ever. It contains figures covering the year 1939—in some cases also the first half of 1940—for a large number of subjects and for all countries of the world; the most recent territorial changes and the monetary measures introduced since the outbreak of hostilities are likewise reviewed in detail. It occupies a unique place as a volume of reference.

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THE MYSORE UNIVERSITY

Three weeks ago we ventured to offer a few remarks with regard to the state of affairs in the University. Incidentally we observed that it did not require a full-time Vice-Chancellor on very high pay, with two free quarters, but that a half-timer would do.

A report is current during the last few days to the effect that a clerk of the University,—Cashier?— has misused some Rs. 600, and disappeared.

If this is so we wonder whether a half-time Registrar also will not quite do!

Let us have some kind of savings, instead of being wasteful in all ways! Ed.

MAGINOT LINE BROKEN UP

The Maginot Line has been dismantled.

Some of its heavy guns have already been set up along the English Channel, says a despatch from Chicago. Eight thousand of its coal stoves are now heating Berlin air-raid shelters, which are also equipped with its bunks and mattresses. Its supplies of food and ammunition (enough to last 250,000 men for a year) also proved useful. Tinned goods, oil, electric-light bulbs, machinery, steel plate and copper cables have found uses in the Reich or have gone into smelting furnaces. Once the tank traps, entanglements and other defensive devices have been removed, the terrain in front of the line will be turned into fruit and vegetable farms. Like the Great Wall of China, its labyrinthine corridors and concrete chambers will remain, anachronisms to awe tourists and recall outdated military conceptions.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We acknowledge with thanks :—

1. An almanack for the new lunar year which has just commenced, published by Messrs V. Ramakrishna Sastry and Sitarama Sastry of Vontikoppal, Mysore. The authors belong to a family of hereditory astrologers, and their almanack is well got up, reliable, and contains much useful information,

2. An Astronomical Ephemeris for 1941, by the same authors based on Trignometrical formulae and invaluable to astsonomer and astrologers.

The authors deserve thanks for their painstaking enterprise.

Price, as. 0—8—0

LICK THEM BOTH

When Germany issued a special afenning stamp advertising Italo-German solidarity 'with picture of Hitler and Mussolini, fasces, swastika and inscription, the British Broadcasting Corp. broadcast: "Now we can lick them both at once!"'

ALL-INDIA LOCAL BODIES' CONFERENCE

GOVT. REFUSE PAYMENT OF EXPENSES TO DELEGATES

"The Government of Madras have refused to reconsider their previous orders issued in February last objecting to the expenditure incurred by the City Corporation in deputing two Councillors to attend the All-India Local Bodies' Conference held at Patna in December last.

The Council, at its meeting, on February 28, passed a resolution requesting the Government to waive their objection to the payment of expenses incurred by Messrs. N. Sankaran and A. R. V. Achar who were deputed to attend the Conference.

* * *

But what about our State? How many were deputed by the District Boards and Municipalities and at what cost? Does not the Mysore Government follow Madras in this? Ed.

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TRAVANCORE N. AND Q. BANK

Distribution of Dividends

Quilon

"The Additional District Judge, Quilon, passed orders on the petition in the matter of the Travancore National and Quilon Bank in liquidation, filed by Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri some days back.

His Honour directed the Quilon Court's liquidators to open correspondence with the foreign liquidators and convene a meeting. Three months' time was allowed for the production of declarations of the courts willing to co-operate and no further dividend should be declared here till the scheme was completed. Ceylon might be treated as a single entity and if all courts agreed there, co-operation could be had. Hyderabad, Pudukottah, etc., might come direct after appointing their own liquidators. The Travancore liquidators were asked to report the result of the conference and to obtain further direction from this Court. The scheme might be added to or modified when necessity arose."

This is glad news to many Mysoreans. Ed.

TEXTILE WORKERS' DEMANDS

All-India Conference

Nagpur

It is understood that an All-India Textile Workers' Conference, consisting of representatives of various Textile Unions in India is proposed to be held in the near future either in Bombay or Nagpur to consider the situation arising out of war profits made by cotton and textile industry and the demands made by textile workers.

The object of the conference is stated to present an united demand on behalf of all textile workers, both to the mill-owners and to the Government. The proposal which is made by Mr. R. S. Ruikar, President of the Nagpur Textile Union, has been approved by Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, General Secretary of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, and final decision will be taken by the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union on Sunday.

EXTENSION IN GOVT. SERVICE

NEW DELHI.

"Government do not agree to grant extensions beyond the age of super-annuation except in very special circumstances. Super-annuation does not depend on the length of service but on the age of the officer", said Sir Andrew Clow in reply to Mr. H. M. Abdullah in the Assembly.

"Extensions are only granted when it is in public interest to do so", added Sir Andrew Clow. "Extensions to Gazetted staff may only be sanctioned by the Railway Board. In case of non-Gazetted staff, this power is vested in the heads of departments."

* * *

In our own State what is the principle guiding the grant of extensions? So far as we can judge, favouritism, and not any special ability of the person, or any special need of the office. It is a wrong exercise of patronage, and is very badly conceived from the standpoint of public interest. It is bad in principle, and bad in practice, and cannot be defended by any decent canon of public administration. It is one of the out-growths of the old regime, which should be changed quickly, and the quicker it is changed the better. Persons beyond sixty, drawing high salaries out of public funds, and simply killing time, can be nothing but an eye-sore to the people of the State! Ed.

NEW FACTORY RECRUITS

At a school in an aeroplane factory an instructor asked a new recruit to define an angle.

Next morning the instructor received a ten-page essay on angles of all kinds—a learned treatise on trignometry, liberally salted with quotations of theorems and logarithms.

Perusal of the paper by the instructor caused him to blush, for the essay was signed....."M. A. Oxon."

The large army of men and women now building planes is gradually being augmented by such recruits, says a London paper, who, have forsaken their normal peace-time occupations.

"THE RATIONALIST."

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The Rationalist.

Monday 31-3-1941.

Rs. 2¼ CRORES

In Europe, in the Balkans and Southern Europe, the hordes of the modern Attila are invading kingdoms, practically without the knowledge or leave of the people concerned. Though the Company-promoting people of Bombay are not Aryans of the Central European type, but only of the Gujarat type, their invasion of Mysore's economic world without the knowledge of the people of Mysore is to us something shocking!

A Bombay report says that "arrangements are made to float a concern in Mysore with Rs. 2¼ crores as capital, the bulk of which, roughly two-thirds, will be subscribed by the Mysore State itself!" For coolness and audacity we have seen nothing to beat this Two or three people in a cool room in Peddar Road or famous Malabar Hill, cook up a 8 figure scheme likely to catch the public eye, make two or three trips and a few telephone calls to Bangalore, duly advertised in a hungry Press, and lo! a Company takes birth with sufficient secrecy and mystery, until one day suddenly the Daily broad-sheets of Bombay and Madras take the world by storm with big headings and majestic figures! And the poor moths of Mysore as well as outside rush to get rich quick by putting their life's earnings into the concern, for the Managing Agents and their colleagues to handle and enjoy!

Money easily won is lavishly spent in the name of the Company, and if it proves insufficient, Debentures are floated; 1st. 2nd. 3rd. and so on, they too on the 7 or 8 figure scale, and should that also prove insufficient, one or two trips to Delhi when the Assembly is in session will result in a subsidy from the Central Government. This takes some years, and meanwhile the poor share-holders, and their families, wait, wait, and rot!

In the present instance we are told that "in view of the helpful attitude of the Mysore Government towards the establishment of the air-craft factory in the State, the Motor Car promoters in Bombay are making arrangements to "float a concern of 2¼ crores, the bulk of which, roughly two-thirds, will be subscribed by the Mysore State itself!"

"The Mysore State itself"—God knows what it means,—is it the Government, is it the people of Mysore, or is it the Gold Mine?—will subscribe for two-thirds of 2¼ crores, and the generous Bombay Managing Agents are coming to sign cheques and run the concern through American "experts." If Mysore can subscribe money for the concern, can it not supply its Managing Agents? If nobody else is available, are there not our retired Members of Council, ever ready to shoulder these jobs?

We think the fact that either the Government or the people of Mysore are subscribing two crores to the Company cannot be true, and has no basis for it. We are a poor people as it is, and can have no money to be confided to the tender mercies of Bombay businessmen. Are they business-men or business-brokers? Whichever they are they are too clever for both the Government and the people of Mysore. Let us not go too near them and burn our wings.

With regard to the Aircraft Company about which fabulous reports are flying about, we find the following information in the monthly Bulletin of the Mysore Publicity Officer:

"(1) Walchand Tulsidas Khatau, Ltd., a Company formed to acquire and carry on the Managing Agency of the Aircrafts Company.

Authorised Capital ... Rs. 4 crores
Subscribed Rs. 3000. Paid up Rs. 3000.

(2) Hindustan Aircrafts, Ltd., Directors, the same Messrs. Hirachand, Kilachand, and Khatau.

Authorised Capital ... Rs. 4 crores
Subscribed Rs. 300. Paid up Rs. 300."

Reader, note the number of ciphers in the first figures and the number in the 3rd figures of both the Companies. Are they not very illuminating? And why are there two Companies each with four crores capital? Do you not wish to ask a hundred questions of the Hirachand Brotherhood in order to understand the workings of their minds?

With regard to our Government, despite the figures, all that it has got is just Rs. 2000

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by the registration of the two Companies! We therefore suggest that our Government should not lend its name to ambitious schemes of outside businessmen whatever their bonafides be. Such association is like a game of chance in which neither the Government nor the people of Mysore can risk their name or the little money they have. Therefore the sooner they disabuse the public mind of the impressions created by the Press canards with regard to these giant Companies the better. We do not wish to say more for the present.

Editor.

BAN ON "SAGOTRA" MARRIAGES

BILL TO MODIFY

NEW DELHI.

The Hindu rule of Law prohibiting marriage between two persons of the some *gotra* (spiritual ancestry) and between persons belonging to different sub-divisions of the same caste is sought to be removed by a Bill of which Mr. Govind Deshmukh moved reference to Select Committee in the Central Assembly.

Mr. Deshmukh explained that the rule had become archaic and did not subserve any eugenic purpose; it did not prevail among the Sudras and was modified by custom among certain sections of Brahmins and Kshatriyas. The ban was often circumvented by getting the girl adopted by someone of a different *gotra*; but there was no legal adoption of a girl under the Hindu Law. Legislation removing the ban had been passed in Baroda and Indore States. Marriages between persons belonging to different sub-divisions of the same caste, though not legally prohibited, were rare, because of the general belief that they were not lawful.

Mr. Sheodas Daga opposed the Bill, declaring that the ban was in consonance with advanced eugenic principles.

Maulana Zafar Ali, opposing the Bill, declared: "There is a tendency in the modern age to flout religion, and the sooner we the peoples of India join together in opposing this tendency the better for us and for our moral development." "In India," he declared, "the overwhelming majority are followers of Sanatan Dharma; a band of reformers are bent upon opposing Sanatan Dharma. I think they will never succeed. I oppose the Bill as a believer in Pakistan, (Laughter), which will respect the rights and even the prejudices of Hindus."

* * *

We do not know if Maulana Zafar Ali is a babe. But hasn't somebody said, "Out of the mouths of babes wisdom speaketh?"

MANUFACTURE OF MOTOR CARS

COMPANY TO BE FLOATED IN MYSORE

In view of the helpful attitude adopted by the Mysore Government towards the establishment of an aircraft factory in the State, I understand that the promoters of the scheme for the manufacture of motor cars in India have approached the Mysore Durbar for assistance in starting the motor car industry also in the State", says a Bombay report.

"It is learnt on realiable authority that arrangements are being made in Mysore to float a concern with Rs. 2½ crores as capital, the bulk of which, roughly two-thirds, will be subscribed by the Mysore State itself. The Managing Agents of the firm and their friends are under-writing about one-fifth of the capital, and motor-car distributors may be subscribing a substantial sum. A portion of the shares will be open for public subscription also. An influential Board of Directors is being formed."

GREETINGS

Our Best Wishes for the New Year to Readers whose Calendar is based on the motions of the benevolent and graceful Moon.

Editor,

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CHARLIE CHAPLIN ON DEMOCRACY!

Charlie Chaplin's film, *The great Dictator* ends with a fierce democratic peroration.

Below we give the full speech as given by Hannen Swaffer in the *Daily Herald:*

"I am sorry, but I don't want to be an emperor. That's not my business. I don't want to rule or conquer anyone. I should like to help everyone—if possible—Jew, Gentile—black man—white.

"We all want to help one another. Human beings are like that. We want to live by each other's happiness—not by each other's misery. We don't want to hate and despise one another.

"In this world there is room for everyone. And the good earth is rich and can provide for everyone.

NEED KINDNESS

"The way of life can be free and beautiful, but we have lost the way. Greed has poisoned men's souls—has barricaded the world with hate—has goose-stepped us into misery and bloodshed.

"We have developed speed, but we have shut ourselves in. Machinery that gives abundance has left us in want. Our knowledge had made us cynical. Our cleverness, hard and unkind.

"We think too much and feel too little. More than machinery we need humanity. More than cleverness we need kindness and gentleness. Without these qualities, life will be violent and all will be lost.

"The aeroplane and the radio have brought us closer together. The very nature of these inventions cries out for the goodness in man—cries out for universal brotherhood—for the unity of us all.

FIGHT FOR LIBERTY

"Soldiers! Don't give yourselves to these brutes—men who despise you—enslave you—regiment your lives—tell you what to do—what to think and what to feel: who drill you—diet you—treat you like cattle and use you as cannon fodder!

"Don't give yourselves to these unnatural men—machine men with machine minds and machine heart!

"You have the love of humanity in your hearts! —don't hate!—Only the unloved hate,—the unloved and the unnatural! Soldiers! Don't fight for slavery! Fight for liberty!

"In the 17th Chapter of St. Luke, it is written: 'The Kingdom of god is within you,' not in one man nor a group of men, but in all men! In you! You, the people, have the power—the power to create machines. The power to create happiness!

"You the people, have the power to make this life free and beautful—to make this life a wonderful adventure.

FOR A NEW WORLD

"Then—in the name of democracy—let us use that power—let us all unite.

"Let us fight for a new world—a decent world that will give men a chance to work—that will give youth a future and old age security.

"By the promise of these thigs, brutes have risen to power. But they lied! They do not fulfil that promise. They never will! Dictators freed themselves, but they enslaved the people!

"Now let us fight to fulfil that promise! Let us fight to free the world—to do away with national barriers—to do away with greed, with hate and intolerance.

GLORIOUS FUTURE

"Let us fight for a world of reason—a world where science—where progress will lead to the happiness of us all. Soldiers! In the name of democracy, let us unite!

"Can you hear me? Wherever you are, look up! Look up! The clouds are lifting! The sun is breaking through!

We are coming out of the darkness into the light! We are coming into a new world—a kindlier world, where men will rise above their greed, their hate and their brutality.

"Look up! The soul of man has been given wings, and at last he is beginning to fly. He is flying into the rainbow—into the light of hope—into the future—the glorious future that belongs to you—to me—and to all of us! Look up! Look up!" Chaplin.

PRINTING: *English, Canarese, Tamil, Telugu, Sanskrit.*

POSTERS, CALENDARS, LETTER-HEADS.

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INTELLIGENCE AND SKULL SIZE

What is the relation between a large skull and intelligence ?

Anthropologist Ales Hrdlicka of the Smithsonian Institution of the United States recently examined 150 members of the National Academy of Sciences, which he calls "one of the most distinguished intelletual groups in the world." Below are his conclusions :

"America's greatest intellects have bigger and broader skulls" than do their fellow citizens. Larger skulls indicate larger brains.

"The popular idea of the association of great intellect and weak physique was found to have no basis."

LOW CHEEK BONES

Also nonsense is belief in the "high brow." There were plenty of low brows among scientists.

One scientist had a skull strikingly like that of the Aurignacian man—a cave man of the late Ice Age.

None of these academicians has red hair. Explanation : "Red-heads may tend toward types of ability which, while outstanding, do not lead to... Academy membership."

Academicians in general have unusually low cheekbones. This distinguished sign of higher civilisation, however, shows not greater use of the brain, but lesser use of the chewing organs.

SET A FLY TO CATCH A FLY

The application of poison is not always the best way to kill insect pests. Sometimes it is more suitable to employ other insects to do the job.

The blowfly, responsible for the death of thousands of sheep in Australia, is destroyed by a parasite known as Alysia Manducator, which feeds on the blowfly grub; the sawfly, a menace to Canadian farmers, is removed by another parasite; the white fly, the bane of tomato growers all over the world, is defeated by a small wasp. These anti-pests are specially bred for the purpose in experimental stations.

Birds and bacilli, animals and plants, are also enrolled by the scientist in the biological war on pests. In Italy, the clearance of the Pontine marshes, infected by mosquitoes, was aided by the artificial rearing of swallows. Uruguayan scientists have done much to solve their country's locust problem by the injection of young and adult locusts with bacilli. Queensland sugar planters employed toads to feed on the sugarcane pests. And plants such as Cube and Timbo are specially cultivated in the Amazon valley and elsewhere because they contain substances useful as insecticides.

LONG-LIVED PARENTS HAVE MORE SONS

AN age-sex raito study made at Balti-more shows that more and sounder male children—an extra margin of potential soldiers—are born to parents who live the longest.

"Long-lived" parents produce more male than female children, Dr. Philip S. Lawrence reported in "human biology". These parents are constitutionally sounder and apparently more fertile.

His statistical study showed long-lived mothers had more influence on this higher male ratio than long-lived fathers, and the higher sex ratio was transmitted in some degree to children of the second generation.

In a previous study, Dr, Raymond Pearl had concluded that long-lived persons are 'not only the fittest part of the human race, but as a group transmit to their progeny a definite superiority in this respect."

It is additional proof of the medical adage that to live long, you should "choose" long-lived parents, particularly long-lived mothers.

Dr. Lawrence, biologist of the school of hygiene and public health, John Hopkins University, headed by Dr. Pearl, studied family history records of 2,225 grandparents who had 11.269 children and 31,535 grandchildren.

Relatively short-lived parents—those dying under 70—produced 48.5 per cent male children. Those living past 70 had about 52 per cent boys.

Normally, Dr. Lawrence said, about 51 to 52 per cent of all births are males. Due to higher mortality among boys, however, the number of boys and girls soon becomes about equal.

The extra proportion of boys—children likely to be long-lived—is apparently contributed by long-lived, biologically fitter parents.

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೩ ಅಂಕಗಳ ಪ್ರಹಸನ ೦—೩—೦
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ಎಂ. ಎ., ಎಫ್. ಆರ್. ಇ. ಎಸ್., ಎಫ್. ಎಂ. ಯು.
ಅವರ ಕನ್ನಡ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು

" ಆರ್ಯಮಹಿಳಾಕೀರ್ತಿ "

The Hindu :

"The author is well-known to the students of Canarese and his books are widely read. This book deals with the heroic achievements of many Hindu women whose names have become a house-hold word in, every family in India. The stories of Samyukta, Padmini, Mira Bai, Tara Bai and others inspire the young women of India with love of courage and patriotism. The book merits a wide publicity as it affords a good scope for the study of some of the neglected portions of Indian History.

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ಬೆಲೆ ೦—೮—೦ ಖದ್ದರ್ ಬೈಂಡ್ ೧—೦—೦

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ಬೆಲೆ ೦—೬—೦

ವಿದ್ಯಾದಾಯಿನಿ :

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PAKISTAN DENOUNCED BY SIND GOVERNOR

SIR L. GRAHAM ON HINDU-MUSLIM RELATIONS

Karachi

The impression in Indian political circles that the Pakistan Scheme was favoured by the British Government, was characterised as "incorrect" by Sir Lancelot Graham, retiring Governor of Sind, in the course of an interview to a Karachi daily.

Proceeding, Sir Lancelot asserted that he was against Pakistan, and wondered why people like Sir Abdulla Haroon, whose ancestors were Hindus, should think of Pakistan. He was for Hindu-Muslim unity, and during his tenure of office he had tried his best to bring the two communities together.

Referring to the Hindus in Sind, Sir Lancelot remarked that they were divided among themselves into two groups,—the Congress and Hindu Parties. They should have one united Hindu Party. He did not favour the members of the Congress Assembly Party offering satyagraha inasmuch as they were playing an important part in making the Ministry stable.

MR. ATTLEE ON PEACE AIMS

NO MORE POVERTY OR PLENTY

London, March 30

Looking ahead to the day when Britain will have won the war and peace, Major C. R. Attlee, Lord Privy Seal, speaking at Glasgow, predicted that in the new world, war would be abolished and the shameful blot of poverty in the midst of plenty would be removed.

"We have to endeavour to free people from the bondage of fear—fear of destruction either by war or by want," said Mr. Attlee. "These are two things which have oppressed the people of the twentieth century!"

WORK FOR HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

PUNJAB PREMIER'S CALL TO YOUTH

Lahore.

A call to the youth to come forward and work for Hindu-Muslim Unity without which they could never achieve freedom, was made by Sir Sikander Hyat Khan, the Punjab Premier, presiding over a meeting in connection with the Unity Day organised by the Young Jat Association.

For the last thirty years, Sir Sikander said, it had been his earnest desire to bring about unity among the different communities. He hoped that he would succeed in his mission and said that, immediately after assumption of office they devised a formula for the purpose of giving a just and due share in the services to all communities. According to this formula, a fifty per cent share in the Services was to be given to Muslims, thirty per cent to Hindus and twenty per cent to Sikhs. The Premier explained that, while the population of the Sikhs was only fourteen per cent, their share in the services had been fixed at twenty per cent. The Government had also enacted agrarian laws which benefited all communities alike.

Concluding, the Premier advised young men to organise themselves to bring about unity among the different communities in the Province. He promised to give them all facilities. He was sure that, even if ten such men came forward and worked for unity honestly, they would succeed in their mission.

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A THOUGHT

"A point, invisible atom of atoms, every point a centre of concentric circles, one vibrating into its next, so on in endless concentric waves, in the endless space and time! These tangle our ideas of the world, lead us into Maya. Knowledge dispels this Maya, unravels the tangle!

Atom, visible, invisible; Atom, invisible, visible, aggregate, mass, universe: Atom invisible, Mass universe: Atom invisible, imaginable, beyond imagination: Mass of atoms visible, more visible, perceptible, beyond our capacity to perceive, the great mass of the universe!

Atom invisible, beyond the powers of our imagination, and atom aggregate, also beyond our capacity to perceive.

So, centre, invisible point, expands into the largest imaginable circle of the universe; the largest imaginable circle contracts into an invisible point; Man's is an insignificant place amidst these extremes of infinity! Knowing this is our Knowledge!" D. L. A.

MISREPRESENTATION CHARGE

COCHIN M. L. C. CONVICTED

TRICHUR

Mr. M. Balakrishna Menon, District Magistrate, passed orders yesterday convicting Mr. S. K. Panikar, M. L. C., of misrepresentation with regard to his qualification to stand as a candidate for election to the State Legislative Council, and sentencing him to undergo R. I. for nine months and to pay a fine of Rs. 250 in default to undergo R. I. for a further period of three months.

Mr. K. S. Panikar was charged by one Mr. P Madhavan, his rival candidate, in his election petition, that he (Mr, Panikar) was disqualified to stand as a candidate as he was not a voter and that he had falsely represented before the revising authorities that he had the requisite qualification. The case was hotly contested and the Magistrate found that Mr. Panikar's contention was false and that he was not eligible.

Our State had a similar case in Bangalore last year. Ed.

MOTOR INDUSTRY IN INDIA

BOMBAY.

"The more, the merrier!" was the remark made by Mr. H. M. Halsted, Jnr., General Manager of General Motors at Bombay, when informed about Mr. Walchand Hirachand's project to start a motor car factory at Mysore.

Reviewing the the position of motor car trade in India, Mr. Halsted said that at present India has been absorbing at the rate of 25,000 cars a year. General Motors enjoy over 50 per cent share of the sales. General Motors import automobile parts from their American factories and assemble them in their Bombay factory and distribute cars all over India. There are already 2,700 Indians working in the Bombay factory, and from his personal experience, Mr. Halsted felt that given proper training, Indians could shape out into skilled motor builders.

"It is More than ten years since General Motors established their factory in India. They are still assembling parts," added Mr. Halsted. "The Mysore factory would have to do the same thing, that is, import parts from the United States and assemble them in the factory. He visualised that in the future, India might manufacture automobile parts, and as rapidly as economic forces would permit, increase their production.

There were only two ways of improving the prospects of the motor industry in India, he added, "Firstly, by increasing the purchasing power of the people, and secondly by reducing the cost of production. The former was a major issue depending upon political conditions also. As regards the latter, mass production alone would lead to a reduction in the cost of production."

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JAPANESE TO GIVE UP GOLD

Government's Order to People

London.

The Moscow radio states that residents in Japan will be obliged to surrender all gold objects in their possession to the Japanese Government. It adds that a decree enforcing this will be operative from March 31. Failure to surrender the objects will be punished by a fine of 5,000 yen.

* * *

If this is the benefit one gets for being a Japanese, what is the good of its so-called greatness? If a Government cannot ensure its people either peace or plenty, how can it be called great? Is it not better to remain modest and second-rate, and guide its people's happiness, instead of filling the world with bombast, while inflicting on its own people death, misery, and poverty? Ed.

VISIT TO THEATRES OF WAR

DISCRIMINATION RESENTED

Strong representations seem to have been made by the Princes that next time someone is sent to the Middle East or to any other theatre of war, claims of States which have made substantial contributions in men and money should not be ignored. Sir Sikander was the first to go on behalf of British India and the Nawab of Bhopal followed on behalf of the States. So far as Britiash India is concerned, there was the valid explanation that Sir Sikander is the Premier of a province which has made the largest contribution in men, and, moreover, his son has been taken prisoner by the Italians. According to a representation made by the Princes, there are States like Kashmir, Patiala, Bikaner, Jaipur and Jodhpur, which have made much bigger contributions than Bhopal, and therefore, it has been urged that on the next occasion, a Hindu or Sikh Prince should be selected.

There is evidence now that communal considerations are making headway even among the Princes. Why, it is being asked, for instance, should Hyderabad and Bhopal be permitted to recruit in tribal territory, while to the other States such a facility is not given? What has caused concern among some Princes is the knowledge that the scheme sponsored by a Muslim Prince for the Federation of India is practically ready. While it leaves the centre weak and passes on all residuary authority to the States and the provinces, and for that reason may be said to possess some attraction for the States, it aims also at securing the maximum amount of power for Muslims, whether in the States or in British India!

THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK

"Now, every now and then and indeed surprisingly often, Christ finds a word that transcends all commonplace morality; every now and then he quits the beaten track to pioneer the unexpressed, and throws out some frequent and magnanimous hyperbole; for it is only by some bold poetry of thought that man can be strung up above the level of every day conceptions, to take a broader look upon experience, or accept some higher principle of conduct!"

R. L. Stevenson.

CITY MOTOR WORKERS' DISPUTE

Madras.

At the adjourned enquiry into the dispute beween the Madras Bus workers and the Bus owners which was taken up by Mr. V. Ramakrishna, the Arbitrator, appointed by Government for the purpose, it was suggested on behalf of the owners that a precise statement of the workers' case might be filed to which the owners would be able to answer by way of a reply statement. This was agreed to and the Arbitrator directed statements to be filed on both sides before the next hearing on Sunday, April 6.

Before adjourning the proceedings the Arbitrator suggested the consolidation of the various companies now owning the Bus Transport services throughout the City into one union with a view to a more efficient and economic management.

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Monday 7-4-1941.

WAR AND POVERTY

The Rt. Hon'ble Major Attlee,—by the way, why is the Lord Privy Seal of Great Britain merely Major, while Field Marshals rank under him, and while almost every other captured Italian is a General?—or why not drop that prefix, like Captain Eden?—is reported by efficient Reuter to have predicted that "in the new world, war would be abolished, and the shameful blot of poverty in the midst of plenty would be removed!"

One wonders how so responsible a personage as the Rt. Hon'ble Major Attlee could allow himself to make so unreasonable, unbelievable and unjustifiable a statement.

It was only for a brief spell during the last war that people believed in the glib phrase, "War to end War." Those who entertained any such conviction or even hope have found an eye-opener in the present mightier war, and feel ashamed that they should have believed in such an impossible thing.

Just as Love began the moment Adam created Eve out of his ribs, so War began when Adam and Eve got their children, as soon as they came of quarrelling age, assuming that Adam and Eve themselves did not quarrel beforehand! From that time to this, whether the interval be tens of thousands of years, or millions of thousands of years, wars have raged between sect and sect, state and state, and nation and nation, curbing, mangling and destroying, and like the cat with nine lives mankind has risen again with healed wounds and massaged limbs, to get ready for another war!

Philosophical thinkers there have been who sought to find the rationale of the universe, but not one of them, Hindu, Greek, Egyptian, could imagine a state of absolute negation of war. Founders of religion there have been, Christ, Buddha, Mahommad, Zoroaster, Confucius, whose sole aim was to solve the misery of life and secure some kind of solace and happiness. Not one of them could venture to prophecy the abolition of war!

That being so which of us smaller men dare affirm that there will be no war after the present? Not merely in the 20th century but throughout the ages there have been religious wars, commercial wars, territorial wars, and wars of revenge, in all parts of the globe, and one must be blind to a fundamental fact of human existence to declare that there will be no war at any time in the future. Human nature being what it is, all that any nation could do is to be prepared for war, to enter it with reluctance, and to end it as quickly and safely as possible.

That is with regard to War in the future. Then with regard to the abolition of Poverty, it is a thing older even than war. We begin poor, and then by fair means or foul we begin to get rich. Some of us may succeed, some of us may not, according to our varying abilities, even in the midst of same circumstances. In all nations and in all stages of civilisation, there have been many who out of contentment or incapacity have remained poor, and some who by their ability or their wickedness have won wealth and sought to hoard it or enjoy it.

An administrative fiat may seek to abolish poverty by distributing all wealth equally. The French Revolution sought to do it, Marx theorised about it, and Communism put it into practice. Has it lasted? Can it last? If you divided the wealth in Monte Carlo among its citizens one day, within a week you will find the same mal-distribution as before. Tomorrow by a Defence of the Realm Act an order may be passed giving every householder in the Empire Rs. fifty a month and no more. But so long as no power on earth can at the same time equalise every household's expenditure, distinctions are sure to arise, small at first but considerable as the years go by. Because one household may consist of one man, while another may consist of two parents and fourteen children. One householder may be economical while another is a spend-thrift. One householder may be a chronic borrower, while another may be an obliging or weak-minded lender.

You may distribute wealth equally, you may distribute income equally, you may try

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to punish expenditure in many ways, but you can no more keep a whole people's economy at a dead level for any length of time, than you can keep the billows of the sea rigidly flat by laying a steel sheet over it. It is an absurd hope and an impossible attempt!

Not to go further, as Major Attlee knows, within the British Cabinet itself, incomes cannot be equalised. Some Ministers get £10000, some £5000, and some only £2000. Some of them may be paying super-tax, while others may have to make their two ends meet by writing to the Press! When this is so in a body of 10 or 15, can any thoughtful man say that hereafter all mankind shall have equal income? God did not say it, Christ did not say it, our sages did not say it, nor any other great religious reformer!

What they have done on the other hand is to preach renunciation and extol poverty. They told men not to covet wealth, to renounce it if they had it, and to practise righteous poverty. The Biblical saying "Sooner shall the elephant pass through the needle's eye than the rich man through the gates of Heaven," is a summation of that principle.

Buddha's own renunciation of his kingdom and assumption of poverty is an inspiration to his followers. Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle's simplicity of life, and Diogenes' words "Stand out of my sun!" to Emperor Alexander when he asked what he could do for him, exemplify great Greece's contempt for wealth and acceptance of poverty. The Hindu ideal of plain living and high thinking, of sharing one's wealth with those less endowed, of accepting one's status in life as a result of one's past Karma and not fretting over it, recognises the inevitability of poverty. To say that you can abolish poverty by destroying riches is mere tub-thumping oratory, and not a political tenet capable of realisation. To predict that, in the new world, war would be abolished and poverty would be removed, is to predict what even Plato did not contemplate in his Utopia. That a politician of the Rt. Hon'ble Major Attlee's standing could have done so is unbelievable. That such a thing should have been reported does not do much credit for Reuter's selection of news! *Editor.*

THE BANGALORE CANTONMENT

The politically-minded people of the Cantonment are ambitious. They are said to have met under their Collector recently, and decided that they should have four seats in the State Legislative Council, 1 for Hindus, 1 for Muslims, 1 for Anglo-Indians, and 1 for Indian-Christians; and 8 seats in the Representative Assembly,—3 for Hindus, 2 for Muslims, 1 for Anglo-Indians, 1 for Indian Christians, and 1 for Backward Classes.

For a people who have had representation in no political body so far, they cannot be said to be over-modest. With a population about half that of the Bangalore City, and less than that of Mysore, they want more seats than the two cities combined!

Well, why are our Government anxious to get it back under any terms? If it comes under the same terms as any other similar City let it come; otherwise why not leave it alone? It is not a prize possession. Some day it will have to revert to Mysore. Why hasten that day, and raise absurd problems? Ed.

ARRESTS IN INDORE

Ban on Conference

Indore, March 92

Sixteen persons including the President-elect, the General Secretary and the outgoing President of the Indore State Prajamandal, were arrested for defying the ban placed by the Government under the Defence Rules on the Conference at Mehdipur from March 28 to 30.

Indore city observed a partial hartal to-day.

* * * *

When the Princes themselves meet in the Princes' Chamber— why is it called Chamber, why not Hall?— how some people do murder the King's English!— and pass resolutions demanding this or that from the suzerain Government or laying down conditions, they have no fear of the Defence of India Act for themselves. But when their unfortunate subjects meet to ventilate their grievances, the Defence Act comes in handy. We are reminded of the homely proverb "what is sauce for the goose is not sauce for the gander!" Ed.

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Funding: Tattva Heritage Foundation,Kolkata. Digitization: eGangotri.

DON'T BE AFRAID

A GRIM procession of disease fears of the day, ghastly gosts of worry which wander around in the twilight labyrinths of men's minds, to torment and harrow them needlessly, are hereby tossed into trash heap by Dr. Joseph Lobel. This famous Austrian physician urges human beings to discard the dusty medical traditions that bind them, and in " Don't Be Afraid," a recent book he has written, he also tears the veil off many sacred shrines in old-fashioned medicine chests.

Undoubtedly the world's hypochondriacs, who tenderly embrace their woes, will be stabbed by despair when they hear about Dr, Lobel, the gloom-chaser, and his outspoken views regarding their pet medical bogeys.

what of those worrisome insomniacs who generate fear at a powerful rate because of their sleepless, or supposedly sleepless, state ?

THAT BLOOD PRESSURE BOGEY

According to Dr. Lobel " they sleep much more than they imagine, but they wake up often. Because, only a short time elapses between such awakenings, because each time they wake up they see that the hands of the clock have moved only a very little, the night seems to them to be endless.

" To the really sleepless person, night, on the contrary, seems too short, since time espcapes him. Everything escapes him, even his thoughts. They vanish; he cannot control but is controlled by them, and especially by the thought that he cannot sleep.

" Primarily, sleeplessness is the result of the fear of not sleeping. It is very difficult to rid oneself of this fear, but it is possible by concentrating one's mind on some thing else, as on the work of the day to come, to divert one's thoughts.

" But why suffer on account of sleeplessness ? Rather should not one thank God that one is thus able to double the length of life, instead of sleeping away half of it ? "

Elaborating on the high-blood-pressure bogey and giving some sound advice regarding it for those anxious ones who are afflicted with this particular disease fear, Dr. Lobel says :—

" Like luxuries, a high blood-pressure is one of the products of civilization. It is almost unknown to the coloured races, and it is not the athlete and hard-working labourer who are subject to it so much as the hard-driven speculator, the politician, the merchant, and physician.

" We pretend to know exactly what " too high "a blood pressure is. No doubt it is pressure which exeeds the normal pressure. But what is the normal pressure ?

" The conception of excessive blood pressure varies and the pressure itself varies still more.

" High blood pressure often drops by merely going to bed, by reducing one's consumption of meat or by eating smaller meals. Strong cigars, the dangerous age, or excitement of any kind, may cause an increase which later entirely disappears. Simply avoid anything which might cause it to rise, take life calmly, and do not wear yourself out.

" Do not eat too much at a time, but rather eat five small meals a day; the last, two or three hours before retiring. Be temperate.

" Above all, do not worry about your blood pressure. If you do you will drive it up."

The " nervous-heart " superstitoin Dr. Lobel routs in this fashion :

" In cases of ' neurosis of the heart ' one is not justified in clinging to the idea of the heart being diseased instead of the nerves. The nervous heart is a healthy heart in the body of a person with irritable, super-sensitive nerves. Therefore, when such patients are, treated the treatment should be directed upon the nerves."

SHORT ROAD TO LONG LIFE

Fear of obesity must surely vanish when it is learned how comparatively easy it is to keep thin:

" Corpulence, whether partial or general, can only be attacked at its source. If the disturbance in the household of the body is caused by the absence of the secretion of some gland, the doctor has to discover which gland does not function and arrange to replace it. Only a physician can decide what should be done, and nothing is more dangerous than the individual use of such a strong medicine as thyroid tablets. The same remedies which may accomplish wonders if applied correctly may cause real disaster if used without the advice of a physician.

" When corpulence is caused by over-eating and by too easy a mode of living, the road to slenderness can be followed without a guide. "

Dr. Lobel says of the ghosts of fear, and the gloomy shadows which he spends his life trying to vanquish for others :

" Man only dreads mystery. Anything that we understand thoroughly and realize clearly cannot cause fear.

" Everyone will quite readily abandon fear if he gets something else in exchange for it. This should be confidence. The best means to prolong one's life is not to shorten it by melancholy ! "

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CHURCHILL AND LOBSTER

A new instance of Mr. Winston Churchill's brilliant turn of phrase has been provided by M. Andre Maurois, the distinguished French writer, says *Everybody's*.

M. Maurois reports that when he met the British Prime Minister, he asked him why Britain yielded on so many points to the Axis powers in the years preceding the war. Mr. Churchill surprised him by inquiring in reply wheather he had ever studied the habits of lobsters. M. Maurois confessed he had not.

BIDING TIME

"Well," said Mr. Churchill, "If you have the opportunity, study them. They are very interesting. At various periods of his life, the lobster loses his protective shell. At this moment of moulting the bravest crustacean retires into a crevice in the rock and there waits patiently until new shell has time to form. As soon as this new armour has grown strong, he sallies out of the crevice and becomes once more a fighter, lord of the seas.

"Britain, through the fault of imprudent and cowardly ministers, lost her shell; she had to wait until the new one had had time to grow strong.!"

* * *

One thing Mr. Churchill forgets in his last remark. The lobster which he has watched so well does not abuse its mother for the loss of its protective shell! To call his predecessors in office imprudent and cowardly is to cast reflection on the British Democratic system, and is as incorrect as Hitler's raving against the Verseilles Treaty. The policy of Disarmament was an accepted world-policy after the last war. If his predecessors conformed to it, it can hardly be deemed to be either from imprudence or cowardice.

RELIGION AND INDUSTRY

CEYLON MINISTER'S ADVICE

If the people of Ceylon acted as true Buddhists and combined religion with industry, they could make Ceylon as prosperous as it had been in the days of the Sinhalese kings, said Sir Baron Jayatilaka, referring to the ancient harvest ceremony which was revived in Colombo when freshly gathered produce of fields and lands in different parts of the Island was taken in procession and offered to the Sangha.

Sir Baron Jayatilaka said that the ceremony was the revival of the one observed by farmers in ancient days. He hoped that similar ceremonies would be a common feature in all parts of the country in years to come.

They spent a great deal of money annually on foreign rice. Most of that rice could be produced in this country.

He then referred to the good old days when Ceylon produced so much rice that they even exported large quantities.

The procession consisted of an elephant and nearly a hundred rice hackeries, the foremost of which was driven by Mr. D. S. Senanayake, the Minister of Agriculture.

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2. SOCIOLOGY—

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Dr. Sir J. C. Bose, KT., F.R.S.—"A most interesting work."

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"I must first of all say how well you write English! Your style is admirable, sententious, and striking. It invites a willing perusal. This is the first requisite of a popular author."

"ಲೇಟ್ ಟೀಸಲ್" (ಅಥವಾ) ಅಪವಾದದಮಠ

ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡಿನ ಮಹಾಕವಿ

ಶೆರಿಡನ್‌ನಿನ "School For Scandal" ನ ಭಾಷಾಂತರ

ಬೆಲೆ ೦—೮—೦ ಮತ್ತು ೧—೦—೦

"ಹುಡುಗರು ಮತ್ತು ಹುಡುಗಿಯರು"

೩ ಅಂಕಗಳ ಪ್ರಹಸನ ೦—೩—೦

ಪ್ರಕಾಶಕರು :—

ಜೋಸ್ಯರ್ ಅಂಡ್ ಕೊ., ಮೈಸೂರು.

ಮು|| ರಾ|| ಜಿ. ಆರ್. ಜೋಸ್ಯರ್,

ಎಂ. ಎ., ಎಫ್. ಆರ್. ಇ. ಎಸ್., ಎಫ್. ಎಂ. ಯು.

ಅವರ ಕನ್ನಡ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು

"ಆರ್ಯನುಹಿಳಾಕೀರ್ತಿ"

The Hindu :

"The author is well-known to the students of Canarese and his books are widely read. This book deals with the heroic achievements of many Hindu women whose names have become a house-hold word in every family in India. The stories of Samyukta, Padmini, Mira Bai, Tara Bai and others inspire the young women of India with love of courage and patriotism. The book merits a wide publicity as it affords a good scope for the study of some of the neglected portions of Indian History.

This book is most suitable for non-detailed study in the higher classes of Secondary Schools."

ಪಂಚಾಚಾರ್ಯಪ್ರಭಾ:

"ಈ ಗ್ರಂಥವನ್ನು ರಾಜಧಾನಿ ನಿವಾಸಿಗಳಾದ ಮು|| ರಾ|| ಜಿ. ಆರ್. ಜೋಸ್ಯರ್, ಎಂ. ಎ., ಎಫ್. ಆರ್. ಇ. ಎಸ್. ಈ ಮಹೋದಯರು ರಚಿಸಿರುವರು. ಇವರು ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಸಾಧಾರಣವಾದ ಪಾಂಡಿತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಅನೇಕ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿ ಲೋಕವಿಶ್ರುತ ಕೀರ್ತಿಶಾಲಿಗಳಾಗಿರುವರು. ಇವರ ಗ್ರಂಥರಚನಾಶೈಲಿಯು ಪಾಶ್ಚಾತ್ಯರನ್ನೂ ಸಹ ತಲೆದೂಗಿಸಿರುವದು. ಇಂಥ ಅದ್ಭುತಶಕ್ತಿಯುಳ್ಳ ಈ ಮಹೋದಯರು ನಮ್ಮ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರ ಉಪಕಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಗ್ರಂಥವನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿರುವರು. ಭಾಷಾಶೈಲಿಯು ಬಹು ಗಂಭೀರವಾಗಿಯೂ, ಮನೋಹರವಾಗಿಯೂ; ಪ್ರಸಾದ ಗುಣಯುತವಾಗಿಯೂ ಇದ್ದು ವಾಚಕರ ಮನಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಆನಂದಾಬ್ಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಳುಗಿಸುವಂತಿದೆ.

ಬೆಲೆ ೦—೮—೦ ಖದ್ದರ್ ಬೈಂಡ್ ೧—೦—೦

"ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ"

ಶ್ರೀಮದ್ಯುವರಾಜರವರು :

"It is most gratifying that you have written a book that is likely to be very useful to the Kannada speaking population."

ಮು|| ರಾ|| ರಾವ್ ಬಹದೂರ್ ಆರ್. ನರಸಿಂಹಾಚಾರ್ಯರು,
ಎಂ. ಎ., ಎಂ. ಆರ್. ಎ. ಎಸ್.

"I find the book to be a desirable addition to modern Kannada literature."

ಬೆಲೆ ೦—೧೫—೦

"ಕಾರ್ನೆಗಿ."

ಎಂಬ ಕೋಟ್ಯಾಧೀಶ್ವರನ ಕಥೆ; ಚಿತ್ರಪಟದಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದೆ

ಬೆಲೆ ೦—೬—೦

ವಿದ್ಯಾದಾಯಿನಿ :

"ಮು|| ಜಿ. ಆರ್. ಜೋಸ್ಯರ ಪರಿಚಯವನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ವಾಚಕರಿಗೆ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಜೀವನಚರಿತ್ರೆಯು ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧನಾದ ಕೋಟ್ಯಾಧೀಶ್ವರನದು. ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಮನರಂಜಕವಾದುದೆಂಬುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಸಂಶಯವೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ಓದಲು ತೆರೆದಮೇಲೆ ಮುಗಿಯುವವರೆಗೂ ಮುಚ್ಚಲು ಮನಸ್ಸು ಬರುವದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಲೋವರ್ ಸೆಕೆಂಡರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲಿನ ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ತರಗತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪಠ್ಯಪುಸ್ತಕವಾಗಿ ಇಡಬಹುದು."

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THE RATIONALIST

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VOL. 1 No. 30] MONDAY 14—4—1941 [PRICE 0—1—0

DISPOSAL OF GOVT. CONTRACTS

RESERVATION FOR MUSLIMS IN BENGAL

A non-official resolution, requesting that Government contracts should be given to Bengalee Muslims on their population basis, evoked considerable discussion in the Bengal Council.

The mover subsequently withdrew his resolution in favour of an amendment that Government should grant increasing facilities to Bengalee Muslims and members of the Scheduled Castes to tender for Government contracts in every district and that the contracts should be distributed to the various communities on a population basis as far as possible compatible with economy and efficiency.

The amendment was carried, the Congress Party lending support to it. The European Group however strongly opposed both the resolution and the amendment.

Mr. J. B. Ross, Leader of Group, said that the satisfactory manner of awarding a contract was by inviting public tenders and giving it to the lowest tenderer who was in the confidence of Government. The resolution as such would obviously encourage nepotism because, if a certain amount of contract that could be disposed of by Government was reserved by them, there would be a great deal of backdoor work. The Muslims had no claim for special treatment in respect of contracts, nor had they any right to expect the special treatment which both the resolution and the amendment suggested.

Replying, the hon. Maharaja Sris Chandra Nundy, Minister for Communications and Works, said that with a view to giving every community an opportunity to submit their tenders, Government had drawn up an approved list of contractors in which they wanted to have both the communities represented on a fifty-fifty basis, something similar to the service ratio. Government however stuck to the principle of awarding contracts to the lowest tenderer on whom they could rely, provided there was no unfair rate cutting.

* * *

So the Calcutta European group has at last found reason to go into the opposition! Is it not true that men open their eyes when a thing touches their belly?

Ed.

A CORRECTION

DEWAN BAHADUR K. MATTHAN

In our reflections on the Bank of Mysore in the issue of the 24th March, a remark about Dewan Bahadur K. Matthan has been questioned by an esteemed correspondent. We observed, "He is also said to be one of the fortunate or forewarned ones who secured their nest-egg in good time, while disaster overtook the world at large."

Though the phrasing is sufficiently careful, it is suggested that the remark is unfair to Mr. Matthan, and a statement of his claims in the Quilon Bank running to five figures has been kindly furnished to us, to prove that Mr. Matthan did not withdraw his amounts.

We would like to say that we are not glad to publish the contradiction, because we have sufficient sympathy with Mr. Matthan to hold that even he should not lose hard-earned good money. We are not casuist enough to hold that a man does wrong when he has got suspicion about a bank and withdraws his money. It would be perfectly honest for any one to withdraw, and perfectly foolish not to do so. Therefore our reference quoted above implied no reflaction on Mr. Matthan whatsoever.

Nevertheless it has been stated that others have sought to vilify Mr. Matthan by falsely stating that he withdrew before the bank's collapse, and therefore we deem it our duty to publish the contradiction. But no one in his senses can say that the withdrawal, even if true, is a dishonest act. We for one, don't!

Editor.

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MANUFACTURE OF ORDNACE STORES IN INDIA

Investigations into the possibility of manufacturing in India miscellaneous items of Ordnance stores, hitherto imported, are now nearing completion.

It has been found that, in the main, India can meet these varied requirements. A comprehensive card index record of such stores is now being compiled and the transfer of many items from the imported stores list arranged.

Already India is producing over 20,000 out of 40,000 items of Ordnance stores. The list of stores required both in India and to meet overseas' demands is constantly under review and items formerly placed in the category of imported stores are continually being transferred to the indigenous category as a result of discovering either of the methods, of producing them in India or of suitable domestic substitutes.

Among typical examples of this may be mentioned web equipment, lubricating oil, bichromates and acetic acid which, formerly imported, are now being produced in India, while the substitution of cotton canvas for flax canvas, fish oil for cod liver oil, and various Indian varieties of drugs for those previously imported has enabled Government to transfer their source of supply from abroad to India. Incidentally this process has been particularly marked in the case of medical stores, and whereas prior to September 1939. 77 per cent of the items included in the prised vocabulary of medical stores were imported, the corresponding percentage after 18 months of war is only 46.

Some of the articles of Ordnance stores hitherto imported but now produced in India are forks, spoons, scissors, eyeshields, leather-cup-goggles, hair combs, clasp-knives, smoked lenses for sun-glasses, wire-mesh gauze, benzol, messtins, steel-spring. milk-sterilizer, disinfectors, electrodes, tinned mutton and sausages, ebonite commercial rod, sheet and tubes, twines and whipcord lines, etc.

* * *

Like little babies we are content with small things, and few of them! Ed.

THE CHINESE KNEW IT LONG AGO

THE HALLEY'S COMET

About 300 comets appear every century, and their lives vary from 3 to 1,000,000 years.

To the Chinese they are known as "besome stars," because of a fancied resemblance of their tails to the twigs of a broom.

They have a record of Halley's Comet, discovered by European scientists in 1704, that goes back to 240 B.C.!

AIR-RAID WARNING BY RADIO

If you live in the Brighton and Hove area you can have —for a charge of £ 8—a "recieving set" which gives a warning light and rings a bell when there is air-raid danger overhead.

Brighton and Hove Chamber of Commerce claim that this system is "far in advance of anything yet attempted."

Five burrough and urban councils and three electricity under-takings co-operate in the scheme which is based on the same official information which supplies the public "alert."

It is estimated that it would give the largest staff a sufficient margin of time to take shelter.

THAT SECRET OF ENDURANCE

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Why are some men, well-built, and with strong constitutions, often less active and less capable of endurance than others physically their inferiors? It is because they lack some minor adjustment which makes them really less fit than their apparently weaker fellows? Well...it sometimes happens that a man who prides himself on his outward fitness and form takes too much for granted.

Muscular development will not compensate for congested bowels, any more than cold douches and careful grooming excuse a furred tongue and bad breath. Bodily tone proceeds only from the inner cleanliness which removes those internal obstructions.

The stomach, inclined to acidity; the intestine, sluggish: the liver, providing insufficient bile, all these need a daily cleansing, in order to fit man for proper endurance.

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LEGAL PRACTITIONER'S CASE

Giving Judgement in the case against Mr. C. V. Narasimha Iyengar of the Bangalore bar, the Chief Justice referred to the statement filed by the Respondent before the Special Magistrate on May 24, wherein he had expressed regret, and observed that it was very vague. The Respondent did not emphatically repudiate the charge brought against him, a very serious one indeed. It was not at all the sort of statement which the Chief Justice would expect from an honourable member of the Legal Profession. It was contended by the counsel for the Respondent that this statement was filed after a consultation with the Public Prosecutor and that it was anticipated that if such a statement was filed, further proceedings would be dropped. It was clear that the Magistrate took a different view. The Magistrate has stated that he would submit a report to the High Court through the District Magistrate. The Magistrate had treated this statement as an admission on the part of the Respondent. The Chief Justice and his learned Brother did not think this statement to be an explicit admission by the Respondent of the charge. "I think, it is extremely unfortunate that any such statement should have been filed under an impression such as Mr. A. Visvantha Aiyer, Counsel for the Respondent. suggested, viz, that the Public Prosecutor would assist the Respondent in getting a compromise and getting the proceedings dropped. Surely, such a charge as this against the Respondent could never form the subject of any compromise, even if a compromise were allowed in proceedings under the Legal Practitioner's Act. It was astonishing that if the Respondent had any idea that he would successfully answer the charge, he should file such a statement as this. Surely, the Respondent did not want to get out of these proceedings in some muddled way which would exonerete him? He had a charge to meet."

In the end, the Chief Justice held that Mr. C. V. Narasimha Iyengar acted in a most improper and unseemly way by going to the Assistant Manager on the afternoon of May 2, 1940, but the evidence on record was not sufficient to prove that he was guilty of the charge framed against him.

The case against Mr. Narasimha Iyengar was dismissed.

* * *

All is well that ends well!

A BOMB'S COURSE

"Actually a bomb drops in approximately a perfect parabola (in relation to the earth) and falls almost directly below the plane. The reason is that it receives a forward impetus from the aircraft. The slight lag of a bomb behind the plane is due to air resistance and is only about 100 yards in a 10,000 foot drop."

FROM JAIL TO GREATER POWER?

Under the heading "Ten Tips for 1941" the *News Review* of London gives ten names who, according to it, "are destined to make news in the current year."

Included among the ten is Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Of him, it says: "Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Indian Congress leader, whose present spell in gaol may be the prelude to greater power."

Below are given some of its other forecasts:

Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, who well remembers the good time he had in Moscow in 1935.

William Bullitt, former U. S. Ambassador to Paris, who has Roosevelt's ear and Marshal Petain's friendship.

ITALY'S PRINCE

Ramon Serrano Suner, Spanish Foreign Minister, who thinks brother-in-law Franco is not progressive enough.

Prince Fumimaro Konoye, Japanese Premier, a weak, uncertain aristocrat, who is riding with difficulty the Tiger of Yellow imperialism.

Crown Prince Umberto of Italy, who has never fully knuckled under to the Blackshirts.

BENGAL STUDENTS AND COMMUNAL UNITY

Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah may not unite but we, young Gandhis and Jinnahs, must and should unite and work together for furtherance of the country's common cause, said Mr. Fazlul Quader Chowdhury, General Secretary, All-India Muslim Students' Federation, presiding over a crowded public meeting of the students of Calcutta to observe the "Hindu-Muslim Peace Day."

The meeting, whcih is the first of its kind in recent years in Bengal was organised by the Bengal Provincial Students' Federation and the Bengal Moslem Students' League.

A resolution was passed at the meeting deploring the riots at Dacca and khulna, wishing success to the students' Goodwill Mission sent to Dacca, suggesting to form Hindu-Muslim student squads to prevent communal riots, and opening a Hindu-Muslim Relief Fund.

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The Rationalist.

Monday 14-4-1941.

PAKISTHAN

We do not know the etymology or syntax of it. We do not know the rationale of it either. Yet we shall see what we can write about it.

Speaking at a Women's Muslim League Meeting in Bombay under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Humayun Mirza,—the name, we think, is familiar to Mysoreans, and portends a new star in the feminine political firmament,—a Begum is said to have declared, "Without consenting to Pakisthan, the Hindus can never have Self-government," or some words to that effect.

This word, Pakisthan, shares with Quisling the honour of being the two newest additions to the world's political vocabulary.

Some men are born with a sense of wrong. Some men are born with a hero complex. Herr Hitler is one such. And the Malabar Hill politician seems also to be one such.

For over two decades his sense of wrong was directed against the ruling race. Latterly it has been turned against the Congress and the Hindus. And like the Magician in the Arabian Nights he has let loose on the terrorised world the tiger of Pakistan! Mephistophiles could not have conceived any thing more disruptive!

No political good can come to any country or any people if its political creeds are born in bigotry and nursed with hatred. And despite its many vociferous propagandists during the last year or two, no one seems as yet to have made out that "Pakistan" scheme is based on reasoning, or bred with love. It is meant less as a political cry than as a war cry.

Its purpose is the immediate one of destroying the political advance of Indians. Its outlook is *not* the distant one of evolving a political state which should last from century to century.

If the apostles of the idea had said "The Hindus are all kaffirs. We don't care to taint ourselves by contact with them. So let us have a separate state for ourselves like the Zionist State in Palestine, and we shall build up a Utopia there aloof from all the wretched outsiders," we could have understood their reasoning. It was on a similar reasoning that last year German nationals settled outside were called back to Germany, Russians in German occupied Poland were evacuated, and Italians in German territory were sent back to Italy. The scheme has not lasted a year.

The Hindus did not force the Moslems to come and settle down in India under their domination. They did not invite His Majesty Mahommad Ghori with open arms or tinsel garlands. For nearly a thousand years the Hindus have been giving the Moslems the fairest treatment possible, and no one but an intellectual pervert could say that Hindus have any aims against Moslems?

Under the scheme of Mr. Jinna is it not logical that the Moslem minority of Hyderabad should transfer themselves to Kashmir? Is he, are they agreeable? Certainly not. What he really wants is, where Moslems are in the majority they should dominate. Where Moslems are in the minority, they should dominate also! A beautiful arrangement, and the result you have in Dacca, in Sukkur, and elsewhere!

Whoever can believe that communal unity can conduce to political stability? Have things been very stable in Afghanistan? Are they very stable in Lucknow? Is the partitioning of Ireland on communal lines very satisfactory? What has De Valera got to say that? Perhaps the man with whom Mr. Jinna should really discuss his scheme of a communal state is Mr. De Valera. He would then know what any nationalist politician has to say to his Pakisthan scheme.

We could also give another argument. Have not the Mahsuds of the North West Frontier got their Pakisthan? Is anybody wishing them harm? Why do they nevertheless make almost nightly inroads into Bannu and kidnap men and women? Why do not they stay in their Pakisthan and mind their business? Because to a dissatisfied heart no

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achievement is final. The lust increases. It increases the more you try to satiate it!

Unlike Queen Alexandra who studied a little of British history before she married into the English Royal House, the President of the Bombay Meeting, Mrs. Humayun Mirza does not seem to have acquainted herself with affairs in Mysore. When she does she will know that the five or six millions of Hindus in Mysore have not oppressed the Moslem minority, but entrusted to them many key offices. They have entrusted the administration of the State itself to a Moslem Dewan, who has held that position for 15 years, and enjoyed therein more complete power than was ever given to any other Dewan.

Therefore the accusation of ill-treatment aganist Hindus is a baseless slander, and is used as a political weapon just as gas is used in modern warfare!

No political state can survive long if it is based on communal principles. But in the mad times during which we are living, reason, good sense, and argument are of little avail. Blind passions and desire to cause injury are the motivating forces in public life. And so all these dragons of diseased brains issue forth to prowl the world and create a hell on earth!

So let it be. If Federation does not come to-day India need not break its heart. Seeing the Chamber of Horrors which Europe has become to-day, with robust nations writhing in mortal agony, we are not anxious to celebrate Indian independence tomorrow. Let it take its time.

But meanwhile Hindus cannot sit idle. Their ranks should be cemented together, and they must discipline their minds and bodies into concerted action.

Physical fitness and mental alertness should be assiduously striven for if they wish to maintain their integrity. We hope organisations will crop up in all parts of the country in order to achieve these ends. In the times which we are entering nations and communities have to be ever prepared, physically and mentally. Otherwise they will have to knuckle under. Therefore let us say to the Hindus, as to every other community, "Perfect Yourselves, and, Be Prepared!"

Editor.

THE BANK OF MYSORE

Events seem to be moving quickly in the Bank of Mysore. It is reported that the Chairman, Mr. Rao Bahadur Garudachar, has resigned, that the Manager has gone on long leave, and that the Assistant Manager has been appointed to act, on the eve of his retirement.

We agree that things should move, but they should move like the earth round the sun, slowly, not like the moon round the earth, daily! Therefore we say to the Mysore Bank Directorate, like a motorist going downhill, "Steady! Hasten slow!"

To the Government also we would say, "One big bank was ruined by too much attention on the part of a certain Government. Let not our Bank suffer by too much neglect on the part of our Government!" Ed.

PAKISTAN IN PAKISTAN.

"Now the time has come for an important section of the Muslims of this country, namely, the Momins who claim their number to be five crores, to ask for a separate home-land for themselves after the name of Mominstan according to the modern phraseology." This is the plea embodied in a statement from Dr. A. Ahmed.

Dr. Aminuddin Ahmed, who is a Vice-Chairman of the Bihar Municipality and Chairman of the Committee which enquired into the atrocities committed by the higher class Muslims on the members of the Momin Community says that the Momins are subjected to various sorts of inhuman cruelties by the higher class Muslims.

"In such state of affairs, it would be injurious to the Momin community to live with the high class Muslims. So it is demanded in the statement that His Majesty should be advised to create a separate homeland for the five crores of Momins. The homeland should be called Mominstan and high class Muslims must not find any place in it."

LORD HALIFAX

Lord Halifax's appointment as Ambassador in Washington followed a dramatic meeting between him and Mr. Churchill. Said the Prime Minister, "Edward, it is your duty to accept the post." His Lordship argued no more after that appeal. "I'll go," he said.

* * *

This is exactly the dialogue which passes between, a higher official and a lower in all cases of transfer even in our State service, except for the Christian name! So what is the particular merit in Lord Irvin's obedience to Churchill? Ed.

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ROLE OF BALI-HARANA IN PRACTICAL MEDICINE

(Specially contributed to the Rationalist. By His Holiness Shree Swamy Vaidyanathendra Bharathy Shankaracharya

Camp, Chelavamba Agrahar, Mysore City.)

There is much superstition shrouding around Bali-Harana both in the present and the past, and often strong team work is organised effectively obstructing its use either as a Pooja-Anga or a Vaidya-Anga.

Bali literally means Bhagadheya or part, or Kara or spilling or throwing, or Balih a savior of life *Vide*—

भागधेयो करो वलिः । भाग एव भागधेयः । कीर्यते प्रत्येकं करः । कृ विक्षेपणे । बलंत्यनेन वलिः । बल प्राणने ॥

Although Bali is still given occasionally in religious worship, it has altogether lost its place in pratical medicine, primarily through lack of clear and scientific rationale of real Bali Thathwa. Bali is the chief implement of Bhootha Vidya and Graha Chikitsa, and deserves, as such, exhaustive investigation and scientific study both in the hospital and in the laboratory. We therefore, propose through this article to evoke the interest of the professions of Health and Medicine and invite their wholehearted co-operation and corporate work in the subject.

Eschewing the religious aspect of Bali for a time, we shall dispassionately discuss the bearing of Bali on practical medicine. The terms Bhootha and Graha are commonly taken to represent an evil spirit and a devil haunting over people, but, they represent truly certain symptoms-complex, whether of direct Phagocytosis or auto-intoxication arising either primarily or secondarily as a complication in other diseases. *Vide*—Bharadwaja Ayurveda Soothra, Prasna 1 soothra 30—

आमजामय कार्य हेतुक चित्तक्षोभ भयनिग्रहविग्रहो ग्रहः । तद्रोग निवर्तक तद्ग्रह निवर्तकं भेषजम् । मन्त्र तन्त्र वलि प्रदानादयो तन्निवर्तकाः ॥

Certain modalities of Graha-Roga or Graha-justa, as it is otherwise called, commute into rank Vicious Circles in a disease, while the rest simply manifest certain troublesome psycho-physical manifestations only. Either of these two conditions defy all the routine treatments, but yield readily to the special measures of Mantra, Thanthra, Homa and Bali-harana of Bhootha Vidya. Vicious circle in a disease is a circular reaction reproducing a condition of its own stimulation, and unless and until its course is timely broken the disease will not get cured. Besides the Heart and the Lungs as the seat of vicious circles, many other centres in the body are studied as places of election for the formation of vicious circles. In the Veda the vicious circle is called Bhrasta Chakra or Samhara Chakra. There have been identified as many of the vicious circle Polls or Bhooths as there are star constallations, beginning with the Asvini, denominated after the names of the stars. Each circle in the Ida, the sympathetic chain along with its correspondent counterpart in the Pingala, the para-sympathetic chain, compare in structure and shape to the letters in the Sanskrit alphabet, around which the nerves, veins, arteries and lymphatics plexussate simlar to the Marma. Vicious Circles in a disease are supposed to arise from perversions of the co-relation of the vessels with the nerves. Along with the study of drugs having elective action on these individual chakras or plexusses, Bali-Dravya are also chosen with special reference to the micro-organism or toxin involved in the perversion, the use of these either jointly, or in many cases the Bali-Harana alone being calculated to successfully break the circle which has already formed or stop one which is going to be formed.

Thanks for the ingenuity of the Veda Purusha and the later engineers, Ravana, Bodhayana and the like, many dangerous vicious circles could happily be broken up instantly by the faithful application of the Bali-Harana rule and the offer of a simple Bali. Toxic and non-bacterial vicious circles might easily be broken and prevented by the offer of a purely vegitable Bali comprising of "Anna" "Cheru or Kichidi," "Payasa" and so on, prepared after the manner prescribed for the particular nakshatra and its presiding Deity. Bacterial vicious circles do however demand the inclusion of a little of animal blood or flesh, very small quantity in fact not necessarily involving the loss of the life of the host. In fact, many fevers seldom form vicious circles after the offering of the prescribed vegetable bali.

Bacteria in a disease are usually very clever and cunning like the intestinal worms, and make trenches and booths in the inner strata of the body tissues of the host into which they retire to take shelter from the bactericidal properties of the blood and the drugs introduced into it. They are vigile and take the alarm signal immediately a drug is injected and retreat into the trenches and do not get back into the blood stream till the all clear is sounded. It is for this simple reason alone that bactricides have to be repeatedly injected for effect. Some of the bacteria are Nukthachara, *i.e.*, nocturnals and are therefore scarce seen in the blood during the day, and it is impossible to trace their booths or reach them during the day. *Vide*—

यस्त्वा स्वपन्तीं सरति, यस्त्वा दिप्सति जाग्रतीं छाया मिव प्रतान्सूर्यः परिक्रामन्नीनशत् ॥

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They have therefore to be cautiously driven into the blood current and thrown off their guard for effective destruction or inactivation by the bacteracide, devices for doing which have yet to be studied and invented.

Bacteria have all a peculiar sagacity for blood and an intense craving for living blood and flesh and instantly fall upon spilt blood almost headlong from over long distances even. *vide*—

पक्षी जायान्यः पतति, स अविसति पूरुषम्। आस्वादयति रुधिरम् ॥

For this reason a few drops of fresh and living blood are asked to be spilt at the bed-side of the subject or put in the bali dravya and carried round and round the bedstead for a few rounds or minutes to invite them for the feast. In a few minutes, swarms of the vicious bacteria collect in the blood and the Bali-Dravya for safe deportation or destruction. Some bacteria are suspective and slow to leave the host, in which case, the bali dravya had better be left over the place the whole of the night. This is true with all the aerobic micro-organisms and Bali-Harana invariably gives good results in all inflamatory fevers like the pocks and measles, where Bali might be practised both as a preventive and a curative. Curiously enough dung of the ass is used as bali dravya in pocks, with extremely gratifying results, and may be effective in measles and bubonic plague as well.

Where Bali has to be offered to prevent the spread of a raging epidemic, large quantities of blood and flesh have to be had, involving the bleeding of a few fouls, or a goat or a sheep and in some cases a more bulky animal like the buffalo, and this is always done in the night time and the blood is spilt in the open road and circles in the centre of the village or the infected ward, to collect the infective and offending germs from the surrounding houses and their inmates. They are found to collect in masses over the spilt blood for a heavy feast, unwilling to leave the place after service, to be unwittily overtaken by morning Sun which kills them instantaneously. During the height of the infection, Bali has to repeated at close intervals till the whole pest is cleared out.

The tastes and sagacity of the different bacteria are not the same, and each class of them has a separate craze also, all of which were studied with considerable detail, and a list of Bali-Dravya prepared for each class of them and the vicious circle likely to be caused by them or at their instance.

Again, where the spilling of blood is not possible or is objected to, effective substitutes have been devised. For instance, "Parvani" or "Parani" prepared by mixing turmeric with chunam in water or rice wash or kunjee, acquires the same colour, consistance, even the odour of blood, and makes an excellent substitute for Raktha Bali or blood. Similarly, cooked rice is mixed with the same parvani or kunkuma to make a suitable substitute for flesh. Large quantities of these substitutes have to be employed, and the villagers do willingly subscribe for them in the name of "Kumbha Bali" for the common cause.

Like Soma-krayana or the sale of the soma plant, Vapa-krayana also was advocated by certain Soothrakarthas like Paraskara, and the same sanction may be had for Bali, and the use of the blood and flesh procured from the kabela, without the least injury to live stock of the homes or inconvenience or displeasure to the begoted votaries of the lauded "Ahimsa," who flare up at the very mention of Bali or sacrifice whether as Poojanga or a Vaidyanga, and who yet spare the kabelas from the list of their pickets.

In the present times, when most of these die-hards could be seen freely taking ovaltine, boveril, and panopeptine and several other animal medicated foods and tonics, there may not be any difficulty in educating the section to the use of the Kabela-Bali-Harana.

The bactericidal properties of living blood are well known to the profession already, and this line of work will certainly give the profession a new handle to combat the vicious circle in a disease and also a new method of suppressing epidemics. Blood is employed in the refinement of sugar and this Bali may give it a fresh market.

We shall be rejoiced to receive enquiries from the Departments of Health and Medicine on the subject and will gladly place the text and our interpretation and experience at their disposal for the progress of research for the benefit of the profession and the public alike.

"OM THAT SAT", "THWAM ASI."

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ಬೆಲೆ ೦—೮—೦ ಖದ್ದರ್ ಬೈಂಡ್ ೧—೦—೦

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ಮುಖ್ಯ ರಾವ್ ಬಹದೂರ್ ಆರ್. ನರಸಿಂಹಾಚಾರ್ಯರು,
ಎಂ. ಎ., ಎಂ. ಆರ್. ಎ. ಎಸ್.

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ಬೆಲೆ ೦—೧೨—೦

"ಕಾರ್ನೆಗಿ."

ಎಂಬ ಕೋಟ್ಯಾಧೀಶ್ವರನ ಕಥೆ; ಚಿತ್ರಪಟದಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದೆ.
ಬೆಲೆ ೦—೬—೦

ವಿದ್ಯಾದಾಯಿನಿ:

"ಮುಖ್ಯ ಜಿ. ಆರ್. ಜೋಸ್ಯರ ಪರಿಚಯವನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ವಾಚಕರಿಗೆ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಜೀವನಚರಿತ್ರೆಯು ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧನಾದ ಕೋಟ್ಯಾಧೀಶ್ವರನದು. ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಮನರಂಜಕವಾದುದೆಂಬುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಸಂಶಯವೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ಓದಲು ತೆರೆದಮೇಲೆ ಮುಗಿಯುವವರೆಗೂ ಮುಚ್ಚಲು ಮನಸ್ಸು ಬರುವದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಲೋವರ್ ಸೆಕೆಂಡರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲಿನ ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ತರಗತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪಠ್ಯಪುಸ್ತಕವಾಗಿ ಇಡಬಹುದು."

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THE RATIONALIST

A weekly
for the intelligent man, devoted to a rationalistic survey of all matters of Public interest.
Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER, M.A., F.R.E.S.

VOL. 1 No. 31] MONDAY 21—4—1941 [PRICE 0—1—0

TRUE AIM OF EDUCATION

DR. TAGORE'S APPEAL AT HARDWAR UNIVERSITY

HARDWAR

Addressing the Convocation of the Gurukula University, Kangri, Hardwar last week Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, regretted that he was unable to be present, as the feeble state of his body and a distressing malady did not allow him to do so, and wished the students success in their endeavours. He emphasised that aspect of education which had drawn his attention ever since he took to the arduous task of being a teacher, and said, "As a people, we must be fully conscious of what we are. It is a truism to say that the consciousness of the unity of a people implies the knowledge of its parts as well of its whole. But, most of us not only have no such knowledge of India; we do not even have an eager desire to cultivate it.

"By asserting our national unity with vehemence in our political propaganda, we assure ourselves that we possess it and thus continue to live in a make-believe world of political day-dreams. The fact is, we have only a feeble human interest in our own country. We love to talk about politics and economics; we are ready to soar into the thin air of academic abstractions, or roam in the dusk of pedantic wilderness; but we never care to cross our social boundaries and come to the door of our neighbouring communities, personally enquire how they think and feel and express themselves and how they fashion their lives.

"Until India becomes fully distinct in our mind, we can never gain her in truth, and where truth is imperfect, love can naver have its full sway. The best function of an education centre is to help us to know ourselves; and then along with it, its other mission will be fulfilled, which is to inspire us to give ourselves.

"THE MIND OF INDIA DIVIDED AND SCATTERED"

"The mind of India, on the other hand, is divided and scattered: there is no one common pathway along which we can reach it. We cannot but look with regret at the feebleness of stimulation in our academic training for the forming of the individual mind, so that it may comprehend the larger mind of the country. The most important object of our educational institutions should be to help each student to realise his personality, as an individual representing his people."

"We, in India, are unfortunate in not having the chance to give expression to the best in us, for creating intimate relations with the powerfull peoples of the world. The bond between the nations to-day is made of the links of mutual menace, its strength depending upon the forces of panic, leading to an enormous waste of resources in a competition of brow-beating and bluff. Some great voice is waiting to be heard which will usher in the sacred light of Truth in the dark region of the nightmare of politics. But, we in India, have not yet had the chance. Yet, even in the region where we are not invited to act, we have our right to judge and to guide the mind of man to a proper point of view—to a vision of Ideality in the heart of the Real."

SCIENTIST'S STRANGE CALLING

FOR RESEARCH WORK

There is a man in London who likes to be bombed. He's paid to be bombed—and he likes the work!

He is a University professor who has been seconded to the Home Office "for the duration" to assist their experts in the study of the behaviour of high explosive bombs.

The moment the evening siren sounds, he claps on his tin hat and rushes off into the "Air Blitz" to study bomb-wrecked buildings while the ruins are still smoking.

The Government has the greatest respect for his judgment and decisions. Almost every announcement of imortance relating to the minimisation of bomb-damage is founded on his findings.

LIKE A LABORATORY

When civil war was tearing Spain apart, the professor was rushed to hard-pressed Barcelona to get first-hand experience of German bombing.

At the beginning of this war, he was sent to France and Belgium. Now he is carrying on his work in London.

"Oh, it's not so bad!" the professor—whose name must remain un-known—told tne *Sunday Pictorial*.

"After all, A. R. P. workers and police officers have to be out in it, too. In any case to me it isn't an air raid so much as a sort of gigantic laboratory, where things happen with extraordinary rapidity!".

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STATES MUSLIM'S CLAIMS

MADRAS.

"we want to see that the rights of Muslims and their historical importance and culture in Indian States are maintained and protected. To achieve this, we cannot declare a uniform policy for all Indian States and we have to tackle the problem in each State on its merits and deal with it accordingly," observed Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung, in his Presidential Address last week at the second annual session of the All-India States' Muslim League Conference, held at the Muslim League Conference Pandal, S. I. A. A. grounds.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee, Khan Bahadur Abbas Khan of Bangalore narrated the principal heads of advance made in Hyderabad. Mysore, Travancore, Cochin, Baroda, etc., in the matter of judicial administration, Revenue settlement, education and public health, and dwelt at length on the conditions obtaining in the Mysore State. In the reforms recently introduced in that State, the Chairman stated that he was glad that after a great struggle, they had got the right to elect their representatives through separate electorates. The privilege of nominating two persons as Ministers from the elected members of the two Houses had also been conceded. But it was a matter of great concern that no specific share in the Cabinet had been granted under the statute to Muslims. It was considered absolutely necessary that in the Cabinet, where policies were laid down and given effect to, the elected element of the Muslim community should secure effective representation. Without this, however benevolent the actions of the Government might be, the aspiration of the community would not and could not be satisfied. They felt very strongly about that matter. Their share in the public service had not been defined in the Constitution of Mysore and the Muslims expected that as a minimum, for the present, the rule of two posts out of twelve now in force in the Madras Presidency might be adopted in Mysore also where the percentage of the Muslim population corresponded to that of Madras.

The Chairman next referred to the plea advanced by a section of the people under the guise of Nationalism for obtaining or introducing into the Indian State the principle of Swaraj. Their demand in this respect, he said, corresponded to the principle of a Constituent Assembly demanded in British India.

The question as to what would be the fate of the minority communities, more particularly the Muslims, if the majority communities should predominate in the Legislative bodies was yet to be known. Following the lead given by their leader, Mr. Jinnah, they were prepared, he stated, to sacrifice their all to defend their rights. The propaganda carried on in Indian States to mislead and prejudice the public in all matters concerning Muslims and Muslim States required their careful consideration and the Conference must organise a strong Standing Committee to rebut and counter-act the mischievous propaganda of the Hindu Mahasabha carried against Muslims.

* * *

We think the Nawab Bahadur cannot conceive of a uniform policy for all States, because he thinks that the Muslims of Kashmir should have responsible Government while the Hindus of Hyderabad, Bhopal, Khairpur and Rampur should not have it.

What was the great struggle of Mr. K. B. M. Abbas Khan for seperate electorate? We have heard that a few Muslim non-officials and officials called on the Dewan one day and asked for it, and that he gave it. Is that a great struggle?

What is the effective representation in the Cabinet that he likes? Is it that the President of the Cabinet should be a Muslim, or that the President and also one of the two members should be a Muslim, and also irremovable?

Are these his "rights," and what does he really mean when he speaks of "sacrificing his all to defend these rights"? Does he mean his all, or other people's all? Is it an offer of Satygraha, or a threat of harm to others, that he implies?

All this is not "mischievous propaganda" in his eyes. Any thing that others may do to defend their own rights is "mischievous propaganda!" Nobody so blind as the man who closes his eyes! Ed.

"THE RATIONALIST."

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FIRST BISHOP OF NEW MYSORE DIOCESE

MYSORE.

Intimation has been received here that His Excellency Monsignor Rev. Feuga, till now Vicar, St. Philomena's Shrine, Mysore, has been nominated by His Holiness the Pope as the first Bishop of the newly constituted diocese, comprising of the districts of Mysore, Mandya, Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga besides Coorg, Nilgiris and Kollegel Taluk.

Mysore City will be the headquarters of the new diocese with St. Philomena's Shrine as the Cathedral.

Rev. Feuga, the new Bishop, is a well-known figure in the Mysore Province and he was to a large extent responsible for the construction of the magnificent and imposing church of St. Philomena in this city.

* * *

We congratulate Monsignor Feuga on his well-deserved elevation, and Mysore on becoming the seat of a Catholic Bishpric! Ed.

SIND DOWRY ACT

KARACHI.

No Hindu bridegroom in Sind shall receive presents worth more than Rs. 20 on any one occasion before and after his marriage, according to the rules formulated by the Government under the provisions of the Sind Dowry Act passed by the Sind Assembly in 1939.

On the day of marriage, it is enjoined by the Rules, the presents should not exceed Rs. 100, while on festivals and auspicious occasions between the day of betrothal and the day of marriage the aggregate presents shall not exceed Rs. 20.

It may be mentioned that the Dowry Act fixed the maximum dowry to be given by the parents and guardians of the bride at Rs. 1,500.

* * *

The activities of our legislatures are tending to become more and more funny. Whether a thing is silly or foolish, whether a thing is practicable or impracticable, it does not matter. It goes into the Statute Book, and the mover has the satisfaction of thinking that he is a reformer of the world! Ed.

INFANTICIDE IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY.

The alarming increase in the number of infanticide cases in the city," was referred to by the Bombay Coroner recently, while holding an inquest on a newborn babe.

"Fifteen years ago," said the Coroner, "I used to get two such cases a month; now, I am getting sometimes, three cases a day. This is the result of the new morality."

* * *

There are two ways of removing the evil. One is the difficult one of improving the character, morals and conduct of men and women. The other is that of changing Coroners frequently so that they cannot make invidious comparisons with the past! Ed.

SETTING UP OF NEW FACTORIES

INSTRUCTIONS TO LOCAL GOVTS.

MADRAS.

Avoidance of undue urban congestion is one of the factors which the local Government have been asked to consider when new factories are started.

The Government of India it is understood, have pointed out that in war expansion of the industries attention should be given by Local Governments, in consultation with the non-official opinion, to the desirability of locating any factory so as to avoid as far as possible creation of urban congestion.

The Central Government, it is stated, have always given due consideration to this factor, when they set up new factories.

* * *

We think this a sane rule. Ed.

MAHAMMAD THE PROPHET'S BIRTHDAY

MADRAS.

Celebrating the Prophet's Birthday at a meeting at Adyar. Dr. G. S. Arundale described the Prophet as "The father of modern nationalism" and said that the Teacher was not only a very great religious reformer but also a great leader in battle. His whole life was the life of a warrior.

Mr. C. Jinarajadasa, who also addressed the gathering, outlined the Prophet's life and said that one of the problems of the historian was to attempt to understand why a magnificent teaching concerning the the Unity of God should have become involved in a religion of imperialism, why Islam should have attempted to impose its faith on others and in doing so have taken the sword in hand!

Passages from the Prophet's works were then read.

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The Rationalist.
Monday 21-4-1941.

"SOME MEMORIES OF THE ROYAL HOUSE OF MYSORE."

The pretty and attractive brochure with the above title, by Rev. George W. Sawday, M.A., K.I.H., of Mysore, gives a bird's-eye presentation of four personalities of the Mysore Royal House during the last two generations. Incidentally it brings forth the astonishing fact that Mr. Sawday who gives points to many of us in public life to-day, was a prominent Mysore personage 65 years ago, long before our previous birth! During that period Mr. Sawday has been the torch-bearer of Wesleyism in this State, and has kept the torch aflame through all vicissitudes, with tact, good-sense, good-will, and a personality that wins and charms.

Successful Reformers have generally been fighters. Wesley himself was one. Luther was an indomitable one. When he was exhorted not to enter the city of Worms on account of the enmity of the people, he replied, "Were there as many devils in Worms as tiles upon the roofs of the houses, still would I enter!" But what fighting Reformers succeed in founding, it requires followers with statesmanlike qualities to make lasting and permanent.

And Mr. Sawday has proved an asset to Wesleyism in that respect so far as this State is concerned. By his quiet and unassuming, pleasant and remarkable qualities he has built up Wesleyism on a foundation unshakable in normal times. Besides securing a large body of disciples, he has established a Press which is the best of its kind, a paper which is the best of its kind, schools which are doing very good work, and a Hospital for Women whose service deserves all praise!

We should congratulate Mr. Sawday on these achievements of a long life, so well-lived, and so usefully spent!

The brochure conveys Mr. Sawday's impression of Mysore Rulers and Mysore Administration. It starts with an article written in 1894 for a London Magazine on the death of His Highness Chamaraja Wadiyar. One sentence only therein we object to. He says "For many years the country, owing to mis-government of the late King, had been under a British Commission." If Mr. Sawday, who came in 1876, had come instead 50 years earlier, he would have found a Prince a little better than Henry VIII, and no way worse than Charles II. To talk of his "mis-government," is to do him very much less than justice!

At the close of that article Mr. Sawday writes:

"Those who are interested in Mysore cannot but be filled with anxiety as to the future. Will the death of the Maharaja interfere with the prosperity of the State? Will his removal lead to increased corruption among the lower officials, and consequently to increased misery amongst the peasantry?"

Next we have the speech of Mr. Sawday proposing the Toast of the young Maharaja and Dowager Maharani at the Dinner on the eve of the Installation of Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar by that dynamic personage, H. E. The Marquess of Curzon. The speech is couched in language of eulogy and optimism.

Thirty-two years later, in July 1934, Mr. Sawday takes part in the Memorial Service at St. Bartholomew's on the demise of H. H. The Dowager Maharani, and his speech on the occasion is his own reply to the fears expressed by him on the death of the previous Ruler forty years earlier.

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Funding: Tattva Heritage Foundation,Kolkata. Digitization: eGangotri.

A sketch of the late Yuvaraja, H. H. Narasimharaja Wadiyar is found in his speech at the Memorial Meeting of the citizens of Mysore on the death of that accomplished personage in 1940. We quote a few lines as sample of the whole :

"There seemed to be nothing beyond the reach of his sympathy. And it was not only what he did, but the manner in which he did it, that endeared him to us. His kindly words and ready smile were an inspiration to us all!"

Not many months later H. H. Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar himself passes to his rest, and at the public meeting held in that connection Mr. Sawday gives his estimate of the departed Ruler, of whom it is said, "He believed that no life and no State could prosper save as it obtained the Divine blessing, and his belief in the power of prayer and in the possibility of communion between God and soul brought to him great comfort."

Five letters written to Mr. Sawday by the late Ruler and the Yuvaraja, and H. H. the present Ruler, form a fitting conclusion to the brochure. Two sentences in the letters of the late Ruler bear testimony to the fact that under his placid exterior there ran a current of pathetic sorrow over the present plight of the world!

On the 28th December 1938 he wrote, "The world is very full of trouble just now, and I feel that a time of testing has come when the men and women of good-will, whatever their religion, must show a real belief in the brotherhood of men if civilisation is not to fall into ruin!"

And then on 19th March 1940, "The whole world is full of sorrow in these troubled days, and we of the older generation must seek our comfort in looking back to happier times when we had the world before us, or forward to the days when we hope the new generation will bring order out of the chaos which our generation has allowed itself to slide into!" Pathetic words, and pregnant ones, which we leave our readers to contemplate!

Editor.

A THOUGHT

II

"An invisible atom to the infinite mass is a gradation; the most delicate of our imaginative perception to that beyond the range of our capacity to perceive is also a gradation—a continuous flow. Every atom is constantly active—both as invisible atom, and atom in the aggregates. This activity produces integration and disintegration; integration and disintegration go together; when atoms disintegrate they gradually become invisible, and when they integrate they gradually become visible as things and beings around us; integration and disintegration are going on in our own bodies every moment. When atoms integrate into any particular thing or being those very atoms are those that have been disintegrated from other things or beings. The activity in the atoms gives rise to integration and disintegration.

Now we pass on from atoms to their activity. The activity in an invisible point can give rise to concentric circles which become visible; the activity in an invisible atom gives rise to combinations of atoms—integration—and separation of atoms—disintegration. The word Activity makes us think of the meaning of the coined word Inactivity—but it is only a relative conception, and of this later.

Action and interaction (both the same) between atoms and atoms, between atoms and aggregates, between aggregates and atoms, between aggregates and aggregates, result in physical, chemical or other changes. The unbounded mass of existence composed of invisible atoms is constantly active—individually within the atoms, and in combination in the whole.

What is this Principle of Activity?" D. L. A.

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DANGER TO EIRE

DE VALERA'S BROAD-CAST

DUBLIN.

Reiterating the dangers which threaten Eire, Mr. De Valera says, "Although we wish well to all peoples and have no desire to quarrel with any, we have proclaimed our neutrality and as a people we have made our will so manifest that no one could mistake it. Every day, while this war continues our dangers will increase ..... Death and suffering we shall not be able to avoid if we are attacked, but we can be certain they will not be in vain, by completing and perfecting the organisation and training of our manhood and womanhood in the several national services. We must complete without delay the schemes for evacuation of women and children from our cities and large centres of population. If we have to take up arms we shall know that we are fighting for all that is dear to us, and we shall know that our cause is just!"

* * *

How the most stalwart of men, and the most indomitable of fighters, can become crushed in spirit by the changing times! De Valera's plaintive words are likely to become the permanent heart-cry of small nations and big nations for a long time to come! The Sun of Civilisation which was slowly coming up the horizon has been hit back to where it came from, and chaos is once again engulfing the world!

PAPER-MAKING AS COTTAGE INDUSTRY

COCHIN SCHEME

ERNAKULAM.

The experiments conducted in the Cochin Rural Development Centre have proved that hand-made paper can be produced here successfully and a scheme has been initiated to manufacture the same on a cottage industry basis.

It will be remembered that one of the Industrial Assistants was deputed for training in paper-making at Wardha sometime ago. On his return after five months' training, he was put in charge of paper-making at the centre, and ever since he was experimenting on the manufacture of paper with the available raw-materials of the State.

It has now been found that fairly good paper can be made out of the raw-materials available locally such as straw, plantain stalk, waste-paper, old bamboo mats, etc. Most of the paper produced at the centre is made from waste materials, pulp mixed with a small quantity of the paste of plantain stalk or straw. A dozen grinding stones, the cost whereof will be received in instalments, have been distributed to villagers and the pulp made by them in their homes is purchased by the Centre.

A special feature of the industry is that it has absorbed mostly women who have demonstrated that good pulp can be produced easily. Plantain stalk and straw contain only 30 to 40 per cent cellulose which is the portion required for paper-making, while waste paper yields 80 to 90 per cent, and it has been found at the Centre to be advisable to make use of an equal quantity or more of waste-paper with the pulp made of plantain stalk or straw.

PRINTING: *English, Canarese, Tamil, Telugu, Sanskrit.*
POSTERS, CALENDARS, LETTER-HEADS.
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STATE TAKES OVER PAWNBROKING

CHILE'S SERVICE FOR THE MASSES

The Republic of Chile has undertaken a series of ameliorative measures for its nationals, included in which is the taking over of pawnbroking from private enterprise for being put under State management.

"I'm going to see Aunt Dorothea," impoverished Austrians used to say after the last war.

Named after the "Dorotheum," national pawnshop which began in Vienna's Dorotheagasse, "Aunty" corresponds to the hard-up Briton's "Uncle," says the *News Review*.

Last week, Dorothea crossed the South Atlantic. Closing down its last private pawnshop, the Chilean Republic adopted her. It had taken years to disestablish the brass balls of private enterprise and put pawn-broking under State management.

SMARTEST STROKE

Operative agent was the Popular Credit Bank ("Caja,") inspired by two men who politically loathed each other, but were agreed that pawnbroking should be a social service. They were aristocratic Don Francisco Hunleus and Socialist leader Don Juan Rossetti.

Originally "Caja" was financed by the Government, and received its blessing in the task of driving out "usury." Private "Uncles" were undercut, and only a fraction of the normal interest charged on loans.

Smartest stroke was to link pawn-broking with savings. The bank offered five and a half per cent on poor men's deposits; recently the total had rolled up to 100,000,000 pesos.

ANOTHER SERVICE

Both manual and clerical workers were granted credit to buy goods at sales of unredeemed pledges. More compellingly still, workers were granted loans on their working tools without them being taken over.

By retaining his "pledge" and using it, the client pays off the "Caja" advance.

Another service for the masses was a system of making or buying up bulk quantities of cloth, ready-made clothes and other indispensable articles, and selling them to clients at a maximum of ten per cent over cost price in easy instalments.

READERS' OPINIONS

"Your leader on The Bank of Mysore in your No. 27 is rather trenchant.—What a language!"

* * *

"Your way of writing is inimitable, and your leader 'Pakisthan' in the latest issue is admirable, and how you wind up the Article is still more so and is so very apt!"

I hope your Weekly is increasing in circulation. It will be more popular outside than inside our State."

* * *

"I saw in the *Rationalist* of the 24th March your able leader on the affairs of the Bank of Mysore.

I have always admired you for your fearless criticism of anything in public life that did not conform to strict canons of morality, and my regard for you is all the greater after reading that article!"

MANY MILLIONS FROM POSTAGE STAMPS

LATEST NAZI RACKET

The Nazis have succeeded in making many millions out of postage stamps found in occupied countries, asserts the Stockholm correspondent of the *Sunday Express*.

The racket began in Poland, he says. The Germans confiscated all available Polish postage stamps, surcharged half with German text, and sent the rest to Berlin to be sold.

The news of the confiscation sent the prices of the stamps soaring, with the result that the stock was sold for six times its nominal value.

Thus, instead of making 5,000,000 marks (roughly the value of stamps confiscated), the German authorities made at least 30,000,000.

In Norway, the Quisling Government prohibited the use of stamps having portraits of the royal family. The whole stock of such stamps was conveyed to Germany, where it will shortly be sold.

News of the racket soon reached Nazi soldiers stationed in Belgium, France and Denmark. They took part in the game.

Raiding post offices and stamp shops and using German money, they bought up all the unused stamps they could; sent them to Germany and had them sold at a good profit.

But the business developed on such a large scale that the authorities put a complete stop to all stamp dealing. They preferred soldiers in occupied territory to use their German money to buy "useful merchandise" unobtainable in Germany.

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SOME NOTABLE BOOKS.

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Dr. Sir J. C. Bose, Kt.. F.R.S.—"A most interesting work."

Prof. Jadunath Sarkar, C.I.E.—"An immense amount of information has been compressed into it, much of which is unknown to our average countrymen."

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ಶೆರಿಡನ್‌ನಿನ "School For Scandal" ನ ಭಾಷಾಂತರ

ಬೆಲೆ ೦—೮—೦ ಮತ್ತು ೧—೦—೦

"ಹುಡುಗರು ಮತ್ತು ಹುಡುಗಿಯರು"

೩ ಅಂಕಗಳ ಪ್ರಹಸನ ೦—೩—೦

ಪ್ರಕಾಶಕರು :—

ಜೋಸ್ಯರ್ ಅಂಡ್ ಕೊ., ಮೈಸೂರು.

ಮಾ॥ ರಾ॥ ಜಿ. ಆರ್. ಜೋಸ್ಯರ್,

ಎಂ. ಎ., ಎಫ್. ಆರ್. ಇ. ಎಸ್., ಎಫ್. ಎಂ. ಯು.

ಅವರ ಕನ್ನಡ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು

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ಪಂಚಾಚಾರ್ಯಪ್ರಭಾ:

"ಈ ಗ್ರಂಥವನ್ನು ರಾಜಧಾನಿ ನಿವಾಸಿಗಳಾದ ಮಾ॥ ರಾ॥ ಜಿ. ಆರ್. ಜೋಸ್ಯರ್, ಎಂ. ಎ., ಎಫ್. ಆರ್. ಇ. ಎಸ್. ಈ ಮಹೋದಯರು ರಚಿಸಿರುವರು. ಇವರು ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಸಾಧಾರಣವಾದ ಪಾಂಡಿತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಅನೇಕ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿ ಲೋಕವಿಶ್ರುತ-ಕೀರ್ತಿಶಾಲಿಗಳಾಗಿರುವರು. ಇವರ ಗ್ರಂಥರಚನಾಶೈಲಿಯು ಪಾಶ್ಚಾತ್ಯರನ್ನೂ ಸಹ ತಲೆದೂಗಿಸಿರುವದು. ಇಂಥ ಅದ್ಭುತಶಕ್ತಿಯುಳ್ಳ ಈ ಮಹೋದಯರು ನಮ್ಮ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರ ಉಪಕಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಗ್ರಂಥವನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿರುವರು. ಭಾಷಾಶೈಲಿಯು ಬಹು ಗಂಭೀರವಾಗಿಯೂ, ಮನೋಹರವಾಗಿಯೂ, ಪ್ರಸಾದ ಗುಣಯುತವಾಗಿಯೂ ಇದ್ದು ವಾಚಕರ ಮನಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಆನಂದಾಬಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಳುಗಿಸುವಂತಿದೆ.

ಬೆಲೆ ೦—೮—೦ ಖದ್ದರ್ ಬೈಂಡ್ ೧—೦—೦

"ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ"

ಶ್ರೀಮದ್ಭುವರಾಜರವರು :

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ಮಾ॥ ರಾ॥ ರಾವ್ ಬಹದೂರ್ ಆರ್. ನರಸಿಂಹಾಚಾರ್ಯರು,

ಎಂ. ಎ., ಎಂ. ಆರ್. ಎ. ಎಸ್.

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ಬೆಲೆ ೦—೧೨—೦

"ಕಾರ್ನೆಗಿ."

ಎಂಬ ಕೋಟ್ಯಾಧೀಶ್ವರನ ಕಥೆ; ಚಿತ್ರಪಟದಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದೆ

ಬೆಲೆ ೦—೬—೦

ವಿದ್ಯಾದಾಯಿನಿ :

"ಮಾ॥ ಜಿ. ಆರ್. ಜೋಸ್ಯರ ಪರಿಚಯವನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ವಾಚಕರಿಗೆ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಜೀವನಚರಿತ್ರೆಯು ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧನಾದ ಕೋಟ್ಯಾಧೀಶ್ವರನದು. ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಮನರಂಜಕವಾದುದೆಂಬುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಸಂಶಯವೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ಓದಲು ತೆರೆದಮೇಲೆ ಮುಗಿಯುವವರೆಗೂ ಮುಚ್ಚಲು ಮನಸ್ಸು ಬರುವದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಲೋವರ್‌ಸೆಕೆಂಡರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲಿನ ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ತರಗತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪಠ್ಯಪುಸ್ತಕವಾಗಿ ಇಡಬಹುದು."

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THE RATIONALIST

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for the intelligent man, devoted to a rationalistic survey of all matters of Public interest.
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FORD IS TRYING PLASTIC AUTOMOBILES!

UNBREAKABLE & COLLISION-PROOF.

Plastic-bodied automobiles have now become a reality. They are to be produced on a mass scale by Henry Ford who expects to put them on the market in the next three years.

At Ford plant, last December, a special car made from plastic plates was tested. Henry Ford gleefully swung an axe with all his might against the rear end There was a dent and the finish was unmarred.

Unlike most commercial plastics, these plastic sheets for automobiles look like polished steel. Test panels are 70% cellulose fibre, 30% resin binder, pressed into cloth. Alone the cloth has little strength. But several sheets heat-molded in a 1000 ton press produce a material superior to steel in everything but tensile strength. It is 50% lighter 50% cheaper, ten times stronger. Bent like a jack-knife in a huge press, plastic panels snap back into shape when the pressure is released. Continual assaults with heavy axes and hammers have no visibl effect on the shiny, rustless panels. Their colour is not paint but inbred in the plastic. Fenders of this material, though not quite unbreakable, withdraw from minor collisions with lamp posts, etc, like unhurried rubber balls.

FROM CORN

To make his super-plastic, Ford is going to the soil. One million plastic automobiles (average annual Ford production) would consume 50,000 tons of synthetic chemicles, 1,70,000 tons of agricultural products. Possible make-up: 1,00,000 bales of cotton 5,00,000 bushels of wheat, 7,00,000 bushels of soy a beans, 5,00,000 bushels of corn, lesser amounts, of hide, lord, glue, pine pitch, sugar cane, alcohol and flax. Imported materials would be cork, rubber, tung oil and ramie, Egyptian mummy-wrapping fibre. Best of all, wheat, corn and soya beans are interchangeable. Ford can use all three, or only one.

Once formed, Ford's plastic has not the tensile strength of steel, and hence will not be used for frame, chassis or motor blocks. But sheets account for half the steel that goes into modern automobiles. If Ford's plastic bodies become universal, total U.S. use of steel may be cut 10%.

ALL-INDIA CHIEF AGENTS' ASSOCIAION

At the third annual general meeting of the All-India (Life) Chief Agents' Association held in Bombay on April 14, with Mr. J. C. Ghosh Dastidar of Calcutta is the chair, the following resolution was adopted unanimously:

"This meeting of the All-India (life) Chief Agents' Association notes with regret and apprehension the feeling of growing discontent and distrust among field-workers towards the attitude of some of the leading Company Managers in ceaselessly carrying on an agitation for a further curtailment of the Agency remunerations. It is the considered opinion of this Association that this feeling, more than anything else, has been responsible in recent times for a slow-down of the activities of Life Insurance Agents in India. It is obvious that the Life Insurance business in this country cannot progress along right lines without a contented field force. This meeting, therefore, strongly appeals to the Indian Life Offices' Association and its members to desist from any activities which may tend further to estrange the Agents from the management and to do everything in their power restore confidence of the Agents and so reinstate harmonious and cordial relations between the Agents and Companies to the lasting good of Indian Life Insurance business."

"OH, TRUTH, WHEN EXPELLED FROM ALL OTHER HABITATIONS MAKE THIS THY DWELLING PLACE."

A Holly-wood Signboard,

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A THOUGHT.

"The sun has bodies revolving around It; these bodies have smaller bodies revolving around them; an atom has many smaller atoms moving about it; an electron has many active particles rotating round; so *ad infinitum.*

It is said that the sun is fixed in space; it does not conform to reason. It is also said that this is not the only sun in the universe; there are many many smaller or bigger suns in the universe. The inevitable deduction is that this sun and some other suns with the innumerable bodies clinging to each of them must be moving around a more powerful sun or such other body, and so on *ad infinitum.*

Summary:—An imaginable electron with the active particles attached to it at one end of our thought; the universe with larger bodies with their attendant bodies and groups of bodies moving round some comparatively fixed most powerful body imaginable at the other end!

Power is pervasive; it is the pervasive power of the strongest body in a group that penetrates the smaller ones within its range and makes them cling to it. So on throughout the infinite Universe. The central body or the central power for the infinite Universe is something that can only be imagined; so is that of the smallest atom. Here also we arrive at an invisible atom—a point—and the endless systems of bodies in the Universe, either way beyond the powers of our imagination! What is that pervasive power radiating from everybody, penetrating every other body, resulting in action and interaction, which keeps the bodies in systems?—That pervasive Power, the same in the smallest atom imaginable and the biggest mass of the universe beyond our capacity to know, and existing in one unbroken expanse of the infinite Universe!"

D. L. A.

THE INDIAN IMPASSE

SIR F. E. JAMES'S VIEW

COONOOR.

"I suggest our motto should be—first get on with the war, second make no promises until there can be some semblance of unity in this country, third wait and if, possible, work for the establishment of such unity, for until that comes there can be no National Government and foreign domination will continue in this country.....The British people are really sincere about India, but they are not in the least impressed at present either by Pakistan or by Satyagraha.....They are much more impressed by the magnificent work done by the Indian Troops in Africa. If Britain, as I believe she will After the war, is generous to this country, it will not be because of the Muslim League or the Congress, but because of the Indian Troops."

* * *

Some one has said that when a person gets knighted, he becomes benighted! Sir F. E. James, the travelling spokesman of the European Association—"European Association," how does the name strike readers? How much of Europe does it consist of, Sir James?—in his above speech assumes airs more superior even than Cardinal Wolsey, of whom it was said,

"Born to a butcher. bred by Bishops' breed,
How high His Holiness holds his haughty head!"

He is not impressed by the Congress; he is not impressed by the Moslem League. Well they are not trying to impress *him.* They are trying to show their own reaction to existing state of affairs. But Sir, F, E. James thinks that it is all arranged for his edification!

It is all very well for Mr. Amery to weave statements of many words and little help. We feel about them as a Lord Justice felt about Curran when the latter said in Court, "You will be pleased to hear, My Lord,.....", "Mr Curran, it is your duty to speak, and it is ours to hear you. But as for any pleasure in it, the less said about it the better!"

Sir F. E, James is neither a great thinker, nor a great speaker, nor a great organiser, nor even a high-placed man. Let him not presume to offend a nation, or two nations, by his thoughtless remarks. That would be doing little service to his own Community.

Ed.

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U. S. AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

The following examples of the American automobile industry gearing itself into the war effort are contained in a recent number of *American Automobiles*:—

The 1941 New York Motor Shows has been cancelled.

One-tenth of the new armament contracts have been allotted to the motor industry. They total a billion dollars worth of work.

The huge Detroit plant is making air engines, tanks, ship and submarine engines, machine-guns, jigs and tools for aircraft factories, torpedo and gun parts, shells, bombs and radio instruments.

Aircraft effort has been "channelised," and so General Motors make parts for the B 25 two-engined bomber; Chrysler for Martin B 26 two-engine bomber; aud Ford for B 24 four engine bomber.

Murray Corporation (body builders) contracted to make bomber parts for the Douglas firm at a cost of $30,000,000.

Briggs (body builders) $20,000,000 worth of wing panels for Douglas bombers.

Graham Paige $6,000,000 worth of power-driven turrets for aircraft.

Continental Motors 25 ton tanks in association with Chryslers.

Autocar has a contract for $16,000,000 for armoured vehicles.

Four firms (hitherto making spark plugs, steering gears and refrigerators) have joined to take a contract for $61,000,000 worth of half-track military vehicles.

Willys contracts for $ 20,000,000 for cars, shells, navy gun parts, tank and plane parts.

Buick spending $ 24,000,000 on new plant for air engines.

Studebaker $ 36,000,000 contract for aircraft engines.

Goodyear $ 14,000,000 to equip powder bagging plant.

Packard building 1,000 h. p. engines on the Rolls Royce pattern, and Hudsons making gun mountings and torpedo tubes; Ford opening an additional 24-hour-day plant (at cost of $ 21,000,000) for plane engines; Chrysler a huge new plant for 25-ton tanks.

* * *

How all this should make Mr. Walchand's mouth water! What a pity he was born in Marwar and not in U. S. A.!

NEW HOSPITAL FOR CALICUT

CALICUT.

Orders have been received from the Madras Government aproving an expenditure of Rs. 10,66,700 for the new Government Headquarters Hospital to be constructed at the local beach. Of this, Rs. 9,90,000 has been set apart for the construction of the building and the remaining amount of Rs. 66,700 for site acquisition.

The Government have made provision for Rs. 66,700 in the budget for 1941-42 for the acquisition of the site at the local beach. Acquisition work will be strted soon.

* * *

One of the raging madnesses of our times is to waste huge sums on so-called hospital buildings, as though it is the buildings that can do the cure!

BERNARD SHAW'S LATEST

There was an occasion when Bernard Shaw wished man could give birth to children!

"How comes it. he was asked once by a correspondent of *Everybody's* "that women have been beating men in all directions! Amy Johnson, for intsance, and the other women who won the King's Cup Air and the King's Prize at Bisley?"

"What is there surprising about it? " demanded G. B. S. " Miss Johnson did not fly to Australia; a machine did; and she hung on to it and steered it"

ARDUOUS FEAT

"The King's prize was won by a rifle: is there any mortal reason why a woman's eyes should not align the sights of a rifle, and a woman's wits allow for the wind, and a woman's finger pull the trigger as well as a man's?

"If you look in the day's paper you will learn that several women had babies without any help from machines!

" Prove to me that a man has achived that amazing and arduous feat and I will sit up and discuss the significance of his triumph very seriously!"

"THE RATIONALIST."

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The Rationalist.

Monday 28-4-1941.

JOB HUNTING

"According to reports current here Sir G. Bewoor, Director General of Post and Telegraphs, on retirement will be appointed as Dewan of Cochin State in succession to Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty. Sir R. K. Shanmukham himself is likely to succeed Sir Mirza Ismail as Dewan of Mysore when the latter retires shortly," says a so-called Special Correspondent of a Madras paper from New Delhi!

We thought that New Delhi reports were less absurd, more trust-worthy, and of a better class than that given above. We thought also that Special Correspondents at New Delhi knew better than to broad-cast absurd rumours likely to cause disaffection in distant parts, or serve as cat's-paw of persons looking out for fresh jobs all over the country. Such correspondents not only bring themselves into contempt, but also bring Journalism into disrepute!

Where in New Delhi are the reports current? Is it in the gossip of the Delhi market-place? Is it in the chit-chat of the Press-room? Is it in the verandahs of the official residences? Or is it in the corridors of the Secretariat?

We thought that the Membership of the Viceregal Council, and other high offices of the India Government were very respectable jobs, and that men who held them should have self-respect enough not to seek any other inferior salaried office after retiring from it. There is a rule in the case of High Court Judges that they should not resume practice at the Bar after retirement. There is no reason why that rule should not be extended to the highest officers of the India Government.

In the present case, we would hope that Sir G. Bewoor would contradict the rumour that he is seeking the appointment in Cochin after retirement from his present post. We are sure that the new Maharaja of Cochin has not invited him to succeed Sir Chetty. It may be that the people have so far no voice in the matter of appointing Dewans. But the hands of the Rulers should not be tied like this, and Dewans forced upon States whether they are suitable or otherwise, aud whether they are welcome or otherwise.

We do not think that the Directorship of Posts and Telegraphs is a sufficient qualification to make a good Dewan of Cochin. It might have been tolerated if Sir Bewoor had been a Cochinite. Not being so, we can say on behalf of the people of Cochin that it would be one of the worst selections possible.

The democracies of the States are not all snobs. They are not carried away by a Knight-hood. They do not hold that it is either a direct or indirect qualification to their Dewanship. We think that, in the Indian States, that man would make a good Dewan who has qualified himself by long and honest service within the State itself, and so earned the Dewanship, or alternatively by that man who is a native of the State concerned, but whose merits have procured him high posts outside, and who yet has kept himself in touch with the State's current problems.

To appoint one who is neither of these but an utter stranger to the State, to its people, and to its Ruler, is to commit one of those political blunders which the State will long rue. And it would be no wonder if the people of the States concerned resent such an appointment, and show their disapproval in all possible ways. In the case of Cochin we have no doubt whatever that any Cochinite, official or non-official, is likely to prove a better Dewan than a thorough stranger like Sir G. Bewoor.

Here let us ask, has Sir S. Chetty's term in Cochin expired? If not, is this the time when he should leave the State which has honoured and enriched him ever since he was flung out of British Indian Public life? An old Ruler has passed away, and another old Ruler has just come in. He has been the Steward of the State practically exercising supreme control, and he owes it both to the Ruler and the people to complete his term there, and not leave them in the lurch, and seek fresh fields and pastures new!

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Then we come to our own State. We do not know that Sir Mirza retires shortly. Does he retire shortly? Not even echo answers! However if he does retire shortly, no doubt it will be a wrench for him, and for the State, with which his life has been knit for well over 34 years. If he does retire shortly, we think that it would be absurd to think of appointing as Dewan Sir Shanmukham, Sir Ramaswamy, Sir Vijayaraghava, or Sir Donald Field! We suppose that with the exception of good old Sir Akbar, every Dewan of a major or minor State would be in the run for the post! We ought to disappoint them!

We hold that the Dewanship of Cochin, a State of about 1300 square miles, is no qualification for a person to become Dewan of Mysore. The Deputy Commissioner of the smallest District in our own State would have a better claim as administrator than the Dewan of Cochin! The drop is not much between the Dewan of Cochin and the Dewan of Banganapalle. The knight-hood itself in our opinion is of little account!

Or if any one concerned is anxious to have a person with titles, why not we ask Rt. Hon'ble Srinivasa Sastry, or Lord Sinha? If Petain can be Premier or whatever it is of France at 86, Rt. Hon'ble Sastry cannot be too old to hold office in Mysore!

Well, let us not stretch the argument to its ridiculous lengths. What we are trying to urge on those concerned is that the method of appointment of Dewans in the Indian States is reaching the state of a scandal, and ought to be revised. If you think a retired official from outside is eligible, why not a retired official from inside? If you think a place-hunting non-official from outside is eligible, why not a place-hunting non-official from inside the State itself? One is as good or as bad as the other!

After all, the Ruler is a Mysorean, or Cochinite or Travancorean. And the people ruled are Mysoreans, or Cochinites, or Travancoreans. They know what is best for each and for both. Why should an alien be brought in as Dewan in order to boss over both, like the Commissioner in Belgium or Holland?

The thing is altogether unjust, unsound, and impolitic, which the people of the States concerned can no longer tolerate! We hope this fact will be realised soon by those concerned, and the baneful practice of bringing aliens as Dewans be given up once for all!

Editor.

CASES LAUNCHED BY GOVT. SERVANTS

CALCUTTA.

The Government of Bengal, it is understood, have decided not to accept the suggestion of the Government of India to undertake prosecution themselves on behalf of Government servants when the latter are defamed.

The course now followed is that, whenever an official of the Government, in the course of discharging his duties, is subjected to defamatory utterances, the official concerned moves the Government to permit him to take action in civil or criminal courts and the Government after examining the implications of the case decide as to whether such permission should be given and whether the circumstances of the case are such as would justify the Government bearing the cost.

On the suggestion of the India Government the Bengal Government considered the question as to whether they can suitably indentify themselves with the defamed officers and conduct the cases as crown cases, and have come to the conclusion that such a course would have no particular advantage over that followed at present.

THE MYSORE SPUN SILK MILLS, Ltd,

"Referring to the audited Balance Sheet and profit and loss account and Directors' Report for the year 1940 Mr. K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar, the Chairman, explained the reasons which led to the Company incurring a loss of about Rs. 35,000. He recalled the apprehensions he had expressed at the last general meeting about the abnormal increase in prices of silk waste and informed the share-holders that in spite of the attempts made by the Company to bring down prices of waste, it was not possible to do so The price in fact shot up to 12 annas per lb. for a few months during the year under report, with the result that the Company was forced to incur a heavy loss of about Rs. 49000 during the first 8 months of the year. However, the prices began to fall after the entry of Italy into the war when all exports from India practically ceased and the prices have now attained a normal level. This fall in prices of silk waste enabled the Company to make a small profit during the period of September to December of about Rs. 14,000 thus reducing the net loss for the year to about Rs. 35,000 by the end of the year 1940. With the continuance of the present conditions, it was hoped that the above loss of Rs. 35,000 would be wiped out by about the end of june 1941."

* * *

So, if Mysore industries have to avoid loss, there should be a war in some suitable part of the world, and it must last some time! Otherwise there is loss, and the Chairmen have to whine in public; and unfortunately they have to advertise that whining also! Pity! Ed.

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THE RATIONALE OF PRAYASCHITTA AND ITS ROLE IN THE REFORMATORY

His Holiness Sree Swamy Vaidyanatheendra Bharathy Shankaracharya

What an irony of events? When the public opinion is decidedly against flogging and whipping in the reformatory and the assylum as well, it is strange that the white race should demand it specially against the coloured criminal in South Africa, as recently reported in the Press. It is true that there are races and tribes with different tendencies, criminal and otherwise, deserving of select attention over which there should be no clamour. But, the point is not the difference of treatment so much as the inefficacy of the measure, however deterrant it might be, as true reformative,—jailing, flogging, whipping, forced labour and what not.

By the way, let us reflect a while upon the religious mothods of reformation, and review the effects of the institution of Prayer-halls in some jails, where the bhajana and other types of service have had no more invigorating effects, let alone the reformatory value, than pleasant pastimes and continued waking. We do not deny the inspiration of a good service, but would only urge that the audience should be adequately prepared and sensitised before the gospel could have any effects and more so permanent effects upon the wretched criminal.

Criminals are called in the Vedic Code as Papees and Chandalas, who are again, divided into two groups, one the Poorna Chandala, or janma Chandala, *i.e.*, the Tribal man who has inherited the Criminal tendencies and cranial perversions, and the other the Karma Chandala, who has acquired the tendency by association or imbibement.

Papa, the crime, and Papa-chinthana, the Criminal tendency are both considered as diseases, the forms and effects of which are believed. or are found, to descend by way of Vasana into the progeny, in a way not dissimilar to the method of the descent of syphilis and other infectious diseases. sometimes, they descend directly, while in others they skip over, ordinarily up to the third generation and in certain special types of Athi-Papa and Maha-Papa up to the fifth and the seventh generation, according to the extent and severity of the nature of the Papa. Janmanthara is strictly according to the Rule, "Aathma Vai Puthra Namasi" *i.e.*, from the parent to the child and not on the supposed transmigration of the human soul into other animal bodies. At the best, it might be that the individual is not bereft of the brutal tendencies of the animal stages of evolution, as is manifested by the select perversions and unnatural crimes.

Primarily, crime involves things, money and woman, and therefore, crime or papa was divided into two main heads as 1. Pinda-Harana or Stheya the thieving, and 2. Mana-Harana or Guru-thalpa elsewhere, *i.e.*, adultery. There are yet other minor divisions of papa as Sura Pana, the various intoxications and neurotisms, and nisheda-sevana, the mamsa-ahara and other thamasa aahara. Nishidha-sevana and Sura pana are productive of the Mada the perverted fats, and Moha the delusive and perverted Pithas, the trusted hand-maids and forerunners of every class of crime.

There is yet a third division of crime, Pasu-Gamana or unnatural crimes and unnatural unions. Inter tribal unions like the Bheema-Hidimbi wedlock and inter classal and inter depressed classal unions like Arjuna-Uloochi intrigue were also considered a class of papa and treated appropriately, as Guru-thalpa. Guru-thalpa also means and includes inter sectarian intrigues and intrigues with women much older and higher in the social physiological level, otherwise called the caste, and the foul intercourses with impure and menses women are all put down as Papa leading to Rajayakshma or tuberculosis and consumption, of which the Thara-Chandra intrigue is an example.

In all the three types of Papa, the social, sexual and criminal instances are plentily found vividly described in every ordinary purana and ithihasa defining at the same time the methods of reformation and reclamation employed in each case. The remarkable reclamation of Valmiki, the notorious tribal man, the reformation of Jabali of the depressed class, and the restoration of the miserable fell Ahalya and many like these, are well known to every man and woman in the country. Why not then pause awhile and scrutinise the methods of the reformation which have won for them outstanding effects? We assert that the matter should not be lightly treated as inappropriate to the present times and we urge upon the States, their Governments and all the more so upon the special committees, not to fight shy of being retrograde in taking guidance from premitive records and their teaching and examples which every one of them does really revere in matters of religion.

Straightly looking, we are sure, one seldom fails to appreciate, that, whilst every other thing is common, the prescribed "Prayaschitha" of the primitive will be the same way appropriate and equally productive. We therefore solicit a warm corner in every body, man and woman in their activities for complacent accommodation of the reformatory effects of Prayaschitha, which is after all a very simple yet highly scientific process of cure and correction, best suited to all classes in all times and countries.

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TYPES OF PRAYASCHITHA.

There are many kinds of Prayschitha, both in the major and the minor groups, of which the under-mentioned are the more important. They are—

1. Prajapathya Vratha, *ie.* 3 days on only dav meal, three days on only night meal, and later 3 days without either.

2. Paraka Vratha. *ie.* three days on warm water, next three days on warm ghee, and next three days on warm milk, and a fast on the next day.

3. Krichra Vratha. *i.e.*, water, ghee and milk as above, warm in the case of Thaptha Krichhra and cold in the case of Seetha Krichra, and absolute starvation for three days subsequently.

4. Varuna Krichra. *ie.* simple cooked rice and water without any thing else for one month, or simple starch and water for one month.

5. Thri Krichra. *ie.* Simple rice as above and quath of Bilva for the first ten days, and with Amalaki quath for the next ten days and with Padmakshi quath during the last ten days in the month.

6. Santhapana Krichra. *i.e.*, Pancha-Gavya Prasana, and starvation in the night for one day.

7. Mahasnapana Krichra. *i.e.*, the same as Santhapana Krichra carried over three days.

8. Thula-Purusha Krichra. *ie.* same as above repeated for three times and followed after the fast every time with Pinyaka, Tharaka and Sakthu prasana.

9. Vardhika Vratha. *ie.* eating Gomaya or cow-dung for one month regularly.

10. Chandrayana Vratha. *i.e.*, reduction of one morsel a day progressively for fifteen days in the dark fortnight, and after a total fast on the new moon day progressively increase one morsel a day in the bright fortnight for one month for one course.

NOTE:—Two are more of the above vrathas are asked to run in succession as the case of Krichhra-Chandrayana, or the same Vratha may have to be repeated for a few courses according to the severity and need.

Along-side with the above the other items of the Pryaschitha Panchanga *i.e.*, the Snana, Vapana, Homa and Japa should be appropriately instituted for the successful reformation in a simple crime in a simple manner, and in a complicated manner in a complicated or fell crime, details of which may be had in any code of Prayaschitha like that of Sankha or Kathyayani.

The Vapana or shaving is not instituted as a mere shame-smite, but oftentimes as an insurance for effective annointing and innunction, and likewise the medicated baths and mud-packs in the Mrithika-snana, and is graded as "Anga-roma-vapana in quarter severity, "smasru-vapana" or shaving of the moustash in half severity, "sikha-varjya-vapana" *ie.* clean shave sparing the tuft, in three quarter severity, and clean all round shave or "Mundana" in full severity.

3. *Snana.* The purpose of Snana is two fold, one the "Apakramana" or bodily cleansing, and the other "Aghamarshana" or medication. There are many kinds of baths, for instance 1. "Avagahana snana" or the tub-bath, 2. "Aplavana snana" or the plunge in a river or a pond, 3. the "Prokshana snana" or the pour bath like that under the tap or the pot-pour as in the case of the well water bath, 4. "Marjana snana" or the shower bath or the spray, to any and all of which the medicament may be appropriated in the shape of a quath or solution. For instance, the "The Go-Pureesha-Jala-Avagahana" is a peculiar bath prescribed in massive infections and in chronic cases of sexual contaminations for intensive and systemic sterilisation, where the subject is placed in a tub of cow dung mixed in water and kept there neck deep continuouslv for twelve or even twentyfour hours at the stretch for completion in the same sitting. Some bitter and other quaths are also used in some cases, while some mild acids & mild alcalies are also used with advantage for skin sterilisation in the snana. In some cases, wet and loose mud of the river beds is used for well rubbing over the clean shaved scalp and repeated for one hundred and eight times in the same stretch between each bath of Aplavana, termed "Mrithika-snana."

4. *Japa.* This consists of the incantation of certain consonants like the "H" "K" and so on with difficult inflections and double, treble and quadrupal commutations, intelligently blended with a pradakshina round the Holy Basil in the open sun or the Holy Aswatha in the shade, and followed or alternated with a peculiar dipping exercise called "Sashtanga Namaskar" usually ascribed to the Sun in the name of Sooryanamscara, in the course of which not only the limbs but also the vocal cords and the liver the spleen and other visceral organs are serially exercised on the empty stomach. With a view to train up the individual to progressive starvation in the day, the day is divided into twelve equal divisions of 60 minutes, each division being ingeniously attributed to a thermal ray of the sun denominated as the twelve Aadithyas, namely 1. Mithra, 2. Ravi, 3. Soorya, 4. Bhanu, 5. Khaga, 6. Poosha, 7. Hiranyagarbha, 8. Mareechi, 9. Aadithya, 10. Savithru, 11. Arka, and 12. Bhaskar. The namaskara should be exercised on the empty stomach and when the time is progressively delayed by one hour every day the individual will be fully starving on the twelfth day for full twelve hours. Alongside with the dosha dhathu mada depletion and the dosha pitha depletion, the twelve tissues are progressively repleted with adequate and appropriate nourishment of the select food and payasa offered as Naivedya to the Sun and eaten.

(to be Continued.)

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ಬೆಲೆ ೦—೮—೦ ಮತ್ತು ೧—೦—೦

"ಹುಡುಗರು ಮತ್ತು ಹುಡುಗಿಯರು"
೩ ಅಂಕಗಳ ಪ್ರಹಸನ ೦—೩—೦

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ಮು॥ ರಾ॥ ಜಿ. ಆರ್. ಜೋಸ್ಯರ್,
ಎಂ. ಎ., ಎಫ್. ಆರ್. ಇ. ಎಸ್., ಎಫ್. ಎಂ. ಯು.
ಅವರ ಕನ್ನಡ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು

"ಆರ್ಯಮಹಿಳಾಕೀರ್ತಿ"

The Hindu :

"The author is well-known to the students of Canarese and his books are widely read. This book deals with the heroic achievements of many Hindu women whose names have become a house-hold word in every family in India. The stories of Samyukta, Padmini, Mira Bai, Tara Bai and others inspire the young women of India with love of courage and patriotism. The book merits a wide publicity as it affords a good scope for the study of some of the neglected portions of Indian History.

This book is most suitable for non-detailed study in the higher classes of Secondary Schools."

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"ಈ ಗ್ರಂಥವನ್ನು ರಾಜಧಾನಿ ನಿವಾಸಿಗಳಾದ ಮು॥ ರಾ॥ ಜಿ. ಆರ್. ಜೋಸ್ಯರ್, ಎಂ. ಎ., ಎಫ್. ಆರ್. ಇ. ಎಸ್. ಈ ಮಹೋದಯರು ರಚಿಸಿರುವರು. ಇವರು ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಸಾಧಾರಣವಾದ ಪಾಂಡಿತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಅನೇಕ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿ ಲೋಕವಿಶ್ರುತ ಕೀರ್ತಿಶಾಲಿಗಳಾಗಿರುವರು. ಇವರ ಗ್ರಂಥರಚನಾಶೈಲಿಯು ಪಾಶ್ಚಾತ್ಯರನ್ನೂ ಸಹ ತಲೆದೂಗಿಸಿರುವದು. ಇಂಥ ಅದ್ಭುತಶಕ್ತಿಯುಳ್ಳ ಈ ಮಹೋದಯರು ನಮ್ಮ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರ ಉಪಕಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಗ್ರಂಥವನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿರುವರು. ಭಾಷಾಶೈಲಿಯು ಬಹು ಗಂಭೀರವಾಗಿಯೂ, ಮನೋಹರವಾಗಿಯೂ, ಪ್ರಸಾದ ಗುಣಯುತವಾಗಿಯೂ ಇದ್ದು ವಾಚಕರ ಮನಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಆನಂದಾಬಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಳುಗಿಸುವಂತಿದೆ.

ಬೆಲೆ ೦—೮—೦ ಖದ್ದರ್ ಬೈಂಡ್ ೧—೦—೦

"ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ"

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"It is most gratifying that you have written a book that is likely to be very useful to the Kannada speaking population."

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ಎಂ. ಎ., ಎಂ. ಆರ್. ಎ. ಎಸ್.

"I find the book to be a desirable addition to modern Kannada literature."

ಬೆಲೆ ೦—೧೫—೦

"ಕಾರ್ನೆಗಿ."

ಎಂಬ ಕೋಟ್ಯಾಧೀಶ್ವರನ ಕಥೆ; ಚಿತ್ರಪಟದಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದೆ
ಬೆಲೆ ೦—೬—೦

ವಿದ್ಯಾದಾಯಿನಿ :

"ಮು॥ ಜಿ. ಆರ್. ಜೋಸ್ಯರ ಪರಿಚಯವನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ವಾಚಕರಿಗೆ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಜೀವನಚರಿತ್ರೆಯು ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧನಾದ ಕೋಟ್ಯಾಧೀಶ್ವರನದು. ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಮನರಂಜಕವಾದುದೆಂಬುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಸಂಶಯವೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ಓದಲು ತೆರೆದಮೇಲೆ ಮುಗಿಯುವವರೆಗೂ ಮುಚ್ಚಲು ಮನಸ್ಸು ಬರುವದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಲೋವರ್ ಸೆಕೆಂಡರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲಿನ ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ತರಗತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪಠ್ಯಪುಸ್ತಕವಾಗಿ ಇಡಬಹುದು."

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DOCTORS CAN BE SUED FOR NEGLIGENCE

Mrs. Pauline Steemer, 45 year-old housewife of North Brunswick, United States, felt sick and dizzy. She went to see Dr. William Klein, well-known radiologist of New Brunswick. He found a walnut-sized tumor in her uterus, advised her to have it removed by X ray. She went to St. Peter's General Hospital, of which Dr. Klein was President and had three irradiations.

Mrs. Steemer, a faithful Catholic who had borne five children, believed that her child-bearing days were over: her youngest was 17, she herself was nearing 50. Three and a half months after her first visit, Dr. Klein discovered that in addition to suffering from a tumor, his patient was several months pregnant.

A month later Mrs. Steemer gave birth to a premature baby boy, weighing a little over a pound. The child was a hopeless idiot, deaf and blind.

In 1937, two years after the child was born, the Steemers sued Dr. Klein for $ 1,65,000; later upped it to $ 4,00,000. The case came up in a New Jersey Circuit Court. It was because of Dr. Klein's treatments, Mrs. Steemer claimed, that little Jacob is a pin-headed idiot who, at the age of 5½, weighs 22lb and cannot even sit up. At the lurid trial, two medical experts testified that the X-ray treatments were responsible for the child's idiocy; nine other doctors claimed they were not. Last week a jury awarded $ 15,000 to the parents for the care of the idiot boy, lb 35,000 to the child "for loss of its future earning powers."

The Steemer case, says *Time*, is the first of its kind ever tried in the U. S. Many are the implications of the principle that a child can sue for injuries suffered while in the womb.

* * *

We have heard of numerous cases of reckless treatment by doctors even here. If they are shown that they are liable for their faults, things might improve. Ed.

SYMPATHY WITH STRIKERS

Mrs. ROOSEVELT.

The first Lady of America, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt has created a sensation in all the States by an open declaration of sympathy for strikers of a big manufacturing firm!

Some time ago, Mrs. Roosevelt quietly resigned from the Spanish Rescue Ship Mission and withdrew from the American Youth Congress, apparently determined to withdraw from all Communist-tainted organisations, says a New York paper. But Mrs. Roosevelt still had a smile for organized Labour!

Mr. CHURCHILL.

Col, Josiah Wedgwood, M. P. who has sat in the House for more years than any Commoner, barring of course Lloyd George, the Welsh Wizard, looks back on the past in his book, *Memories of a Fighting Life*. He gives therein the following about Mr. Churchill.

"Churchill, when out of office, was invited to lunch with the Cabinet to meet Ribbentrop. Winston's comment to Wedgewood was: "I suppose they asked me to show him that if they couldn't bark themselves they kept a dog who could bark and who might bite!"

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The University Results

The Intermediate Examination results have been disastrous. Reports of suicides have appeared, and police watch is said to be kept near Tanks!

We learn that only 30% have been declared to have passed, out of each 100 trained by the University itself.

The students are in despair, and the Public have lost confidence in the University.

Last year owing to the death of H. H. The late Chancellor, and increase of holidays and shortening of the terms, the University did not work properly.

To victimise the students for that is gross injustice!

We therefore respectfully recommend to H. H. The Chancellor to graciously order that the Intermediate results be revised so as to declare at least 50% to have passed.

It will be an act of gracious benevolence which will commend itself to the Spirit of the late Chancellor, and will also adorn the first year of the regime of H. H. the present Chancellor.

Otherwise a public enquiry may at least be ordered. *Editor.*

THE INDIAN BANK & THE MOTOR CAR COMPANY

A CURIOUS PROCEDURE.

"*The Agent,*

Indian Bank Ltd., BANGALORE CITY.

Through X Broker.

Dear Sir,

As desired by me my broker has arranged for reservation of shares of the face value of Rs..... in the proposed Indian Automobile Company Ltd., wherein the Mysore Government are to guarantee 3½ % dividend for a period of 10 years on the capital of Rs. 225 lakhs. I enclose my cheque drawn in your favour for Rs.....being the application money of 20%. It is understood that the amount is to be refunded to me only in the event of the proposed Company not being floated with the above guarantee.

Your Faithfully.

X....."

* * *

The above circular is being addressed to some of the public who have expressed a wish to take shares in the proposed Company.

We might bring to the notice of the Indian Bank, the Brokers, and the public that the procedure is thoroughly irregular. Even the proposed Managing Agents themselves have no business to collect any money from the public before the registration of the Company and filing of its prospectus. It would be deemed a criminal offence.

That being so, for brokers to collect money for shares which do not exist, and put it in a bank.—and that, an alien bank—which is not authorised, and without any proper guarantee or security to the public, and when as yet everything relating to the Company is still in the embryo and may take any unforeseen shape, is highly objectionable. We hope the Indian Bank and the brokers will take the caution and abstain from calling for deposits. The utmost they can do is to ask for tentative consents from prospective applicants. Ed.

STATE TRANSPORT IN TRAVANCORE

Sir,

With the introduction of the State Transport buses in the Quilon-Shencottah line, the fare has been enormously increased. The charges were 60% less when the line was in the hands of private agencies. In certain lines in which the State Transport buses run (*eg.*), the Kottarakara-Kottayam line, the charges are less. Moreover, the rate of ½ chuckarm per mile has no meaning because when tickets are issued, the number of miles that a passenger has to journey is not taken into consideration, but the charges are fixed by the department on the basis of certain places.

This is a great disadvantage to the passengers. In addition to all these, with the recommendation of the Government, the Railway fare in the particular line has also been increased! Thus at this time of economic Depression, the poor people are oppressed too much by the heavy bus charges of the State Transport department. Hence, I request the esteemed Travancore Government to consider the matter and to reduce the fare in the Quilon-Shencottah route and to modify the rules of the Transport department so that a passenger need pay only the amount for the number of miles he journeys according to a reasonable fixed rate.

U. S. R. Nair, Kottarakara.

* * *

First of all you make out that private owned bus-services are badly managed, and therefore should be taken over by Government! Then you increase the rates in order to make up your scale of expenditure! And then when the public prefer the railways as being cheaper, you increase the railway rates also so as to keep step with the bus rates!

This is what is pompously called State Management of Transport! We hope the authorities concerned, and other authorities contemplating it, appreciate the fun of it! Ed.

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MYSORE ENGINEERS' CONFERENCE.

At the above Conference which was held in Bangalore last week, Mr. N. Sarabhoja, Chief Engineer to the Government of Mysore, delivering the inaugural Address, referred to the industrial and engineering developments the State had made till now and indicated the lines of future development.

Mysore, Mr. Sarabhoja said, had all along been the pioneer in the construction of irrigation works. Several smaller irrigation projects, scattered all over the State had been taken up. The last decade had been one of phenomenal progress in the field of Hydro-Electric development. The revenue of the Electrical Department would mount up to more than a crore and quarter by the time the first two stages of Jog Project were utilised. With the manufacture of two important articles like cement and paper at Bhadravathi and of agricultural tools at Hassan, the future was bound to be bright.

RESERVOIR PROJECTS

Mr. Sarabhoja next outlined the possibilities for future development. It was time Mr. Sarabhoja said that the Kapini Reservoir Project was taken up so that they might take advantage of the provisions of the agreement between the Governments of Mysore and Madras before reconsidering the proposals for future extension by 1974. Similarly, Bhadra Reservoir at Lakkavalli, the Hemavathi Reservoir near Gorur and the Thunga anicut at Sakrebyle had also to be developed in order to establish their prescriptive rights. He was conscious, he said, that all this meant heavy expenditure, but it had to be faced with the boldness that had characterised the Government of Mysore in all its progressive activities.

The extension of the railway line beyond Talaguppa and the development of a harbour at Bhatkal, the linking up of Chamarajanagar with Satyamangalam by a Railway line and the electrification of the Railway line from Bangalore to Mysore were some of the major works that might be tackled during the coming decade.

MAINTENANCE OF TANKS

Apart from these major construction works, Mr. Sarabhoja said in conclusion, a number of important items on the maintenance of the tanks, channels and roads called for immediate attention. Mr. Sarabhoja suggested that the Government might make bold to start immediately a hydraulic research station on the model of those in Poona and Lahore, and standardise all works.

FINDING GOLD

NEW MEANS

Goldbugs have now a new prospecting tool: the horsetail weed (*Equisetum arvense*), which grows abundantly across the U. S. and Canada.

When it grows in soil with a gold content, it hungrily absorbs the metal. Last month Hans Torkel Fredrik Lundberg of Toronto told the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers that for some time Canadian prospectors had been locating gold by burning a clump of horsetail, analysing the ashes.

GEOBOTANY

Called geobotany by Engineer Lundberg, this method of prospecting was developed in Sweden. Tin, nickel, Silver, copper, many other metals can also be located by plant absorption.

Concentration of gold (if any) in horsetail ash will be far higher than in the soil it sprouted from. Hence it is practical in some cases to harvest and replant horsetail weed over low-grade surface ore fields rather than mine them. And seed selection may breed a still more efficient horsetail. Even at present a ton of horsetail from lowgrade gold fields will yield as much as 4½ oz. of gold!

GOD OUR GUIDE.

Thy way, not mine, O lord!
However dark it be!
Lead me by Thine own hand,
Choose out the path for me,
Smooth let it be or rough,
It will be still the best.
Winding or straight, It leads
Right onward to thy rest.
I dare not choose my lot
I would not if I might;
Choose Thou for me, My God,
So shall I walk aright.
The Kingdom that I seek
Is Thine; so let the way
That leads to it be Thine;
Else I must surely stray.
Take Thou my cup and it
With joy or sorrow fill,
As best to Thee may seem;
Choose Thou my good and ill.
Not mine, not mine the choice
In things either great or small;
Be Thou my guide, My Strength
My wisdom and My all!

Mahavidwan **Tiruvallor, S.**

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The Rationalist.

Monday 5-5-1941.

HISTORICAL FACTS

"The Ceded Districts originally belonged to the Mysore State, from which they were conquered by the Nizam. The latter ceded them to the British after a long time, in return for the safe-guarding of his frontiers by the British. Therefore it was a conditional ceding. If Dominion Status came into being, and if the States also got responsible Government, then it would be time to cede these Districts to the Nizam for the reason that the condition under which it was ceded would no longer exist," said Nawab Mehdi Yar Jung Bahadur, —a long name, we do not know how much of it is name proper, and how much pure padding,— at Bellary, according to a report.

During the last few months we have been taught to consider people who go about laying claims to countries and territories as Fifth Columnists. Luckily this being India, Nawab Yar Jung is exempt from such imputation!

But leaving alone the if's in the remarks, we are rather surprised that so soon after being a guest of the Mysore State Muslims, Nawab Yar Jung should have let out the claim that Hyderabad conquered Mysore, and destroyed the Moslem Head of the State. On behalf of Mysore and Mysore Muslims, we think we ought to say that Hyderabad did not conquer Mysore, and could not have conquered Mysore. Hyderabad just helped the British to defeat Mysore and destroy its Moslem Chieftain. It was the British who called in the Nizam,— whose force was not very much, and did not do much,— and who defeated the Mysore army, caused the death of the Nawab, and divided the country as best appeared to them. In none of these things did the Nizam have any initiative. The role that he did play was the curious one of helping the British to destroy a very powerful fellow-Moslem. We do not think that Nawab Yar Jung does any good to himself or others by brandishing that fact in the midst of his communal campaign. Let us however welcome his admission that the Ceded Districts originally belonged to Mysore, and proceed.

It is not true that the Nizam ceded the Districts to the British after a long time. The Third Mysore War was in 1792, and the Fourth Mysore War was in 1799. The Districts which the Nizam got in 1799 he handed over to the British in 1800. That is not a "very long time"!

Hyderabad must however admit that its territorial integrity has been maintained by the British Indian Government for over 140 years, and that integrity is not likely to be disturbed by the Imperial Government or any other Government which might legitimately succeed it. Therefore to cook up a claim, imagine a situation, and evoke terror in the minds of an inoffensive public, is not a wise thing to do in the present abnormal times.

No one who considers the number of Nawabs who have been shelved by the British Government before and after 1800, the Nawab of Oudh, Emperor of Delhi, Nawab of Dacca, Nawab of Murshidabad, Nawab of Arcot, and others,—could say that the British could not have disturbed the territorial integrity of Hyderabad any time they wanted, during these hundred and forty years. The Mahrattas who also were allies of the British in the Mysore Wars just like the Nizam have been swallowed up during that period, from Satara to Tanjore!

That Hyderabad has enjoyed internal peace and external protection for a century and half, and has to-day the pride of being considered the Premier State of India, is largely owing to the Imperial Goverment's good-will. Thus the so-called condition of the ceding has been very well kept so far, and anything that may happen in the future cannot be said to constitute a violation of the condition.

Thus it becomes manifest that both the pleas, that Hyderabad had possessed the Ceded Districts for a long time, and that it had ceded them on a conditional tenure,— like a Service Inam!— are not tenable.

Nor can it be said that under the Pakistan scheme there is cultural unity between the people of the Ceded Districts and the Goverm-

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ment of Hyderabad, like that between the Sudetans and Germany, in the matter of language, religion, or sentiment. Moreover Hyderabad is as it is bigger than Great Britain and bigger than Bengal, and further territorial expansion in these times when good Government is so difficult is a thing not to be thought of.

Having said this, we might revert to one remark which Nawab Yar Jung has let fall *en passant*, that the Ceded Districts belonged to Mysore, before the British transferred them to Hyderabad. If the question of territorial transfer should ever arise, Mysore's claim for the Districts is prior. For that matter its claim to Coorg also is very good. And territorially too Mysore is rather small, and the addition of the Ceded Districts as well as Coorg would make its dimensions respectable. And in the realm of culture, language, manners, thoughts, aims, hopes, and ideals, much is common between Mysore and those Districts.

Therefore we conclude with the reasoning that while Hyderabad's claim over the Ceded Districts is rather doubtful and far-fetched, Mysore presents a very good case for the Ceded Districts as well as Coorg being joined to it territorially!

Editor.

WANTED

AGENTS

IN

The Indian States and principal British Indian Cities.

Good terms to capable men.

THE MANAGER,

"RATIONALIST"

VICEROY ROAD, MYSORE.

ALIGARH UNIVERSITY

WALK-OUT AT MEETING

BHOPAL.

Forty-three members of the Aligarh Muslim University Court, including the Nawab of Chhatari, Nawab Ismail Khan (President of the United Provinces Provincial Muslim League), Dr. Zakir Hussain, Nawab Jamshed Ali Khan of Baghpat, Sir Liaqat Ali, Nazir Yar Jung and Nawab Islam Ahmed are signatories of the following explanatory letter concerning their withdrawal from the recent meeting of the Aligarh University Court in connection with the Vice-Chancellor's election.

"We, the following members of the University Court, felt it our very unpleasant duty to withdraw as a protest from to-day's meeting of the Court. As you would have noticed, atmosphere prevalent in the meeting was not conducive to calm deliberation and in the heat of electioneering a certain group of members of the Court were very intolerant of others. The very wise proposal made by eminent well-wishers of the University from Hyderabad to postpone the election for the time being in order to make possible an amicable settlement commendable to all sections of the Court was hardly given any hearing. The way the supporters of this proposal were persistently interruped in spite of your repeated efforts to maintain order was exasperating indeed but we continued to partake in the deliberations. The climax, however, was reached when a speaker opposing this proposal made a derogatory reference to H. E. H. the Nizam. The same speaker had at an early stage opposed the election of H. H. the Ruler of Rampur as Pro-Chancellor of the University but was then happily in a minority of one. You will understand it was impossible for us to stand the dis-respectful reference to His exalted Highness in view of the great debt of gratitude which the University owes to the Nizam and the great esteem in which the Muslims of India hold His Exalted Highness."

* * *

So, public disagreements can arise in purely Moslem communal institutions also? The peaceful Eden contemplated under a communal regime is moonshine, and disagreements will arise wherever there are two persons to disagree! Ed.

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(Continued.)

* * *

Papa and its vasanas are supposed to be centred in the Vama Kukshi corresponding to the Spleen and in the Spleenic plexus, and its activities manifested in the head in the case of Brahma-hathya, in the arms in the case of Stheya or thieving, in the lumber and the genitals in the case of Guru-thalpa or debauchery, and by contiguity in the other parts of anga and prathyanga of the body, whilst in some peculiarly in the eye and the ear, even the hairs and mustash.

5. *Homa*. Homa is a rather very comprehensive term and denotes the fumigation with a variety of materials, including, Samidha or drugs, 2. Ajya and Ghritha, 3. Payas, 4. Purodasa or bread, 6,Oodana animal products, 9, Vrihi or wild grains, 10. Yava or barley, 11. Thila or sesmi, 12. Dhana or ebible grains, 13. Karmha a milky plant, of the Odhina Wodier family, and 14. Sashkuli or biscuit according to the paitenasi school, and contemplates the ten articles of the Dasanga Dhoopa dravya according to Bodhayana, and the eleven articles of Bhootha Dhoopa dravya of the Ravan school of Bhothavidya' and in the end the Preta Dhooma as well. Havis therefore, is a complicated complex of materials, which if rightly applied enter tbe body in a yet unknown way to rectify the structure and the function of the cells of the various living tissues of the human body, besides nutralising and eliminating every otherwise irremidiable toxins and intoxications either intragenic or extragenic. Some of the sexual perversions leading to unnatural and other heinous crimes, had best be treated by the Pretha Homa and Pretha Dhooma. The principle of Pretha Dhooma is roughly this. When a body is burnt, its organic components are first disintegrated into the component primordial proximates or radicals, 1. Prithvi the carbon group, App the hydrogen group, 3. Theja the oxigen group, 4. Vayu the nitrogen group, and Aakasha the ether, which by their very character are known to penetrate in to the person within the zone, who possesses the requisite receptivity. Individuals should be appropriately sensitised in a peculiar way, when they would receive primordial bhoothas progressively liberated from the burning corpse to either displace or replace the faulty bhoothas in the perverted or corrupted convolutions and the tissue cells. This process has to be repeated at close intervals for complete reformation and had perforce to be carried for one year with an aggregate score of one hundred funerals of the dead bodies, or three Swayam Athmarpana of Martyrs or three Sahagamanas of Pathivrathas Why ? for the matter of it, the illustrious Harischandra had to undergo the ordial to score the century in one year as a prescribed expiation and to get perfectiy absolved from the sin of willful association with Mathanga Kanyas, a chandala class, perhaps corresponding to the present day Madiga. Lord Nala had in his turn to perform an year daily pakayagna of the Bhaktha School to get rid of the tertiary and systemic symptoms of Karkotaka dashta or infection of a severe type of Spyrochetata the modern syphylitic germ, which he acquired in the jungles. Absolute celebacy should be maintained during the period lest the individual should infect the partner at home, and these two people like the wretched Ahalya had perforce to rigorously be segregated.

It will also be seen that no body is exempt from the effects of the perversions or faults, and even experts are frequently found to err when they are thrown off their guard, but the wisdom of their whole life depends on the speed with which they take the remedial prayaschitha.

"मिथुनीभूत्वा शौचं प्रति न विलम्बेत्."

Jailing. But, as people are generally prone to be negligent of the rule prayaschitta, and thereby allow themselves into the chronic effects of the sins and additionally expand them into the society in which they live, besides naively infecting their wives and children, necessity of compulsory prayaschitha had to be recoursed to in the interests of the society and the unprotected families and children. This involves interference with the liberty of the sinners and lay the initial foundation of the jail and the reformatory, where the sinners could be given their due prayaschitta under perfect control. Where the number is great, the men were grouped for classified treatment. As in no case the men were detained within the walls beyond the bare term of the prayaschitta, ranging from seven days to one long year, After which they were released and surveiled, if necessary, for some time to safeguard against relapses and that was all. It was never found necessary to interfere with the life of men in the condemned cases, but, it was always enough that the prayaschitta was repeated for a few rounds for successful reclamation. In some chronic cases of incorrigible tendencies, the prayaschitta had to be periodically repeated, as in the case of Lord Indra, the notorious Satha-Makha or multiple prayaschity, and the prodigal Kubera who had perhaps to take prayaschitta almost every next day.

Fine.. The cost of the prayaschitta was in every fitting case collected from the party himself, and where this was not possible, it was met from the imperial budget, and the excesses over the one, thirtieth of the gross revenue was surcharged to the common-wealth of the people and compulsorily subscribed by the locality, mostly from the accomplices and abetters of any. The group of the accomplices in the four castes was denominated exclusively as the *Panchama*, for exclusive treatment, as they could not be included in the mains

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after the reformation either, but demanded further servailence. The term Panchama, therefore denotes the servailed section of the reformatory, into which were admitted the reclaimed Valmikies, the tribals, the Arundhaties, the depressed, who associated and accompliced with the caste papees, but not the ten Dasyus the foreigners and mlechas. A Panchama is therefore something definitely more than the present day paraiah.

Parishads or Courts. Prayaschitha being a matter psuedo-legal, requires specialised training in that separate branch of jurisprudence, according to the Pancha Kalpa of the Atharvana Veda, namely, 1. Vidhi Kalpa, 2. Vidhyanu Kalpa, 3. Vidhi-Vidhyanu Kalpa, 4. Nakshathra Kalpa, and 5. Shanthi Kalpa. The law of prayaschitha was therefore, transferred to the clergy, and a new portfolio created for its service. The Atharva Vedist was charged with the department and under him a subordinate staff, recruited from the other three Vedas, were given special training and were detailed for the upkeep of this special law and order in the muffusil, and were styled Niyojakas in special contrast with the ordinary Prayojakas of the religious line. The Niyojaka Law-givers gradually came to be called Niyogies. Cases were tried by special tribunals called Parishads or Prayaschitha Parishads, which in the moffusil consisted of four Swadhyaees, and in the urban centres was presided by a Yajee or Deekshith, A Provincial cadre also had to be later created, and Sanyasees were called on to fill the chairs of the Puisne Courts. The Puisne courts were called Guru Peethas and Jagadguru Peettas and were served with the regalia and pomp of the authority of the land, and were also detailed for the inspection of the moffusil courts, and general maintenance of this law and order in their jurisdiction.

But, now, as everything else, the Prayaschitha and the Parishad work has fallen on evil times, and it will be no surprise if some of us the Sanyasees deserve mere deterrent of the Prayaschithas for ourselves. Atharva Veda and its Shanthi Patha were thrown into contemptuous disuse many centuries ago but there is provision for the section in the many Darbar Veda and Shastra Parishads in Southern India now.

It may not be difficult to restore the Atharva Veda to its utility, and we have the experience of the methods in the medical side of the matter for many years previously, and our experiments have always given pleasing results. We had occasion to employ the methods of Prayaschitha in many diseases otherwise declared incurable and have not so for met with a disappointment. The Physical cultural value of Surya namaskara has already enough attraction for it in the country, and we invariably resort to it in many treatments for the eye and the skin.

Now, that the matter of jailing is taken up for radical reform, it is greatly opportune that the system of the Vedic Prayaschitha is entertained at least as an experimental step, and effects verified. The Prayaschitta may be prescribed as preparatory for the jailing or as a substitute measure. The old criminals might well be drilled in Suryanamaskara and given the prescribed Parva Prayaschitta as an additional measure. Sooryanamaskara and Pranayama may be prescribed as routine measure in the reformatory school.

Advantages of Prayaschitta. Firstly the criminal will be nationally roused and revived to the sense of religion. Secondly, he will thereby obtain the requisite Remorse or Paschattapa and therefore will get reformatary reflections. Thirdly, the period of jailing will be considerably reduced and with it the cost of his maintenance. Fifthly, the criminal will also concurrently get a cure for the other co-existing maladies and diseases. Sixthly, the criminal tendencies will be checked in the man and their descent to the children will be prevented Eigthly, the moral standard of the criminal and his tribe might be raised, and the scandal of habitual tendency in the youth of the tribe be removed. And lastly, the beginning of national revival on really effective lines and the religious functioning of the Veda and Vaidika Karma and sinchronously with it the functioning of the Gurusthanas and their clergy will be effected in more useful and materialistic way, and the science of the Vedas be proved and supported as Lord Shankara declared. vide-

सत्यंचेत् गुरुवाक्यमेव सततं शास्त्राभवेच्छंकरः। वेदार्थो यदि दर्शनं सुविमलं वेदाःप्रमाणं भवेत्। पूर्णं चेत्परमार्थ तत्वजनकं पूर्णं हि तन्त्रं भवेत्। कल्याणं सततं भवेन्निरुपमं कल्याण मोदश्च मे ॥

Note:—but the term Vedartha was wrongly and corruptly read as **वेदान्तः** Vedantha.

We are greatful to the Editor of the Rationalist for the kindly provision of the large space for the rationalistic exposition of Prayaschitta in these columns. We are also confident that this will make a standing impression of the Durbar and the Government of this pioneer state of Mysore and we urge an immediate and exhaustive investigation and study of the process of Prayaschitta be ordered before the Jail reform is effected.

We, for one, are always willing to render all the possible service in the line.

OM THAT SAT.

Swami Vaidyanathendra Bharathi.

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ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡಿನ ಮಹಾಕವಿ
ಶೆರಿಡನ್‌ನಿನ "School For Scandal" ನ ಭಾಷಾಂತರ
ಬೆಲೆ ೦—೮—೦ ಮತ್ತು ೧—೦—೦

"ಹುಡುಗರು ಮತ್ತು ಹುಡುಗಿಯರು"
೩ ಅಂಕಗಳ ಪ್ರಹಸನ ೦—೩—೦
ಪ್ರಕಾಶಕರು :—
ಜೋಸ್ಯರ್ ಅಂಡ್ ಕೊ., ಮೈಸೂರು.

ಮು॥ ರಾ॥ ಜಿ. ಆರ್. ಜೋಸ್ಯರ್,
ಎಂ. ಎ., ಎಫ್. ಆರ್. ಇ. ಎಸ್., ಎಫ್. ಎಂ. ಯು.
ಅವರ ಕನ್ನಡ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು

"ಆರ್ಯ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಕೀರ್ತಿ"

The Hindu :

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This book is most suitable for non-detailed study in the higher classes of Secondary Schools."

ಪಂಚಾಚಾರ್ಯ ಪ್ರಭಾ:

"ಈ ಗ್ರಂಥವನ್ನು ರಾಜಧಾನಿ ನಿವಾಸಿಗಳಾದ ಮು॥ ರಾ॥ ಜಿ. ಆರ್. ಜೋಸ್ಯರ್, ಎಂ. ಎ., ಎಫ್. ಆರ್. ಇ. ಎಸ್. ಈ ಮಹೋದಯರು ರಚಿಸಿರುವರು. ಇವರು ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಸಾಧಾರಣವಾದ ಪಾಂಡಿತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಅನೇಕ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿ ಲೋಕವಿಶ್ರುತ ಕೀರ್ತಿಶಾಲಿಗಳಾಗಿರುವರು. ಇವರ ಗ್ರಂಥರಚನಾಶೈಲಿಯು ಪಾಶ್ಚಾತ್ಯರನ್ನೂ ಸಹ ತಲೆದೂಗಿಸಿರುವದು. ಇಂಥ ಅದ್ಭುತಶಕ್ತಿಯುಳ್ಳ ಈ ಮಹೋದಯರು ನಮ್ಮ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರ ಉಪಕಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಗ್ರಂಥವನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿರುವರು. ಭಾಷಾ ಶೈಲಿಯು ಬಹು ಗಂಭೀರವಾಗಿಯೂ, ಮನೋಹರವಾಗಿಯೂ, ಪ್ರಸಾದ ಗುಣಯುತವಾಗಿಯೂ ಇದ್ದು ವಾಚಕರ ಮನಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಆನಂದಾಬ್ಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಳುಗಿಸುವಂತಿದೆ.

ಬೆಲೆ ೦—೮—೦ ಖದ್ದರ್ ಬೈಂಡ್ ೧—೦—೦

"ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ"

ಶ್ರೀಮದ್ಯುವರಾಜರವರು :

"It is most gratifying that you have written a book that is likely to be very useful to the Kannada speaking population."

ಮು॥ ರಾ॥ ರಾವ್ ಬಹದೂರ್ ಆರ್. ನರಸಿಂಹಾಚಾರ್ಯರು,
ಎಂ. ಎ., ಎಂ. ಆರ್. ಎ. ಎಸ್.

"I find the book to be a desirable addition to modern Kannada literature."

ಬೆಲೆ ೦—೧೨—೦

"ಕಾರ್ನೆಗಿ."

ಎಂಬ ಕೋಟ್ಯಾಧೀಶ್ವರನ ಕಥೆ; ಚಿತ್ರಪಟದಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದೆ
ಬೆಲೆ ೦—೬—೦

ವಿದ್ಯಾದಾಯಿನಿ :

"ಮು॥ ಜಿ. ಆರ್. ಜೋಸ್ಯರ ಪರಿಚಯವನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ವಾಚಕರಿಗೆ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಜೀವನಚರಿತ್ರೆಯು ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧನಾದ ಕೋಟ್ಯಾಧೀಶ್ವರನದು. ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಮನರಂಜಕವಾದುದೆಂಬುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಸಂಶಯವೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ಓದಲು ತೆರೆದಮೇಲೆ ಮುಗಿಯುವವರೆಗೂ ಮುಚ್ಚಲು ಮನಸ್ಸು ಬರುವದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಲೋವರ್ ಸೆಕೆಂಡರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲಿನ ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ತರಗತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪಠ್ಯಪುಸ್ತಕವಾಗಿ ಇಡಬಹುದು."

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for the intelligent man, devoted to a rationalistic survey of all matters of Public interest.
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CIVIL LIBERTY FOR ALL

LONDON CONFERENCE

A minimum uniform standard of individual liberty and rights of organisation and expression in British colonial territories was demanded at a week-end conference arranged by the National Council of Civil Liberties, London.

The conference declared its belief that "the conditions of civil liberty in the colonial empire constitute a great challenge and a serious responsibility for the British people."

"They are a negation of the most elementary rights to which the individual is entitled," the resolution added.

"They not only reduce millions of Africans and Asians to serfdom and chattel status, but are a menace to the economic standards and the civil liberty of the British people."

COMMUNAL HARMONY

NIZAM'S APPEAL

His Exalted Highness the Nizam has made a personal appeal in a local Urdu daily to the different communities inhabiting the Dominions that, just as they participated in the funeral of his mother, irrespective of caste or creed, similarly they should sink their differences and make renewed efforts towards harmony and friendship among the communities, so that peace, tranquillity and prosperity may reign supreme in the State.

The Nizam thinks that this will be possible only if efforts in this direction are made with sincerity by those commanding the respect of the public.

RAIL AND ROAD

Presiding over the Annual Meeting of the Indian Road Transport Association in Bombay recently Mr. Noel Paton drew the following picturesque comparison between Rail and Road Transport in India:

"We may compare India's transport problem to a bullock cart drawn by two oxen, "Rail" and "Road", the first well fed and well shod, the second half starved, with "little more than nature gave it on its feet"—a very tactful reference to what was elsewhere described as the "shattering" condition of our roads! "Each member of the pair", continued Mr. Noel-Paton, "has its share to do and each could do it well if given the chance. Properly equipped and well shod, with their weights thrown into the yoke together, they could accomplish as a team far more than the sum of their individual efforts."

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THE TECHNIQUE OF THE SOUL.

SUBHAS BOSE'S THOUGHTS.

During his detention in the Calcutta Presidency Jail last November, in order to record a moral protest against the action of the Government, Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose undertook a fast, and before he commenced it he addressed a number of letters to the Bengal Government.

These letters are now published in brochure form by Mr. M. Mukundalal Sircar entitled *My Political Testament* and they give an insight into the working of the mind of Sjt, Bose who has mysteriously disappeared.

After explaining the conditions under which he was arrested, Sjt. Bose says;

"Life under existing conditions is intolerable for me. To purchase one's continued existence by compromising with illegality and injustice goes against my very grain. I would throw up my life itself rather than pay this price.

THE ETERNAL LAW

Government are determined to hold me in prison by brute force. I say in reply, "Release me or I shall refuse to live, and it is for me to decide whether I choose to live or to die."

Though there may be no immediate tangible gain, no sacrifice is ever futile. It is through suffering and sacrifice alone that a cause can flourish and prosper, and in every age and clime the eternal law prevails—"The blood of the martyr is the seed of the church."

In this mortal world, everything perished and will perish, but ideas, ideals and dreams do not. One individual may die for an idea—but that idea will, after his death, incarnate itself in a thousand lives.

SELF-IMMOLATION

What greater solace can there be than the feeling that one has lived and died for a principle? What higher satisfaction can a man possess than the knowledge that his spirit will beget kindred spirits to carry on his unfinished task?

What better reward can a soul desire than the certainty that his message will be wafted over hills and dales and over the broad plains to every corner of his land and across the seas to distant lands? What higher consummation can life attain than peaceful self-immolation at the altar of one's cause?

Hence it is evident that nobody can lose through suffering and sacrifice. If he does lose anything of the earth, he will gain much more in return, by becoming the heir to a life immortal.

This is the technique of the soul. The individual must die, so that the nation may live. To-day I must die so India may live and may win freedom and glory!"

"GOD OUR GUIDE"

An esteemed correspondent writes;

"Dear Mr. Josyer,

I am pleased to see in the current number of the "Rationalist" the well-known beautiful hymn,

"Thy way not mine, O Lord."

I do not quite know what the name at the foot of the hymn signifies, "Mahavidwan Tiruvellor".

Do you mean that he is the author? If so it is an error. The hymn is by Dr. Bonar, the well-known Scotch preacher and poet. Perhaps it may be well to have a note of correction in your next issue.

The publication of such hymns cannot fail to uplift the minds of the readers."

The poem was reprinted from a leaflet sent to us, which gave the impression of local authorship. The letter throws light on the real authorship.

Ed.

LIGHTNING EFFECTS!

A dumb beggar stood in one of the main streets of Lima, Peru. He was feeling very depressed when suddenly he espied a very pretty and well dressed girl approaching him. He had an idea that she was going to give him something—then it happened! A sudden flash of lightning—and the pretty girl stood in front of him completely nude. All her clothes had been ripped off by the lightning!

The beggar was so amazed that he spoke for the first time in his life. And the girl was so terrified that she was struck dumb!

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U. S. PUBLISHER'S OFFER

LETTER TO PREMIER

An offer to pay for a half-ton bomb to be dropped on Hitler's retreat at Berchtesgaden was made by E. Haldeman-Julius, a Kansas publisher, in a letter to the British Prime Minister, says the New York *Daily Mirror*.

"I offer to pay the cost of a half-ton bomb, which I am told is about 1000 dollars, if you will assign one of your most competent fliers to the scene of Hitler's conspiracies against civilisation," he wrote.

"I am also willing to add 100 dollars to pay for the gasoline, and if anything is left over, it is to go for a big dinner for the crew!"

PATTABHIRAMA TO BE SHOT

'Pattabhirama,' the elephant belonging to the palace, which killed its mahout in Nanjangud recently, has been ordered to be shot", says a report.

* * *

Human justice is rather quick, isn't it?

We have heard that elephants tolerate a lot of bad treatment from man, but only in case of too much cruelty they wreak vengeance. Has any one enquired the truth in the present case? Though justice has taken its swift course we recommend that an enquiry be held, and at least the other elephants' lots be improved. They ought to be given sufficient food, and treated with due kindness. That is all they require, and will be grateful for! They themselves don't want Jewels and trappings. The latter are no substitute for the former, and the staff concerned ought to be properly supervised so as to guaranty the former. Ed.

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THOUGHT SERIES

IV

"Atoms insignificant in their earlier stages become significant as they combine and grow in bulk. Until the whole universe of atoms combine into one whole (when?) attraction and repulsion continue between those significant bodies, and they remain in systems when attraction and repulsion co-ordinate. Bodies combining together become greater ones with greater powers. Bodies repelling one another wander about in space for a time. Those bodies also break up into smaller ones during their struggle, and some of the broken up parts are absorbed into more powerful bodies, and the other parts, if they are not capable of being so absorbed into other bodies, break up further until they are lost to view.

When the activities and powers in individual atoms are co-operative their combined activities and powers in their aggregates grow stronger. When broken up each part is liable to annihilation to our concrete view.

The same is true of human individuals and sectional and national groups.

Growing world federation is the only hope of existence!" D. L. A.

A WIFE'S HEROISM

POONA.

At Ganeshpet, R. Y. Kashtri, a Gurkha aged 55, was fatally attacked with a knife by some unknown persons. Hearing his voice, his wife jumped from the first floor of the house, about 15 feet high from the ground, with a jumbia (a weapon) in her hand to save her husband, but in the meantime the assailants had fled, says a Poona report.

* * *

This shows what heroism our women are capable of! It is regrettable that it proved fruitless in this case! Ed.

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The Rationalist.

Monday 12-5-1941.

NANDI HILLS

This is no advertisement of the pleasant hills by the new Director of Horticulture! By the way, how appointments are created for men, in our little State! Sometimes appointments are created, and some one is put into them; and sometimes persons arise and appointments are created for them! Well, let us take up that story some other time.

Now we are concerned with the undue prominence brought to the hills by the presence of our State guest, Mr. Jinnah, and the wordy brick-bats that he is throwing from there at all and sundry. Even on the plains he is a man with long arm and sharp fangs. But from a hill-top, where is the limit to his fling and sting?

Mr. Jinnah, the able son of Bombay deserves respect. The President of the Muslim League certainly deserves respect. But, like a Doctor who is giving his patient malignant injections, Mr. Jinnah has given the League a trend, and surrounded it with an atmostphere, that is hardly consonant with peaceful life for its fellow dwellers. Thanks to him, to touch the communal question to-day is like touching a rotten fruit with clean fingers! The odour is noisome, and the touch is repulsive!

By constant dwelling on his and his community's superiority complex he has developed a state of mind which is domineering, repellant, contemptuous, of men however worthy of respect, and however friendly their approach to him. His treatment of men like Gandhi and Nehru, Rajendra Prasad and Moulana Azad, either in the course of personal contact or in correspondence, has nauseated every one who has heard of them during the last few years.

We have said, "last few years." But years ago Sir William Vincent, the Home Member, is said to have retorted to a critic, "You always attack us I. C. S. officers, for being arrogant. My dear fellow, I wish you to point to a single I. C. S. officer who can approach Jinnah in arrogance, offensiveness, and insulting treatment of others!"

But we know usually many a Muslim gentleman is a pink of courtesy.

But this strange person has become such a bundle of vanity and self conceit that no self-respecting person can consort with him and come out unscathed. That so non-partisan and equable a person as Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru should feel provoked to fling back angry retorts as he recently did, shows that Mr. Jinnah is introducing gas-warfare into the political field, and making it sa pestilential as possible!

Perhaps it is not all Mr. Jinnah's fault. One section of British Officialdom has no doubt encouraged him to put forth claims which should make the democratic Self-Government claimed by Indians impossible. The tactics seem to have been to quietly fan his wrath so as to attack the Congress on the flank, and so continue their own authority as long as possible!

Added to this there have been the Anglo-Indian Press and Pressmen, who serve their own purposes and the interests of European business, by magnifying Mr. Jinnah's claims and disparaging his opponents, not out of sympathy with Muslims, but out of sheer devilry, so that the country and the communities might disrupt, and the existing regime carry on for a further period!

This ill-meaning and left-handed encomium has had the same effect on Mr. Jinnah, as his victories have had on the great bad man of Europe! His head is turned, and he is running amuk against all and sundry, whether it be Amery or Gandhi, whether it be Nehru or Linlithgow!

This is the explanation of Mr. Gandhi's reluctance to meet him, though the pervert mind of the Anglo-Indian Press twists that fact into unreasonableness on the part of Gandhi!

The fact is that what some one has written with reference to Paulette Goddard in the screen-world applies to Mr. Jinnah in politics:

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"Paulette Goddard, Mrs. Charlie Chaplin, has suddenly gone temperamental. It may be because several studios are bidding for her that she has become difficult to handle. Perhaps it is the general thing for a screen star who suddenly finds herself wanted in every studio, that she loses her head and treats her friends as if she does not know them at all! Perhaps she will learn before it is too late that temperament is something which Hollywood does not tolerate!"

If such a thing is bad in the case of a young woman like Paulette Goddard, it must be very bad in the case of an old man like Mr. Jinnah!

It is perhaps appropriate that Mr. Jinnah should find the Nandi Hills congenial for indulging in communal bigotry; because the fortress on the Hills is said to have been erected by Nawabs Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan. No doubt the shades of the past are clouding a mind already laden with its own gloomy imaginings!

But it is an irony that not all that he has seen in Mysore has been able to shake his fundamental theory that the Hindu majority in Government always maltreats the Muslim minority. And yet in Mysore, if anywhere, Hindus have given the Muslim minority the fat of the land! But when one has burrowed his head in the sands of Pakistan, which light can open one's eyes, and which experience penetrate one's mind? And yet who shall dare go near and raise the head from the sands? Any one who goes near is stuck with the porcupine's quill, and has to save his face by beating a hasty retreat! *Editor.*

A PUBLIC APPEAL

In response to public wishes, we reprint the appeal to H. H. The Chancellor published in our last issue, and hope the matter will receive consideration:

The University Results

The Intermediate Examination results have been disastrous. Reports of suicides have appeared, and police watch is said to be kept near Tanks!

We learn that only 30% have been declared to have passed, out of each 100 trained by the University itself.

The students are in despair, and the Public have lost confidence in the University.

Last year owing to the death of H. H. The late Chancellor, and increase of holidays, and shortening of the terms, the University did not work properly.

To victimise the students for that is gross injustice!

We therefore respectfully recommend to H. H. The Chancellor to graciously order that the Intermediate results be revised so as to declare at least 50% to have passed.

It will be an act of gracious benevolence which will commend itself to the Spirit of the late Chancellor, and will also adorn the first year of the regime of H. H. the present Chancellor.

Editor.

Otherwise a public enquiry may at least be ordered.

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"STANS"

Dear Editor,

Accidentally my thought is turned to ' Stans ' or ' Sthans '; what are they ? Afganistan, Beluchistan, and recently Pakistan, which gives rise to ideas of Dravidistan ? Afghanistan and Beluchistan apart, in India there would be a geneology of ' Stans'.

INDIA

Hindustan — Pakistan

1 Brahmanstan.
2. Kshatriyastan
3. Vysyastan
4. Sudrastan
5. Harijanstan

Can you recommend me an exhaustive work on Ethnology to enable me to fill up these further branches. Is the Ethnological survey of India exhaustive ?

Or, will language Nads suit ? Bengalinad, Urdunad, Mahrattinad, Marwarinad (I refer Tamilnad, Telugunad to language), Kannadanad, Malayalamnad Tulunad—(Oh ! I cannot be sure how many languages there are in vogue in India).

This geneology makes me think of a tree. Its roots bring food to the trunk and make it strong; the trunk branches out, the branches further branch out. When the roots and branches cease to co-operate in maintaining the trunk the tree is no longer fit to remain as such and will be made use of destructively otherwise.

Politic I may be though a little way; but politics, that artificial science be the hobby of brains trained to that art.

Broadly Japanese are Buddhist.
Chinese do.
Burmese do.

There are many Buddhists in India. Are they all a Buddhist nation ? I forgot to add Buddhistan above, but where should I add it ? I can only say let there be Buddhistan in everyone's brain. I doubt if it is already there !'

D. L. A.

NAZIS USE NAPOLEAN'S TACTICS

LONDON

Reuter's Military Commentator writes:

"Looking at the Greek campaign in its broadest aspects we were right to send all the help we could to Greece. The moral issue involved might be said without exaggerations to be decisive, but material losses and the heavy punishment inflicted on the German Army were in any case well worth our effort.

It must be admitted that the handling of their forces by the German Command has been good. They are not hide-bound pedants in their conception of the conduct of war. The Germans have cast rules aside. A glance at their operations in this war support this statement. In May last year their decisive blow was delivered at the centre of the French line. They broke through at Sedan and then turned north to cut off our left wing, which had imprudently penetrated into Belgium, leaving its flank insufficiently protected. Last month the Germans seized the opportunity provided again by an unguarded flank and threw some troops into Tripoli as we moved our force north across the Mediterranean into Greece. In the actual battles in Greece the Germans went back to Napolean, broke through the centre of the allied line south of the Monastir Gap and through the hole thus made, pushed their forces behind the advanced Allied position in Albania, thus bringing about the surrender of the Greek left wing. It is interesting to note that the same method was applied as that employed by Napolean at Austerlitz.

We must now await Hitler's next moves which are likely to be:

Firstly, a drive to capture the Suez by reinforcing, if possible, his troops in Libya, and at the same time a heavy concentrated attack on the Turks in Thrace.

Secondly, simultaneously a move through Spain to seize the British naval base in the Western Mediterranean. This will involve not only a seige of Gibraltar but also occupation of Tangier.

Thirdly, and this is a possibility though not such a probability—attack on the Ukraine in order to lay hands on the wheat supplies there and open the road to the oilfields in the Caucasus.

These are vast schemes but it is recognised that Hitler has vast hordes of well-armed soldiers at his disposal."

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"DEVELOPING NATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY"

MADRAS.

Proroguing the Y.M.I.A. Parliment Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Aiyar stressed the need for teaching Indian History from a new angle with a new perspective, emphasising the points of contact between Muslims and Hindus, so that we might develop a true national spirit and a right type of national psychology.

FEELING OF SOLIDARITY

Sir Alladi Krishnaswamy Aiyar said that the problem of racial unity was a vital one, affecting the future destiny of this country. It was as difficult to define race, nation or nationality, as it was difficult to define the body or the soul that inhabited the body. There were a number of factors that went to make un the idea of nation and nationality and the feeling of solidarity. It was better if, in all these things, they avoided getting into the metaphysical region. It was metaphysics that was largely responsible for the unfortunate position which India was occupying to-day. They had to eschew as much of metaphysics as possible in their relations, but certain psychological feeling was necessary. Certainly the idea that they all belonged to a particular country was a very integral element in the concept of a nation.

In the evolution of the modern State, Sir Alladi said, even States wedded to religion were trying to eschew religion as the cementing force. Turkey was an instance in point. That country did not want religion to be a common binding force so far as the nation-State was concerned. Kemal Pasha eliminated religion from politics. So long as Turkey revelled in the close association of religion and politics, that country was called the 'Sick Man of Europe". They should try to foster that spirit which was conducive to the solidarity of the people.

NEED FOR NEW PERSPECTIVE

Continuing, Sir Alladi said that he was one of those who believed that this country suffered sometimes as a result of historical reminders. Why should the destruction of the Somanath temple, he asked, be taught in our schools and colleges? He was a great admirer of Shivaji but he would hesitate to teach his children too much of what passed between Shivaji and Afzal Khan. If they wished to develop a true national spirit, history should be taught from a new angle and with a new perspective. What was needed was the development of the right type of national psychology. They should build not upon differential psychology but upon unitary psychology, which would make people realise that they were all one. Whether in the matter of individuals or in the matter of nation-building, psychology was a great factor. They should, in teaching history, emphasise points of contact, whether economic or social. There were innumerable instances of successful partnership between Hindus and Muslims. The great Mughal Emperors had made valuable gifts to Hindus. In Bijapur and Golconda, there were Hindu generals.

It was one of the tragedies of Indian history, Sir Alladi said, that with the growth of political consciousness, the differences between the communities had multiplied side by side. They must cultivate broad feelings of humanity, believing in the destiny of our great country. No power on earth could withhold freedom from this country if they developed the right type of national psychology.

CANINE HEROISM

First dog hero of the war is a French mongrel, La Cloche by name.

He has been awarded the Blue Cross bronze medal by Our Dumb Friends League for saving the life of his master, M. Henri Bacheley of the French Navy.

M. Bacheley was returning to France in the *Meknes* when it was torpedoed. Unable to swim, he grabbed a life-jacket and jumped into the water.

TO THE LIFE-BOAT

Struggling to reach a life-boat, he felt strong arms grasp his shoulder. It was La Cloche, who had dived from the deck after his master.

Swimming bravely, he dragged M. Becheley 200 yards to the life-boat.

As his master was pulled aboard exhausted, La Cloche was swept away by the high seas.

After swimming about he found a plank of wood and was sitting on this when a British ship found him next morning!

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"ಆರ್ಯಮಹಿಳಾಕೀರ್ತಿ"

The Hindu :

"The author is well-known to the students of Canarese and his books are widely read. This book deals with the heroic achievements of many Hindu women whose names have become a house-hold word in every family in India. The stories of Samyukta, Padmini, Mira Bai, Tara Bai and others inspire the young women of India with love of courage and patriotism. The book merits a wide publicity as it affords a good scope for the study of some of the neglected portions of Indian History.

This book is most suitable for non-detailed study in the higher classes of Secondary Schools."

ಪಂಚಾಚಾರ್ಯಪ್ರಭಾ:

"ಈ ಗ್ರಂಥವನ್ನು ರಾಜಧಾನಿ ನಿವಾಸಿಗಳಾದ ಮಾ॥ ರಾ॥ ಜಿ. ಆರ್. ಜೋಸ್ಯರ್, ಎಂ. ಎ., ಎಫ್. ಆರ್. ಇ. ಎಸ್. ಈ ಮಹೋದಯರು ರಚಿಸಿರುವರು. ಇವರು ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಸಾಧಾರಣವಾದ ಪಾಂಡಿತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಅನೇಕ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿ ಲೋಕವಿಶ್ರುತ ಕೀರ್ತಿಶಾಲಿಗಳಾಗಿರುವರು. ಇವರ ಗ್ರಂಥರಚನಾಶೈಲಿಯು ಪಾಶ್ಚಾತ್ಯರನ್ನೂ ಸಹ ತಲೆದೂಗಿಸಿರುವದು. ಇಂಥ ಅದ್ಭುತಶಕ್ತಿಯುಳ್ಳ ಈ ಮಹೋದಯರು ನಮ್ಮ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರ ಉಪಕಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಗ್ರಂಥವನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿರುವರು. ಭಾಷಾ ಶೈಲಿಯು ಬಹು ಗಂಭೀರವಾಗಿಯೂ, ಮನೋಹರವಾಗಿಯೂ, ಪ್ರಸಾದ ಗುಣಯುತವಾಗಿಯೂ ಇದ್ದು ವಾಚಕರ ಮನಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಆನಂದಾಬ್ಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಳುಗಿಸುವಂತಿದೆ.

ಬೆಲೆ ೦—೮—೦ ಖದ್ದರ್ ಬೈಂಡ್ ೧—೦—೦

"ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ"

ಶ್ರೀಮದ್ಯುವರಾಜರವರು :

"It is most gratifying that you have written a book that is likely to be very useful to the Kannada speaking population."

ಮಾ॥ ರಾ॥ ರಾವ್ ಬಹದೂರ್ ಆರ್. ನರಸಿಂಹಾಚಾರ್ಯರು,
ಎಂ. ಎ., ಎಂ. ಆರ್. ಎ. ಎಸ್.

"I find the book to be a desirable addition to modern Kannada literature."

ಬೆಲೆ ೦—೧೫—೦

"ಕಾರ್ನೆಗಿ."

ಎಂಬ ಕೋಟ್ಯಾಧೀಶ್ವರನ ಕಥೆ; ಚಿತ್ರಪಟದಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದೆ
ಬೆಲೆ ೦—೬—೦

ವಿದ್ಯಾದಾಯಿನಿ :

"ಮಾ॥ ಜಿ. ಆರ್. ಜೋಸ್ಯರ ಪರಿಚಯವನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ವಾಚಕರಿಗೆ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಜೀವನಚರಿತ್ರೆಯು ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧನಾದ ಕೋಟ್ಯಾಧೀಶ್ವರನದು. ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಮನರಂಜಕವಾದುದೆಂಬುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಸಂಶಯವೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ಓದಲು ತೆರೆದಮೇಲೆ ಮುಗಿಯುವವರೆಗೂ ಮುಚ್ಚಲು ಮನಸ್ಸು ಬರುವದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಲೋವರ್‌ಸೆಕೆಂಡರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲಿನ ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ತರಗತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪಠ್ಯಪುಸ್ತಕವಾಗಿ ಇಡಬಹುದು."

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THE RATIONALIST

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for the intelligent man, devoted to a rationalistic survey of all matters of Public interest.
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AYURVEDIC DOCTOR HONOURED

In order to express public appreciation of Pandit H. Chandrabhan Singh's services to the public of the City of Mysore during the past 40 years, and to collect funds for the development of his Ayurvedic Pharmacy, a public meeting was held in Mysore last week, under the Chairmanship of Rao Saheb B. Munivenkatappa. Prominent citizens of Mysore were present, and extolled the valuable services rendered by the Pandit to suffering humanity for over a generation.

It was decided to raise a Fund for the development of the Pandit's Pharmacy, and a Committee with Rao Saheb Munivenkatappa as President Messrs. C. Perumal Chetty, Khalilul Rahman, M. Lakshminarayana Rao, Sahukar Thammaya and K. Nanjappa as Vice-Presidents, M. G. Srigriengar and Contractor Naranappa as Secretaries and Mr. U. L. Ramachandra Rao as Treasurer.

The following contributions to the fund were announced on the spot: Rao Saheb Munivenkatappa Rs. 250, Mill Puttaswamiah Rs. 200, Mr. U. L. Ramachandra Rao, Rs. 151, T. Thammanna Rs. 101, Shyam Prasad, Rs. 100, Udari Madappa Rs. 75, H. Puttamadappa Rs. 50, and smaller amounts, aggregating to Rs. 1300.

MANDAYAM BANKING & INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

At the Third Annual General Meeting of the above, held on the 11th inst. the Balance sheet for the year 1940 was considered, and after making provision for Reserve and Other Funds, a dividend of 7½% was declared. Messrs R. Tirunarana Iyengar, Rtd. Assistant Commissioner, M. A. J. sampathkumarachar, Rtd. Engineer, M. Venkatakrishnayya, Advocate, and M. Doreswamy Iyengar, Engineer, were re-elected Directors, with Mr. G. R. Josyer, as Managing Director. And Mr. P. Narasimhachar was re-elected Auditor for 1941.

THOUGHT SERIES

V

How can an invisible point give rise to visible circles - they are concentric also? From what we think nothing comes something, everything, in all-varieties.

Many points in our conception give rise to concentric circles, and these latter clashing with others give rise to our complex visible things - varieties due to their various ways of aggregation. At bottom, all points - invisible - are the same - not separately the same, but in an unbroken expanse. From "No matter' appears matter, matter in various appearances. From simplicity to complexity, ideas to appearances, everything complex in appearance dissolves itself into a simple thing. It is the simple thing which underlies. In the complexity of appearance of everything simplicity pervades. All that looks to us complex is nothing but the simple thing - every atom of it. An atom is abstract at one end, a mass is concrete at the other end: between either end there are innumerable varieties thoroughly made up of the former. Thus simple is complex and complex is simple. Is this not identity in diversity and diversity in identity in opposite ways of approach? Are identity and diversity different?"

D. L. A.

CYCLE IN SILVER

There is only one all-silver bicycle in Britain.

During the last war, a certain scientist did very important war work and refused at the armistice all awards and honours, saying that he had been fully recompensed by his salary and the fact that victory had been won. There was only one thing he required and that he could supply himself, namely a bicycle.

Much to his astonishment, a few weeks later there was delivered at his home an all silver machine as the tangible thanks of the British Government!

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THE MOTOR FACTORY FIASCO

So, after all the fan-fare, and daily press bulletins by poor Mr. Walchand, the Motor Factory scheme has come a cropper! Whose mistake is that? We shall try to diagnose.

We think that the promoters were too greedy. Why did they want 3½% interest guaranty from the Mysore Government for 10 years? Was it a joke? Could a sane Government give such guaranty? What was the need for such guaranty? Either the concern was likely to be profitable, or it was not. If it was likely to be profitable, there was no need for the guarantee. If not likely to be profitable, it was not fit to be started. Therefore it was absurd for the promoters to have insisted on that guaranty.

Then with regard to the demand for support and protection from the India Government, where was the nacessity for making it a pre-requisite for starting the Factory? Despite the pusillanimity and lack of patriotism of one non-official Member of Council or another, despite the anti-Indian tendencies of foreigners in key positions, protection could have been secured in course of time, without making a fuss about it at the very outset. Have not other industries got their needful protection?

Therefore we think that the promoters erred in their insistence on the above two conditions.

Another blunder was with regard to the proposed deputation of the Bangalore leaders to the Ruler. If they were asked to see the Private Secretary, why could they not have seen him? If he were the stumbling block, they could have found out where he stood, and shown him also where they stood.

We have heard that the Private Secretary, belonging as he does to a practically defunct generation fo Anglo-Indian imperialists, is against the motor scheme; and that he was also against the Steel seheme in the case of the Bhadravathy, and that Sir Visweswaraya had to sever his connection on that account. Well, if Sir Charles thinks that he is doing any good to the State, which has been very good to him, by this attitude, we do not envy him!

Primarily, the two essentials of the Motor Scheme are sufficient capital and competent production. We think that there is no difficulty about the capital. If the promoters can guaranty proper production, there is no reason why even now Sir Visweswaraya and Sir Mirza Ismail should not put their heads together and go forward! Will they do that? Or will they throw the blame on the Mysore and India Durbars and mope? We wonder! Ed.

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JAPAN AND AMERICA

Now that Japan has secured her rear by a pact with Russia, will Japan enter the war on the side of Germany?

Freda Utley, discussing this question in the *Daily Herald*, London, says that Japan's decision depends on the extent of American aid to China and the success of the Japanese military Fascists in converting Japan into a National Socialist State.

It is of great significance that Roosevelt in his most recent speeches has included China with Britain as the nations on whose success in resisting aggression the United States' safety depends, and for whom the United States will become an arsenal.

FUTILE HOPE

The prospect or real aid from America, and of a complete American embargo on the export of war material to Japan must strengthen the hands of Chiang-Kai-Shek and all Chinese patriots as against those who are inclined to compromise with Japan and conclude a peace enabing Japan to limit her commitments in China in order to attack the British Empire.

However, the United States is still supplying Japan with large quantities of materials presumably in the hope that by gentle handling Japan can be kept from entering the war against England.

Unfortunately, although this policy may have something to be said for it politically, it has enabled Japan to lay in large stores of essential war materials and to make it less likely than it was a year or two ago that a complete embargo would halt Japanese aggression.

The accumulation of reserves in Japan may now be sufficient to enable her to risk a war with Britain and America if once she is convinced that her aid is all that is needed to enable Germany to win a quick victory.

She would then, doubtless, attempt to cut off Singapore by occupying Indo-China and Siam or move against the Dutch East Indies.

THE EMPEROR

Japan, however, she writes, is unlikely to defy America unless her Fascists can institute totalitarian economy and social system on the Nazi model in place of the present semi-feudal, semi-"Capitalist' set-up.

The great obstacle is the position of the Emperor as the "Divine" Leader of the nation. On account of this Japan is experiencing the same difficulty in going Nazi as she formerly experienced in trying to become a democracy.

Hence the efforts of the Fascists to deprive the Emperor of temporal power and seclude his encestors before the Restoration.

RESTRAINING INFLUENCE

Up to date those big business interests, to whose side the Emperor leans, and who are desperately anxious not to let Japan involve herself in a war which would destroy them, have retained sufficient political power to prevent Japan implementing her promise to the Axis.

The Far Eastern war in 1941 must coalesce with the European war, and Britain, willy-nilly, must become the ally of China whose war against aggression was for so long regarded with indifference by many Englishmen.

FACTS TO FACE

It is hardly an exaggeration to say that the fate of Britain's Asiatic Empire depends on China, who for so long has battled alone. Indeed, the fate of England herself must be vitally affected by the steadfastness of the Chinese in rejecting all German offers to save a good part of their country from Japan if only they will make peace.

Should Japan enter the war against England, the United States will almost certainly fight her, to the great advantage of Germany in the short run.

In the long run, the impetus given to American arms production by involvement in the war might outweigh the advantage to Germany of securing the Japanese Navy against England.

War against Japan would probably be less unpopular in America than a declartion of war against Germany since there are no minorities here in sympathy with Japan.

Anglo-Indian relations are also a vital factor. Should we have the courage and wisdom to promise India freedom and treat her as an ally, her vast material, moral, and man-power resources could be mobilised to save the East from totalitarian tyranny.

Nothing would do more to convince doubting Americans of what we are fighting for than an abandonment of Imperialist domination of India!

"THE RATIONALIST."

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Monday 19-5-1941.

THE RETIRING DEWAN

Readers are pleased to demand a review of Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship by us. Of course the "RATIONALIST" owes them a review. We have to remind them however that he has still another fortnight to run, and there is no hurry about our survey.

Meanwhile they can appreciate the encomiums showered by the Iyers and Acharyars of Madras, who cull the choicest phrases from Rogette's "Thesaurus" and Brewer's Dictionery and string them in dazzling garlands for the retiring administrator.

But at the time when Sir Mirza Ismail was appointed Dewan in 1926, we published the following as an indication of the main problems of the State which the public would expect him to tackle during the course of his Dewanship. In the light of that our readers would be able to form for themselves some estimate of the work turned out during the 15 years:

"THE WORK BEFORE THE NEW DEWAN

25-5-1926

YOUNG DISRAELI, who had just left college, being asked by Lord Brougham what he proposed to do, replied, "I wish to become the Prime Minister of England". So in an Indian State the most ambitious or most brilliant young man at college hopes that he may one day become a DEWAN. Again when a young civilian happens to be sharper and more agile than others, his elderly friends remark "I hope I shall live to see so and so become a Dewan". Or again, when a man is too domineering and authoritative at home, he is tauntingly asked whether he thinks himself a Dewan! This is Dewanship in the minds of the public.

What do the Dewans themselves think of it? One Dewan thinks that it has come to him as a reward for long years of service, and that he has only to enjoy it and do nothing more. Another thinks that he has reached the acme of his ambition, and that therefore he has only to put on airs and play the autrocrat, and make the strength of his authority felt by as many as possible. Another still thinks that, having the disposal of Rs. 3 crores and the dispensing of so many offices and so much patronage in his hands, he has only to use it for the benefit of himself, his kith, and his community. Occasionally, however, a man comes into Dewanship who deems the place one of unbounded opportunities for effective public service, a place in which he could put forth his best wisdom, best goodness, and best efforts for the removal of wrongs, and the welfare and prosperity of the State and the people.

Coming to Mr. Mirza M. Ismail, B.A., C.I.E., the newly appointed Dewan of Mysore, one may safely affirm that Dewanship was not an object of his day-dreams, when he was jostling with royalty in the palace school at Mysore 25 years ago. That star shone on his horizon only later on, when he had joined the lower wrungs of office and become a claimant for official preferment; and he has since successfully steered himself to the goal of his latter day ambition.. I have heard of a certain gentleman priding himself as the youngest Principal of a First Grade College. So Mr. Mirza Ismail, if he likes, may call himself the youngest Dewan of a first class Indian State. It is now possible for him to make as much or as little of the office as he likes.

He may, like Rangacharlu or Sheshadri Iyer, try to reduce order out of chaos, and carry out set purposes with strong hands. He may, like Krishnamurthy or Ananda Rao, dispense the patronage of his office and enjoy its privileges and perquisites, and perhaps unwarily yield the interests of the State to adventurous foreigners whose astuteness may get the better of him. He may, like Mr. Madhadva Rao, prove a rough-shod, iron-clad statesman, who brooks no opposition, and whose authority nobody dare oppose. Or he may, like Sir Visvesvaraya, entertain almost Kaiserian ambitions for the prosperity of the State and the people, and fall a victim to the limitations of his environment. Or, like Sir Albion Banerji, he may have faith in himself, have limited ambitions, and achieve

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certain definite things for the State, which the present may count and the future may remember.

Mr. Mirza Ismail has taken up the reins of office in normal times, and can set to work without anxious cares. But what is that work to be? Advisers have not been wanting already who earmark his administration for Hindu-Moslem Unity, as Lord Irvin's Viceroyalty is earmarked for the improvement of Agriculture. One may here hazard the opinion that it would be but to invite trouble to think of the two in compartments, and that, as an administrator, he could know all men only as subjects of the State. He could do nothing to awaken class-consciousness in any one; it may also be observed that in the few cases in which the two communities have come into violent contact in the State, it was due to the instigations of one or two sectarian District Officers.

Surveying the condition of the State, and analysing the work before the new Dewan, it may be recorded that foremost of all comes the improvement of the administrative machinery. At present the Government deems it enough if its officers safeguard its revenue and manage its expenses with sufficient superficial care.

The several Public Service Departments do not adequately care for the ease and welfare of the people, and are satisfied with being able to make up an imposing annual report, and securing for their members due official preferment from time to time. In the Protection Departments also, the aim is more to fill diaries and pad reports because some kind of work has to be shown than to take measure of the people's needs and to meet them with promptness, fullness, and fitness. And in the Development Departments again, there is a lack of that expert knowledge and fervid enthusiasm which alone can help to promote national development.

No doubt these defects do not make an administration actually bad, but at the same time their existance does not entitle an administration to be called good, or a model. One may suggest that this state of things could not be mended unless the Dewan makes it clearly understood that the Administration and each officer under it could have no *locus standi*, except as they frankly and honestly serve that section of the public whom the official functions of each encompass.

Care must also be taken to stop the present practice of putting square pegs in round holes. In making appointments what the Government thinks of at present is whether a man's salary is near enough to the salary of the place, and not whether his qualifications make him the best-fitting for the place. We may imagine the loss to Government, the inefficiency in the services, and the discomfort to the people, consequent upon this. Other causes which promote discontent among officials and give rise to inefficiency in the public services, are the clandestine supercessions, perverse transfers, and surreptitious stoppage of promotions, which many departmental heads are permitted to indulge in at the present time. The rectification of these evils will call forth much shrewd judgment and much fairness of mind in the new Dewan.

From the general administration we pass to the administration of the local boards and municipal organisations. In certain details of the daily lives of the people, the latter touches the public more intimately than the former in rural as well as urban areas. One would expect that these bodies would devote their attention to four important functions of theirs, namely, water supply, sanitation, town-planning, and periodical epidemics necessitating wholesale evacuation. But, as yet, most of them have little good work to show, their plans are mostly nebulous, arbitrary, and unjust. They are frittering away time and funds on extraneous things, and not infrequently cater only to the self-interests of one or more of their members. Therefore much propagandist work is required from the Government to educate the Boards to a proper conception of their work, and to educate the electorate to a proper performance of intelligent and unselfish public work.

We pass then to the political reforms. Now that the Government have initiated a scheme of Responsible Government, it is essential that the people should be trained carefully to fulfil their functions with due wisdom, due ability and due public spirit. It is all very well for croakers to echo the parrot cry of British India demanding full, responsible, representative Government. But no one who has watched the working of the representative institutions in the State will claim them as even a partial success. There are representative institutions enough and to spare in Mysore, from the vociferous

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VITALITY OF HINDU FAITH

"SOLACE OF STRICKEN HUMANITY"

SIR C. P. RAMASWAMY IYER'S VIEWS.

"The ideals and teachings of the Arya Samaj, said Sir Ramaswami Aiyar on the occasion of the opening of the new buildings of the Arya Samaj at George Town, were as old as the hills. The main tenet of Arya Samaj was an en-deavour to go back to the sources and foundation of the Hindu faith, the Vedas and the Upanishads. Anyone who for a moment looked into and analysed. the progress of the Hindu faith from the earliest times would see that it moved from simplicity to complexity and then back to simplicity in a spiral process. There were revolters like Buddha and Jaina but imperceptibly, slowly and surely Hinduism absorbed and assimilated their teachings, so much so that Buddhism and Jainism were to-day but variants of Hinduism. Shankara. Ramanuja, Kabir, Chitanya and Ramakrishna Paramahamsa, all taught a new way of life adapted to the particular level of intellect and stage of emotional and spiritual growth of different people. Each of them different from his predecessors was engaged in the unending process of fitting Hinduism for its immediate tasks which history occasioned or circumstances called for. "An incurable optimist" that he was, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar said, he had no fears for the future of Hinduism and Hindu culture. There must be something vital and some great inward strength in Hinduism which made it survive thousands of years after faiths, no less noble in outlook or exalted in ideals, had perished without leaving a trace. That inward strength and vitality of Hinduism lay in the strength of its catholicism and vigour of its thought and emotion.

TEMPLE-ENTRY PROCLAMATION

When the Temple-Entry Proclamation of Travancore was first thought of, Sir Ramaswami Aiyar continued, the orthodox section of the community caused no difficulty at all. Indeed, no one could say anything against the flexibility and adaptability of the orthodox section. From his own experience he could say that there was in them a very keen perception of the needs of the situation and the dangers that would ensue to Hinduism from failure to follow ancient Hindu examples. Hinduism knew that whatever the necessity in the past, a new philosophy could be and was engrafted on the old. Whether in daily practices or in doctrinal matters, the strength of Hinduism and the secret of its growth lay in its adaptability to new circumstances and its jettisoning certain things without giving up anything basic or fundamental. While he would say that but for the tremendous support that was forthcoming from the orthodox section of Hindus, the Travancore Temple-Entry Proclamation could not have been brought into being He would add that approached in the right spirit, the orthodox section would surely respond in the right spirit of Hinduism.

CONVERSION QUESTION

Sir Ramaswami Aiyar next spoke of some of the results that had followed the Proclamation. It was, he said, wonderful to see how, for instance, at Cape Comorin, the fisherfolk, after the day's work, had their bath and went in wet cloths to worship in the Devi's temple, side by side with the most sacerdotal Nambudiri. The manner in which the so-called backward communities had responded, in order to be worthy of the sight of the supreme, was a revelation in spiritual transformation. The latest figure relating to conversions to Hinduism in Trvancore was 32,000. All of them were spontaneous and came as a result of the Proclamation. He, for one, was not against the view that conversion from one faith to another was perfectly legitimate; but he strongly deprecated any attempt at "mass conversions for statistical and other purposes". He deprecated conversion of those who had not been taught what they were converted to or what they were converted from. Professors of other faiths put energy, organisation, funds and thorough business aptitude into this work of conversion. but Hindus were so hesitant, weak and divided that they were defenceless and absolutely at the mercy of others. The way Christian missionaries carried on their work was something noteworthy. If one wanted to open a leper colony for Hindus or a settlement for criminal tribes, one had to look to some Christian missionary; Hindus would not move. Among Hindus, there was need for more organisations like the Arya Samaj and missionaries full of religious faith and the desire to serve and share with others the blessings of "the most tolerant and catholic faith in the world."

NEED FOR CONCERTED ACTION

Hinduism was specially indebted, Sir Ramaswami Aiyar said, to organisations like the Arya Samaj for bringing into operation the lofty ideals which in the world of to-day called for protection. The Hindus suffered as a result of being blessed with brains. They could not surrender individual judgement and accept a common leader easily, and before they agreed on the leader, others had stolen a march. The function of the Arya Samaj had been to bring into existence a spirit of discipline, loyal obedience to a leader and unity of action. Hinduism was an individualistic faith. Its individualism was a source of strength ordinarily; but in a combative and competitive world it became a weakness. There was need for introducing a congregational element and a mass movement in Hindu community if it was to move as an irresistible regiment without each member being a captain unto himself. The occasion called for concerted action by all interested in the future of this country.

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THE DEWANSHIP

While changes are going on all over the world, Mysore too has had its own little political change. Sir Mirza Ismail's retirement has excited speculation about official changes. If we may voice the opinion of a considerable section of the thinking public, it would seem appropriate to appoint Mr. N. Madhava Rao, the First Member as Acting Dewan, the acting period being one year, subject to confirmation thereafter for a period of 3 years.

With regard to emoluments, does it not seem absurd that there should be a gap of Rs. 3,000 between the salary of the Councillors and Dewan ? There is no justification for such a difference. It would seem that the proper salary for Dewanship would be Rs. 3,000 during the acting period, and Rs. 3500, or at most Rs. 4,000 on confirmation.

The provision of two Free Quarters, and Motor Car and its maintenance, besides substantial T. A., as also a special Assistant Surgeon, are all unreasonable, and should be curtailed. These were secured by some former Dewans when there was insufficient check by the Comptroller or the Ruler. In the present state of public finance the State should not commit itself to these unnecessary and unjustifiable expenses.

With regard to the vacancy in the Councillorship we think that the Muslim member should be Mr. Abdul Wajid, the Revenue Commissioner, and not a raw communal outsider.

The appointment of two non-official members unless left to the choice of the Council and Assembly, is not likely to give any one any satisfaction, and therefore would serve no useful purpose. Under the circumstances, we think that those appointments need not be made at this juncture. What the public have sought is responsible Government if possible, not appointment for two place-hunting professional public men, which might satisfy their private ambition, and will serve no public interest ! Ed.

The trouble with the world to-day, the speaker said, was that it was not Hindu. The faith that was Hinduism was needed not only in India, but by the whole world. Hinduism, he believed, had thus a great task cast on it. This war would leave the world in a state of disorganisation and ruin. Economically, property and capital would almost entirely have gone in smoke or into the ocean. The world would have to be rebuilt, society renovated, philosophies re-assimilated and ways of life re-shaped. The world would be groping in the dark for light with a multitude of counsels. To such a world of stricken humanity, the foundamentals of Hinduism would be the sole solace, the salvation and the real refuge. If this vision was to be realised, there was need for missionaries with faith, with the organisation and the business habits necessary for the task. From that point of view he congratulated the Arya Samaj on its record of unselfish and heroic work in the face of difficulties and handicaps and on its having kept touch with the masses.

In conclusion, Sir Ramaswami Aiyar said that there need be no fear for the future of Hinduism if Hindus were only true to their "traditions of catholicity, tolerance, non-offence of a dynamic and active character, defensive fight, belief in our own system and determination not to allow it to be trampled upon by agencies however powerful or well organised. Hinduism was a compact of many things and its elements were manifold and Universal. Let Hindus have firm faith in that universality which would enable it to conquer and thereby save the world !"

HYDERABAD AND AYURVEDA

A scheme involving a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 43,000 and an annual recurring expenditure of Rs. 35,000 has been sanctioned by H. E. H. the Nizam to promote the Ayurvedic system of medicine in the State. Under the scheme, an Advisory Committee, with the Secretary, Army and Medical Departments, as Chairman, and seven others as members, has been set up, and the Chairman has been entrusted with the responsibility for the administration of the Ayurvedic Department and also for the exercise of general supervision over the Ayurvedic College, hospitals and dispensaries.

The Nizam Ayurvedic Central Hospital, Sultan Bazaar, has been taken over by Government and all diseases and ailments are subjected to Ayurvedic treatment free of charge. There is also a travelling despensary, which visits the countryside during Urses, Jatras, Melas, etc., and also during the time of epidemics. When it is at headuarters, it functions as an adjunct to the Central Ayurvedic College.

The course at the Ayurvedic College, the admission to which begins on June 6, 1941, is spread over four years, at the end of which the final examination will be held and sanads awarded to successful candidates.

* * *

This is a very good begining, but a beginning only. For a Hindu population of one and half cores the outlay has to be much larger.

Ed.

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ಮು॥ ರಾ॥ ಜಿ. ಆರ್. ಜೋಸ್ಯರ್,

ಎಂ. ಎ., ಎಫ್. ಆರ್. ಇ. ಎಸ್., ಎಫ್. ಎಂ. ಯು.

ಅವರ ಕನ್ನಡ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು

"ಆರ್ಯ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಕೀರ್ತಿ"

The Hindu :

"The author is well-known to the students of Canarese and his books are widely read. This book deals with the heroic achievements of many Hindu women whose names have become a house-hold word in every family in India. The stories of Samyukta, Padmini, Mira Bai, Tara Bai and others inspire the young women of India with love of courage and patriotism. The book merits a wide publicity as it affords a good scope for the study of some of the neglected portions of Indian History.

This book is most suitable for non-detailed study in the higher classes of Secondary Schools."

ಪಂಚಾಚಾರ್ಯ ಪ್ರಭಾ:

"ಈ ಗ್ರಂಥವನ್ನು ರಾಜಧಾನಿ ನಿವಾಸಿಗಳಾದ ಮು॥ ರಾ॥ ಜಿ. ಆರ್. ಜೋಸ್ಯರ್, ಎಂ. ಎ., ಎಫ್. ಆರ್. ಇ. ಎಸ್. ಈ ಮಹೋದಯರು ರಚಿಸಿರುವರು. ಇವರು ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಸಾಧಾರಣವಾದ ಪಾಂಡಿತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಅನೇಕ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿ ಲೋಕವಿಶ್ರುತ ಕೀರ್ತಿಶಾಲಿಗಳಾಗಿರುವರು. ಇವರ ಗ್ರಂಥರಚನಾಶೈಲಿಯು ಪಾಶ್ಚಾತ್ಯರನ್ನೂ ಸಹ ತಲೆದೂಗಿಸಿರುವದು. ಇಂಥ ಅದ್ಭುತಶಕ್ತಿಯುಳ್ಳ ಈ ಮಹೋದಯರು ನಮ್ಮ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರ ಉಪಕಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಗ್ರಂಥವನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿರುವರು. ಭಾಷಾ ಶೈಲಿಯು ಬಹು ಗಂಭೀರವಾಗಿಯೂ, ಮನೋಹರವಾಗಿಯೂ, ಪ್ರಸಾದ ಗುಣಯುತವಾಗಿಯೂ ಇದ್ದು ವಾಚಕರ ಮನಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಆನಂದಾಬ್ಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಳುಗಿಸುವಂತಿದೆ.

ಬೆಲೆ ೦—೮—೦ ಖದ್ದರ್ ಬೈಂಡ್ ೧—೦—೦

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ಎಂ. ಎ., ಎಂ. ಆರ್. ಎ. ಎಸ್.

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GOVT'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY

MAHARASHTRA BUSINESS-MAN'S CRITICISM

POONA.

"The halting, half-minded policy" of the Government of India in regard to India's industrialisation was severely criticised by Mr. A. R. Bhat, Manager of the Kesari-Maharatta Institute and Joint Honorary Secretary of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce and Industries, Poona, in the course of his lecture on "The Government of India's industrial policy," delivered at Tilak-Mandir under the auspices of the Spring Lectures series.

Mr. Bhat stated that the present industrial policy of the Government was not conducive to the all-sided growth of industries in India and criticised the recent statements of Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Commerce Member, which, he said, instead of whipping up Indian industry actually put fresh spokes on the wheel of its progress. Mr. Bhat added "The cry for rapid industrialisation does not mean that the interests of the Indian peasantry will be neglected by any means, as the Commerce Member seems to think. In fact, industrialisation will positively aid agriculture. Even from the times of Mr. Justice Ranade, when leading economists first raised the cry for rapid industrialisation, the aim has always been primarily to help the agriculturist by relieving undue pressure on the land."

Concluding, Mr. Bhat said, "The Government of India does not give the needed protection for Indian industries. War-time industries that are being started at present may have a dismal future at the close of the war for want of necessary and adequate protection.

"The Government should bear it in mind that India's full-fledged industrial development will ultimately be in the interest of Britain herself."

ENGLISH HERITAGE OF FREEDOM

PREMIER'S MESSAGE TO AMERICA

WASHINGTON.

"While the power of freedom of speech has been taken from many nations, it will not easily be taken from the English-speaking peoples, who from writers, living and dead, gather courage and constancy to strengthen us in the trials we must undergo."

Mr. Churchill wrote this in a message to the American Booksellers' Association and it was read at their dinner here by the British Ambassador, Lord Halifax.

Declaring that Hitler had exiled or imprisoned his best writers, Mr. Churchill added, "A one-man state is an enslavement of the soul, mind and body of mankind!"

* * *

So says Mr. Churchill. But what do we say in India?

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SOVEREIGNTY OF THE NIZAM

HYDERABAD.

H. E. H. the Nizam's Government, through a Gazette Extraordinary has repudiated the theory propounded by the Majlis Ittihadh ul Muslimeen, (a Muslim organisation), that the sovereignty of the State is vested in the Muslims of the State and that His Exalted Highness merely embodies "the Muslim Sovereignty," and has disclaimed the charge of the Majlis that the Government's attitude is responsible for the theory.

It is explained that, in the beginning, no notice was taken of this theory, but when it was preached incessantly and when the Muslim crowds were made to repeat the slogan, "We are the kings of Deccan" the Ulemas and other responsible elements from amongst the Muslims dissociated themselves from this.

A couple of days ago, the Majlis issued a statement seeking to justify its stand by throwing the onus for this theory on the protagonists of the responsible Government ideal and certain statements in Government reforms schemes.

The Gazette mentions that the President of the Majlis himself had written to the Government some time ago, as a result of certain clarifications on the subject, that the Government's elucidation had cleared all misconceptions and caused satisfaction to him and his organisation.

The Gazette contains several quotations and references to show that the Government have consistently upheld what the historical truth is, namely, the undivided sovereignty of His Exalted Highness over all his subjects, irrespective of class or creed, and that the Government have on no occasion countenanced the demand that the executive should be made responsible to and be rendered removable by the legislature.

The Gazette concludes: "The Government wishes to emphasise the contradiction in terms between the professions made in the statement in question that the sovereignty of His Exalted Highness is indivisible, inalienable, and absolute, and the theory professed side by side that the sovereignty is, in fact, embodiment of the sovereignty of the fifteen lakhs of Muslim subjects of His Exalted Highness. His Exalted Highness and His Government have not found it possible to accept the theory of "Responsible Government" for the same reasons as those which impel them to react to any doctrine, like the one propounded by the Majlis, which implies division or diffusion of His Exalted Highness' Sovereignty among fifteen lakhs of his subjects and those belonging to a particular class."

* * *

It looks as though this puts the lid on all talk of responsible Government in the Nizam's Dominions!

What is overlooked in the above is the truth that sovereignty of the Indian State Ruler is no different from the sovereignty of the Ruler or Government of any other part of the Empire. What the people want is that the Members of Government who control State services should depend on the good-will of the public, so that they may work for the public good. This good cannot be guaranteed if neither they nor the Ruler owe any responsibility to the public, and look upon the public merely as a property which fetches them revenue! Ed.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF

The sudden arrival of Herr Hess by plane and surrender to the British but repeats the story of Ramayana, where Vibheeshana flew from Ravana's side to Rama. The planes of those days were better. Therefore Vibheeshana did not hurt his ankle! Otherwise the two cases are very similar, though in this case, instead of Rama, Bharata is on the throne in England, while Rama is in Bahamas! Mr. Churchill would be Hanuman! Historically, the omens would seem to be on the side of the British! Ed.

PROPHET'S BIRTHDAY

BERHAMPORE

"If only the true spirit in which Mohamed, the Prophet, taught religion, was understood and imbibed, the war which was now raging in the West could have been avoided," observed Mr. A. R. Siddiqi, ex-mayor of Calcutta, addressing a largely attended meeting in the local barracks maidan celebration of the Prophet's birthy-day. He said that it seemed as though the Muslim world was also going to be overwhelmed by this virus of war and it might be hoped that the true spirit of Islam would prevail and prevent the engulfment of Islamic countries in the conflgaration!

TATA WORKERS' UNION

INCREASED DEARNESS ALLOWANCE

NOT LIKE KOLAR OR MINERVA

ERNAKULAM.

The management of the Tata Oil Mills Co., Ltd. Ernakulam, have decided to pay a further dearness allowance of half anna besides the one anna which they have already been paying. According to this 96 per cent of the workers will receive an increase of 20.75 per cent of their salary.

At a meeting of the Tata Oil Mill Workers' Union since held, it was decided to accept the same.

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ORIENTAL GOVT. SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(By Our Financial Editor)

The long name is probably in order to make up for the small capital with which the Company started! It may have been attractive at one time, but now to write the long name is a nuisance. It has no more Government Security behind it than any other insurance company in the country, and why it does not drop it by a Special Resolution, or why the Superintendent of Insurance does not direct it to drop the words is not known. Now that we have raised the question, we hope it will be taken up.

That apart, the company has given notice of an Extraordinary General Meeting of its shareholders on the 28th inst. Do you know for what? To alter its laws so as to permit its Directors to invest its money in what they call 2nd. and 3rd. Preference shares of other companies which they want to help!

Let not our readers be carried away by the word "preference". Preference shares are shares issued by companies which are afraid that the public may not subscribe for their ordinary shares.

What the Oriental Company bosses are now planning seems to be to invest its moneys in companies which want to sell their preference shares badly.

The moneys are mostly insurance moneys, *i.e.*, Premium moneys. So the shareholders have no risk, nor the Directors! The shareholders of the Oriental are few, the shares being only 3000, mostly held by the Directors. The amount paid on each share was only Rs. 50! The dividend proposed this year is Rs. 125 per share! Does it make 250% on the original paid up share amount? We think you need not be a Mathematics Wrangler to calculate!

The Directors are twelve good men and true, all from lucky Bombay! The business of course is 95% from outside, thanks to the local field-staff! The Directors are receiving Rs. 125 per share on their shares, have received Rs. 33,000 in Fees, paid Rs. 2,73,000 in travelling expenses, and 2,97,000 for postage and telegrams! Not a bad job to have!

HERR HESS, SOME SAYINGS OF HIS

The flight of Rudolf Hess, the deputy Fuehrer, to Scotland has provided one of the most sensational news of the war. Many people have speculated on the causes for this behavior and some even think that Hess is a fugitive who wanted to escape from a threatened purge. It is interesting to recall in this connection that the most ominous thing about the June Purge of 1934 was the phrase of Hess, Hitler's Private Secretary: "In that night the Fuehrer established an awe-inspiring precedent."

Certain other prophetic remarks of Hess are mentioned in Konrad Heiden's remarkable book "One man against Europe," in Penguin Special series from which the following passage is taken:

"Nearly twenty years ago a rich south American presented a sum of money to Munich University as the prize for an essay on this subject: "What must be the qualities of the man who will restore Germany to her old greatness?" A student, Rudolf Hess, now Hitler's deputy, won the prize: his essay was not scientific, but bold and ably presented.

It ends with a remarkable prophecy: "The work must not be so proportioned that it matches the outstanding dimensions of its creator, otherwise it will topple at his death, as did the State of Frederick or of Bismark. New, independent personalities, which in the future will guide the steed on which Germania is again mounted will not thrive under the Dictator. Therefore, he will perform the great final: instead of drinking his power to the dregs, he will lay it down and stand aside."

In this last sentence is the whole of Hitler with his uncomprehended and unfultilled longing for a carefree private life, but also with his constant anxiety about a successor and the carrying on of his work after his death. He, himself promised in 1920, that the role of the party would be at an end when its programme had been realised. In 1924 he swore in a court of law that he would regard his task as finished when he had caused the German people to arise. But when will this time have arrived! Hess answers this question—when she will arise, the "new Greater Germany embracing all who are of German blood."

Many years afterwards, in 1934, Hess built himself a villa at Harlaching, near Munich. Hitler came to see it. Hess began to enthuse; he said it had always been his dream to spend his old age in a house like that among the woods and the fields, in sight of the Alps.

To which Hitler disagreed. His words may not have been entirely sincere, but at least they were spoken as man to man in a tone used among friends to express a candid opinion:

"No, Hess, we want to die in quite a different place!"

Death on the battlefield? Is that his goal, and not a private life?

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The Rationalist.

Monday 26-5-1941.

S. SRINIVASIENÇAR, C.I.E. AND MYSORE REFORMS

So a stormy and ambitious soul has passed to its eternal rest! According to Bacon's classification, "Some men are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them." Einstein was born great, ' Hitler achieved greatness,— infamous greatness though it be,— the Duke of Spoleto, the new king of Croatia, has greatness thrust upon him. Mr. S. Srinivasiengar, in his field, belonged to the first type.

Sir Bhashyam has left a name which will live through the century. And when Mr. Srinivasiengar, still on the threshold of life, could be introduced to the world as "Son-in-law of Sir V. Bhashyam, and in some respects, greater than Bhashyam," surely the youth must be of the born great. Had he been in England, perhaps he might have been classed with Lord Birkenhead and Lord reading.

Had he, like Sir Bashyam, stuck to law, had he not entered the Cooum of politics, had he kept himself aloof from political and party squabbles, he might have been esteemed, revered, venerated!

After the Minto-Morley Reforms, the lucky men of the Madras Bar had certain ladders of official ascent: Advocate General, High Court Judge, Law Member; Advocate General, Law Member, Madras, Law Member India, and Secretary of State's Council. Sir Sankaran Nair, Sir K. Srinivasiengar, Sir Sivaswamier, had filled the roles.

Mr. Srinivasaiengar no doubt considered that he was entitled to them also. But perhaps while his merits gave him the right for them, his personality stood in the why. And what the stalwart Srinivasiengar claimed, the courtly Ramaswamier obtained!

In the Story of Bhavabhoothy and Kalidasa in "Bhoja Charita" it is said that as their rival claims to greatness were being weighed before Goddess Bhuvaneshwari, the Goddess drew a speck of honey from her lotus and dropped it on the Bhavabhoothi side of the scale, in order to equalise both and prevent humiliation to a votary!

In the present case Mr. Srinivasiengar being a rough diamond, the Goddess Luck did not favour him, and Sir Ramaswamier carried the prize!

That disappointment perhaps drove him to politics, and there he received the due honour of Presidentship of the Congress. But there too, he perhaps proved "too much of a good thing," and when Mahatma Gandhi became President, the constitution was changed and Mr. Srinivasiengar, the Ex-President, was dropped out of the Working Committee.

Naturally he was not the man to brook it, and became an iconoclast for the rest of his life. It is one of the ironies which give humour to our public life that his daughter should have later become an ardent Gandhian Satyagrahi!

Mr. Srinivasiengar might have had the best rewards of public life, had he veiled his antipathies, had his opinions been less aggressive, had he sometimes stooped in order to conquer. But he was, on the other hand, blunt, domineering, over-weaning, and contemptuous!

Political and official greatness is often achieved by back-biting, fraud, and chicanery. It is achieved by men who are astute, urbane, winning, and adaptable.

None of these qualities were Mr. Srinivasiengar's. Distinguished abilities and sterling merits he had, but as they were allied to his honest hatreds, he had to plough his lonely furrough. Just as Justice is blind, Luck is coy! She requires soft ways and winning manners. If they are absent, she bestows her favours elsewhere, and never cares a jot about merit!

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It was therefore that an ancient Sage, giving benediction to an expectant mother, is said to have observed, "May you give birth to a lucky son, and not a great warrior nor a great scholar!"

To us his passing is a little more than the passing of an eminent South Indian personality of the present generation.

In 1923 when the Mysore Reforms Committee under Sir Brajendranath Seal had brought out its report based on quaint political theories, we oraganised the First Mysore Reforms Conference in Bangalore, and it was Mr. Srinivasiengar who opened it with a vigorous condemnation of the Committee's reactionary recommendations.

Some of the resolutions then passed, *i. e.*, seventeen years ago, seem to be reaching fruition only today!

One of them was,

"This Conference is of opinion that under the Reformed Constitution *the Executive Council should include one or more members chosen by His Highness from among the elected non-official* members of either house".

Some others were,

"In the opinion of this Conference it is desirable that the Representative Assembly should *be presided over by a non-official member* thereof elected by the house."

"This Conference recommends that sex-disqualifications for candidates be removed". And,

"This Conference considers it undesirable that Government Servants should be eligible to be voters for either of the houses".

So Mysore's political life does owe a meed of thanks to Mr. Srinivasiengar, and we now tender it to his departed soul! The Madras Bar has lost its diadem, Madras public life has lost its reverberating thunder, and South India a personage of the first magnitude! We pray that he may find in after life the things that he yearned for in this life!

Editor.

KOLAR STRIKES PREADS

LET US BE A LITTLE MORE SANE

OORGAUM.

"The strike on the Kolar Gold Field has spread. The surface workers of Mysore and Champion Reef Mines have joined the under-ground labour strikers. The police have the situation well in hand. A contingent of the Mysore Lancers are expected to-night."

* * *

Says a report during the week. No doubt the police have the situation well in hand. That shows only that the Protection branch of the Government is all too active. What about the Development branch? What is the Labour Commissioner, what is the Factory Inspector doing? Are they considering the justice of the claims of the strikers, or are they merely playing the role of police-men in *Mufti*? It is sometime since the Government appointed Dewan Bahadur K. Matthan to enquire into the Laoour strike in the Gold Mines, and report. The Report is still coming!

Imagine appointing a busy man like Mr. Matthan to enquire and report on the Labour strike in Gold Mines! We have already pointed out that his hands should be quite full with the Sugar Company. And now there is also the 4 crores of the Mysore Bank to husband!

And imagine appointing a retired bureacrat-cum-capitalistic employer, whose own treatment of labour is giving rise to complaints, to enquire into the condition of the ground and under-ground labour of the Gold Mines!

The price of Gold may rise from Rs. 26 to Rs. 42! The families of the labourers might increase from year to year! The inanimate mines themselves can protest and explode from time to time! But the human labourers should neither meet nor speak! They should not meet in Kolar, they should not meet across the border!

When are we going to be a little more sane about these things?

Ed.

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Funding: Tattva Heritage Foundation,Kolkata. Digitization: eGangotri.

SMOKE CODE!

BY

HEROIC PEASANTS OF GREECE

In Greece, the shepherds talk in smoke-language, asserts Hilda Oppenheim in *Answers*.

In working this system of smoke signal, a worded code is memorised by the shepherds, she says. A small fire is started, and, as soon as it burns fairly well, grass and leaves are heaped on the top so that a large column of smoke rises to a great height. By covering the fire with a sack or blanket dipped in water, the rising of the smoke is regulated and interrupted at regular intervals.

THE EXPERIMENT

On one occasion, I decided to try out this system of sending messages with the help of a friendly Greek shepherdess. Having sprained my ankle through carelessly stepping on a loose stone, I asked the shepherdess to signal for help to the nearest village.

Up went the shafts of smoke as she manoeuvred the wet blanket around the roaring fire, although the message conveyed nothing to me at the time.

At the end of five minutes she came and knelt by my side.

"Help is coming," she volunteered. "It will be at least one hour's distance that canibe covered by the fastest mule".

In the meantime, she bathed my foot with delicious cool water from a near by spring, and invited me to share her frugal meal of olives, fish and vegetables.

Exactly one hour afterwards. by my watch a movement on our right proclaimed someone was approaching. It was the help for which my shepherdess friend had smoke-telegraphed. And the Greek doctor was there with all his array of medicines, bandages, splints, etc. He even knew I was English, that I was dark and of medium height, and whither I was making for and whence I had come!

These details he was able to gather simply by this simple system of smoke-signalling!

"WILL RECOIL ON THE AGGRESSOR"

COMMUNAL RIOTS

BOMBAY.

Criticising a recent statement issued by Dr. Rajendra Prasad on the communal riots in Bihar, Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the Hindu Maha Sabha, says that Dr. Rajendra Prasad, just as he had admonished the Hindus in Bihar should also give a word of advice to the Muslims in Bengal. Why had not Dr. Rajendra Prasad condemned the riots in Dacca? "Every well-wisher of the country" adds Mr. Savarkar, "should realise that the sooner peace and good-will are restored and the Hindus and Muslims come to live as good neighbours, the better for us all. But if the Muslims continue to take the aggressive, it may be that the Hindus suffer in the begining but the Muslims shall also have to pay the bill. Aggression is sure to cost them more in the long run, as aggresive action is bound to recoil on its perpetrators howsoever we may regret its inevitability. Those who deslike to meet nemisis should do well not to invite her at all."

In a recent statement on the rioting at Bihar Sharif, etc., Dr. Rajendra Prasad had deplored the fact that the interests of the Muslims who were in a minority in the area had not been adequately safeguarded by the Hindus who were in a majority.

CONTROL OF CORPORATION STAFF

MADRAS.

It is understood that the Government have empowered the Commissioner of the Corporation to recommend to the Government directly, without placing the matter before the Standing Committees of the City Council or the Counicl itself, any form of disciplinary action which he thought best in regard to the officers of the Corporation as and when occasion for such action arose.

* * *

Does this mean that the Corporation Council of Madras are not capable of taking disciplinary action against their staff?

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MESSRS. HUQ AND JINNAH.

Recently Mr. Huq referring the Jinnah-Supru correspondence, observed that it should not have been published. When told that Mr. Jinnah had published it without reference to Sir T. B. Sapru, Mr. Huq. remarked, it seems, "He always does like this. He published my correspondence with him without reference to me!" Again

"In these circumstances, it is difficult to understand why the Calcutta District Muslim League should view with resentment and disapproval the course I have taken. There was no question of going over the head or the tail of the League, or of challenging the authority of any leader, Muslim or non-Muslim. There was no justification for the Working Committee to characterise my action as individualistic and purely personal. The members of the League ought to remember that I am not merely the oldest member of the League in India at the present moment, but that I have done more for the League than the biggest personalities who seem to dominate the fortunes of this body. If the District Muslim League or the Bengal Provincial Muslim League wish to challenge my leadership of Muslim opinion, in Bengal or outside, I shall be always ready to accept this challenge, but I do not approve of the manner in which my motives are being misconstrued and misrepresented: and it is time that I sounded a note of warning to those busy-bodies who think that they have got a monopoly of patriotism or of affection for the Muslim community. If they want to fight me on any political issue I will not be the man to run away from such a fight.

"As for the present peace move, which I have suggested, I wish to make it absolutely clear that I am determined to pursue it to the very end. In my opinion, a future Constitution of India must be built not on strife, but on love, and it is in this view that I shall make an appeal to all the warring communities to cease their strife and sit together to evolve a solution of the present difficulties and work out a scheme which will be worthy of India and its peoples!"

* * *

That is a straight hit!

So both the astute Premier of the Punjab and the boisterous Premier of Bengal, seem to be getting out of the Jinnah-complex; though it is rather hard on the autocratic leader, that his leading followers should have flings at him like this! But he must remember that in this life we very often get from others—and that from unexpected quarters—the treatment that we ourselves give to others.

A little courtesy, a little modesty, a little good humour, in big men will be welcome to onlookers, and also help their own peace of mind!

Ed.

PRINCESS LEADS REBELS

A princess with a University degree is one of the ten members of the "Committee of Death," ringleaders of the terrorist movement in Rumania, asserts a *Daily Mirror* correspondent.

The terrorists, whose chiefs meet every week, base their minor savageries on the work of the Gestapo.

After arresting sixteen of them, the police searched one of their hide-outs and found typed letters ready for signature by Jewish prisoners.

The letters testified that the writers had been well-treated, but had to commit suicide because they had been involved with a woman.

Gangsters raided a dance hall in the Lipscani district of Bukarest, maltreated Jewesses and shaved half their heads.

MUDDLED MISERY

Determined to get weapons to complete their death plan in face of Antonescu's drastic measures, the terrorists tried to raid an automatic rifle factory at Tohani, near Brasov.

Again they were foiled only at the eleventh hour by Antonescu and the army.

Meanwhile, recent arrivals from Rumania stress that under the superficial calm, the country is still in a state of muddled misery and anger.

Typhus, brought from Poland, is the latest tragic accident to befall Rumania, where food shortage has already caused minor riots in Bukarest market!

SUICIDE A DISEASE

EATING AS PREVENTIVE

After a prolonged study a Harvard (U. S.) psychiatrist has come to the conclusion that suicide is a disease!

He has also found, says *Treasur Chest*, that it is the result of a personality disorder often marked by hysteria, that medical treatment is not helpful, that it may be precipitated by physical strain, fatigue, or mental conflict and that it cannot be cured but can be prevented.

Some of the preventives available to everyone, according to him are:

Reading inspirational articles.

Conversing for an hour with an understanding friend, physician or priest.

Eating a good meal. It is said that this is the very best preventive of all. "Very few persons attempt suicide on a full stomach."

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"ಆರ್ಯಮಹಿಳಾಕೀರ್ತಿ"

The Hindu :

"The author is well-known to the students of Canarese and his books are widely read. This book deals with the heroic achievements of many Hindu women whose names have become a house-hold word in every family in India. The stories of Samyukta, Padmini, Mira Bai, Tara Bai and others inspire the young women of India with love of courage and patriotism. The book merits a wide publicity as it affords a good scope for the study of some of the neglected portions of Indian History.

This book is most suitable for non-detailed study in the higher classes of Secondary Schools."

ಪಂಚಾಚಾರ್ಯಪ್ರಭಾ:

"ಈ ಗ್ರಂಥವನ್ನು ರಾಜಧಾನಿ ನಿವಾಸಿಗಳಾದ ಮು॥ ರಾ॥ ಜಿ. ಆರ್. ಜೋಸ್ಯರ್, ಎಂ. ಏ., ಎಫ್. ಆರ್. ಇ. ಎಸ್. ಈ ಮಹೋದಯರು ರಚಿಸಿರುವರು. ಇವರು ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಸಾಧಾರಣವಾದ ಪಾಂಡಿತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಅನೇಕ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿ ಲೋಕವಿಶ್ರುತ ಕೀರ್ತಿಶಾಲಿಗಳಾಗಿರುವರು. ಇವರ ಗ್ರಂಥರಚನಾಶೈಲಿಯು ಪಾಶ್ಚಾತ್ಯರನ್ನೂ ಸಹ ತಲೆದೂಗಿಸಿರುವದು. ಇಂಥ ಅದ್ಭುತಶಕ್ತಿಯುಳ್ಳ ಈ ಮಹೋದಯರು ನಮ್ಮ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರ ಉಪಕಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಗ್ರಂಥವನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿರುವರು. ಭಾಷಾ ಶೈಲಿಯು ಬಹು ಗಂಭೀರವಾಗಿಯೂ, ಮನೋಹರವಾಗಿಯೂ, ಪ್ರಸಾದ ಗುಣಯುತವಾಗಿಯೂ ಇದ್ದು ವಾಚಕರ ಮನಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಆನಂದಾಬ್ಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಳುಗಿಸುವಂತಿದೆ.

ಬೆಲೆ ೦—೮—೦ ಖದ್ದರ್ ಬೈಂಡ್ ೧—೦—೦

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OUR EDUCATION.

"LOOK AT THIS PICTURE AND THAT!"

PUNJAB MATRICULATION RESULTS

LAHORE.

The results of the Matriculation Examination of the Punjab University show that 30,042 students appeared for the examination, of whom 22,594 have been declared successful, recording pass percentage of 75.05 as against 70.8 last year.

AND MADRAS.

KODAIKANAL.

The Moderation Board constituted by the Syndicate of the Madras University to consider the results of the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Public Examination held in March last, with reference to the eligibility of candidates for admission to the University classes of the Madras and Annamalai Universities, met at 'Chisslewood', yesterday and to-day. Besides the convenor, Rao Bahadur Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, Messrs. Basheer Ahmed Sayed, M. L. A., Alexander Gnanamuthu, Govindarajalu, the Rev. Fr. P. Carty and the Rev. A. J. Boyed were present.

The list of hard cases received from the Secretary to the S. S. L. C. Board was considered at the Meeting, and as a result of the Moderation by the Board, the percentage of eligible candidates, which was 38 prior to moderation, so far as Madras was concerned, is understood to have risen to slightly above 53, almost the figure reached during the two previous years. It would appear that some special consideration was shown this year to English and Second Language (Tamil) in view of the unsatisfactory results in those subjects. Roughly 2,600 candidates are understood to have been helped by moderation this year.

* * *

This is how things are done outside our State. But here the men in charge of Education have such a false conception of their duties that the standard of instruction is negligently low, the standard of examination is deliberately high, and the percentage allowed to pass is disastrously low! They do not seem to realise that such a state of offairs is a reflection on their own capacity to instruct and fairness in examining! In the eyes of the public however they are not doing justice to the trust placed in them. And the public will have to consider steps to check this unfortunate state of education in the State, unless Government intervene and set matters right! Ed.

TO FAST BEFORE GOVT. HOUSE.

EXPELLED STUDENT'S RESOLVE

Mr. Raghubans Rattan Gour, an ex-student of the Agricultural College, Cawnpore, who was expelled from the College for going on hunger-strike as a protest against the action of the college authorities in expelling him is reported to have declared his intention to resort to hunger-strike at Lucknow in front of the Government House.

His hunger-strike is to draw the attention of the Director of Agriculture and the Adviser to the Governor for reconsideration of his case.

* * *

We must be thankful that our own failed students do not resort to these desperate remedies. Ed.

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SHAW ON CHURCHILL

The following tribute to Winston Churchill, the British Premier, is paid by Bernard Shaw in an article full of 'pep' entitled *The Amazing Winston Churchill*, in a London paper.

It is now admitted, he writes, that he is the most brilliantly talented Minister on the Treasury Bench.

The moment we got a good fright, and had to find a man who could and would do something, we were on our knees to Winston Churchill, making him Prime Minister almost by violence and booting out all those we had formerly preferred to him.

MARKED OUT

Mark that his talents and character were no new discovery; they were as obvious as they are now 35 years ago, when after a military career as distinguished as his famous ancestor had achieved at the same age he entered Parliament when I was a youth of 50 and marked himself out for Cabinet rank from the beginning.

And now, when he is on the verge of the scriptural three-score and ten years and should be in a well-earned retirement, he finds himself shoved violently into the Premiership because there is a war on and the men who were preferred to him during all these years were evidently no match for a live wire of Herr Hitler's voltage.

Had it not been for the resumption of the war, Mr. Churchill would not have had a dog's chance of crowning his Parliamentery career as Prime Minister; for he had always been suspected of wanting to do something; and he was known to be capable of crossing the floor of the House on the merits of a Parliamentary measure instead of invariably voting on the one question that is ever before the house in one disguise or another: to wit, whether the Party Government is to remain in power or to be ousted by the Opposition.

Even now, when we dare not in the face of the new Napoleons go on with Right Honourable Do-Nothings, we take care to balance him in the Cabinet with reactionary forces strong enough to keep his Tory Democracy active in its Toryism and paralysed in its Democracy.

What I want Mr. Churchill to tell us when the war is over is whether if he had his life to live over again he would waste it in the British House of Commons as it has been wasted by the Party system. He could have done far more as Mayor of one of our provincial cities, where there are Parties but no Party System.

His real career has been as a soldier and an author.

His recreations are civilised: painting and bricklaying, not hunting and shooting!

THE GOVERNMENT AND PUBLICITY

Dear Sir,

With regard to Government Advertisement placed on behalf of Government Departments and concerns by the Publicity Officer, I understand that invidious distinctions, as till now existing, are likely to go hereafter.

The allotments will be made next month. You know what an amount of favouritism and partiality has been practised in the matter during the last so many years. Signs are that such things will cease in future.

May I therefore suggest that you should take up the matter thro' the press and see that justice is done to all?

Yours sincerely,
A Press-man.

* * *

We do not wish to speak ill of the dead. But the curious personage who filled the role of Publicity Officer till recently is generally known to have handled the publicity allotment with dictatorial recklessness. We commend the above complaint to Government and the present Publicity Officer, and hope that things will be done justly and righteously. Mysoreans are a patient lot, but there is a limit to patience. Even a child can cry and kick up a row, unless it is dumb! Well, we are not dumb! Ed.

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A thoughtful and public spirited correspondent writes:

SOME DANGER SPOTS IN MYSORE CITY.

OLYMPIA TALKIES

The first two classes of seats in the Olympia Talkies are housed on the balcony of the Theatre. The entrance to these is through a flight of stairs in the compound of the theatre. From the stairs to the door of these two classes, there is a narrow open-air corridor.

As soon as one enters the corridor, two electric transformers, mounted on a pole planted below in the street greet him. Of course a number of wire-lines run on either side of the pole top. The parapet wall to the corridor is not tall enough to cover the transformers and the live electric wires; and these are so close to the corridor that if one stretches his hand over the parapet he can touch them, particularly if people have umbrellas in their hands. It seems very necessary to raise the height of the parapet, at least over the necessary distance so as to cover the transformer cables and the live wires.

VICEROY ROAD

The square at the crossing of Viceroy Road and Jubilee Road has depression all round. Formerly the edges of this square were protected by horizontally - mounted stone pillars on all sides. Now these are removed. The huge depression at the Vocational institute Corner is particularly terrifying.

If a traffic crisis should occur at thise edge of the square the vehicles or the pedestrians involved are faced with the prospect of falling some thirty feet below. The idea behind the removal of protections at the edges of this square was probably to enhance the beauty of the surroundings. But what has been gained in beauty has been more than lost in safety. Could they be protected again with ornamental railings? [Yes, they could! Ed.]

VANIVILAS ROAD

The newly created traffic round-about at the square where the Viceroy Road and the Vani Vilas Road intersect is an example of over-doing a safety-measure. It is intended, apparently, to check the speed of vehicles, particularly automobiles, that pass the square. The diameter of the round-about circle is a little too much. The remedy has been worse than the disease. Huge city buses with full load show tendencies of toppling over as they keep to the left here. Such danger is all the greater since the ground on which the circle is built here is not level ground. Nobody questions the need for a round-about at the place! but the circle must be definitely smaller. The reasoning, the bigger the circle, the greater the safety, is erroneous in this case.

24—5—41 H. V.

THOUGHT SERIES

VI

"An invisible point grows a circle infinite. Every point in the Universe grows to the same circle infinite. A point radiates in all directions; so the circle is not superficial, it is volumed. The points or atoms are not countable in the artificial mathematical way, they exist side by side in all directions in the infinite volume of the universe—side by side not as 1, 2, 3, 4, they are undividable, they exist in one unbroken expanse; our language is too very artificial to give a clear idea of their nature. Between 1 and 2 without reference to concrete things there is infinity, so between 2 and 3, 3 and 4, so on between Infinity and 1—1 and Infinity. One example mathematically: 1, 1/infinity,.....(infinity -2)/infinity, (infinity -1)/infinity, 2. It is not beyond our ability to conceive the unbroken continuity from one thing to another in all directions in the infinite mass of the universe. Contemplation - not superficial thinking - lays bare the truth to our mental eye.

Between 1 and 2 is infinity, between 2 and 3 is infinity, so between any two consecutive numbers. By permutation it is so between 1 and 3, 2 and 4, 1 and 4, 1 and infinity - 1 and infinity! As there are infinite number of fractions, each numerical, between 1 and 2 so there are infinite number of fractions, each numerical, in 1 and in 2; so each unity is infinity and infinity pervades each unit!

The infinite universe is thus one atom, the innumerable particles in it (they cannot be separated from it) - invisible atoms and their visible aggregates in innumerable varieties - identifying themselves with the infinite whole - the universe! The power or principle of THAT, which pervades the infinite atom, the universe, pervades every particle of it, the invisible atoms and their various aggregates, and is the same in every partcle as in the infinite whole. What is that THAT?"

D. L. A.

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The Rationalist.

Monday 2-6-1941.

SIR MIRZA ISMAIL'S DEWANSHIP

1926 to 1941

Kalidasa, when he sat to write Raghuvamsa, or the history of the Raghus, felt forced to declare, "Where the great Solar Race of Kings, and where my limited understanding? It is like trying to cross an impassable ocean by means of a canoe!" To review the Dewanship of 15 years in the span of a leading article seems a venture similar to that! However, being in duty bound, let us proceed.

The great old Mandarins of Madras, Salem, and elsewhere, who have known the Dewan during pleasure-seeking or sight-seeing visits to Mysore, have expressed dismay at his retirement, and spoken of it as a "loss to Mysore," "loss to the young Maharaja," and in other similar terms.

We have wondered where the loss came in! Even the year's leave on 5000 Rs. pay we do not consider a loss. Even the Rs. 2000 pension, which is breathlessly whispered from mouth to mouth, we do not consider a loss, if it should materialise!

In the history of a people or a State nobody is permanent, and nobody is indispensable. Each one fills his role for a brief moment and then passes, and others take up where he left, or unravel what he did. In the present case the State will get on, the Maharaja will get on, without his Dewanship, and Sir Mirza himself will get on, without his Dewanship!

Sir Mirza is a lucky man. He has been Dewan for 15 years and a month, directed the spending of fifty crores of rupees, drawn some ten lakhs of rupees as his own salary, and been the most courted, the most honoured, and the most obeyed man in the State for over half a generation. Which of us dare aspire for more?

It is said that Alexander the Great, when his father asked him to run in the races at the Olympic games, replied "If there are any kings there to run with me; for else I can conquer only private men, whereas they may conquer a king!"

So Sir Mirza, as a boy had a king for his companion,— not a prince, but a king,— and grew basking in the sunshine of royalty and enjoying its limelight. No sooner did he graduate, than he was taken into the Civil Service, and within 4 years therefrom got back to the Palace as Assistant Secretary. There for 20 years he breathed an atmosphere of ease and opulence, an atmosphere in which a nod, a glance, a smile, a gesture, an initial, like an electric switch get things done, where nobody argues, everyone obeys!

There he got everything for the asking, Councillors' titles, Councillors' salary, and more than Councillors' rank!

From there he stepped lightly and easily to the Dewanship.

But as a clever tactician, he made sure that his successor would not undermine his influence with the Ruler, by bringing in a European outsider, who was a stranger to the State, and therefore not likely to go counter to his views. From Sir Mirza's point of view the arrangement was a splendid success for well over 14 years. To the Ruler, during all that period, all that the Dewan did was right, and every thing that he did was for the best. In Administrative matters no second voice was heard, and no second voice was heeded.

Instead of the Dewan carrying out the Ruler's wishes, the Ruler saw every thing through the Dewan's eyes, and consequently the Councillors served not as a "brain trust", but as shadows, and the Departmental officials were but the executants of the Dewan's decrees, wishes, or prejudices! The administration was all "a one-man show," and it indeed was a Show!

Fifteen years is a long period to entrust the life of a State to anybody. In 15 years of untrammelled Dewanship, unchecked from above, unopposed from below, one should be able to do a great deal. One could indeed make of it a brilliant administration. But what has been done? A few roads widened or straightened, a few buildings piled up or trimmed, and a few trees cut off, and Lo, you have a Model State!

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Some may feel this a rather sweeping summing up. We do not know what Sir Mirza Ismail's biographer will claim as the permanent contributions of his Dewanship. We will ask our readers only to compare the pictures left on the public mind by Sir Mirza Ismail's 15 years with the 5 years of Sir Visweswaraya. Does the record work out as three to one? Certainly not.

In which field has there been a potent change, a radical improvement, or a graphic achievement? Wherein do you find the impress of a master hand? Has anything been achieved which could not have been achieved by any ordinary man similarly placed?

Yet sycophants are not wanting who try to beguile the world by warming themselves into ecstacies over his administration. What they are confusing between is Sir Mirza Ismail the man, and Sir Mirza Ismail the Dewan! What we are attempting to distinguish between is Sir Mirza Ismail the man, and Sir Mirza the Dewan!

There is no denying that Sir Mirza is a nice man, in his way a good man, and a winning personality. He is not conceited, he is not arrogant, and he cannot be said to be wicked. Good-natured, winning, charming, but do these things make a great Dewan?

By training and nature he was a courtier, and he carried the courtier's atmosphere, personality, and tactics to the realm of Dewanship. And all that can be said of it is that they enabled him to hold the office over a long period. The administration has dragged on, evils which existed in it in 1926 have remained as they were, the State's administration has in no way improved, the State's People have in no way risen to a higher status than before, the State's rights have in no way been achieved, and no lasting benefit can be pointed out in any field of public administration! Every thing was at a standstill! And every thing was in a fair way to become petrified, when Fate intervened and took a hand!

We may go into some of the details in our next.

Editor.

MYSORE JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION

Mysore Government and Postal Control

At a meeting of the Mysore Journalists' Association held in the Press Room, Mysore, under the Chairmanship of the President, Mr. G. R. Josyer, M.A. Hons, the following important resolutions were passed:

1. That the Postal Regulation with regard to the registration of Newspapers is antiquated, and requires to be modified so as to conform to present day conditions.

That the above resolution be communicated to the Government of Mysore, the Director General of Post Offices, India, and the Indian Press Associations.

2. That the vesting of the postal administration in the State under outside control is prejudicial to public interest, and that in the interests of public convenience as well as the dignity and prestige of the Government, His Highness's Government should take steps to resume postal control within the State as in Hyderabad, Cochin and other States.

3. That the Association requests the Editors of Newspapers to give preference to their local correspondents in the City to cover special functions like Dussarah, Birthday, etc.

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OLD-TIME PENALTIES THAT MORE THAN FIT THE CRIME

A Flashing of gun powder, the staccato bark of a machine-gun—then silence—and another gangster has been relieved for all time of the worries which go with the privileges of the under-world.

That is the state of affairs in America, where there has been an amazing apathy on the part of honest citizens over gang murders. The reason probably, is that in nearly every case both culprit and victim have long lived outside the law. For a long time the public has said: "So long as they just kill each other off, who cares?"

But a movement is now afoot to revive the practice of flogging for the punishment of gangsters, and many sober-minded people say: "If twentieth-century punishments are no good in coping with the criminal, let's try some of the old ones on him. Yes, and on her—the gangster girl!

FLOGGING—IN THE STONE AGE

The suggestion is inspired by the theory that the gangster is more afraid of a beating than of being shot or stabbed. Beatings leave only humiliation, whereas a trial gives a feeling of importance. So the question of using sixteenth and seventeenth century punishments has now arisen.

Flogging was general all the world over less than a century ago, and was probably the earliest form of punishment, even in the Stone Age.

In ancient Egypt, according to wall-paintings malefactors were punished by flogging.

Among the Chinese the bastinado is still widely used, beating the law-breaker on the soles of the feet or on the body, as the judge may order. In Russia the universal punishment was the knout, that knotted whip which drew blood at every blow and often resulted in death.

It seems hard to believe, but the insane were whipped to drive the evil demons out of them in olden days of ignorance and brutality.

In ancient Rome slaves were scourged with rods. In England those below the rank of freeholder were subject to corporal punishment for slight offences.

Judge Jeffreys was insistant on having flogging done thoroughly. In one of his best-known sentences he stated:—

"Hangman, I charge you to pay particular attention to this lady. Scourge her soundly, man Scourge her till the blood run down! It is Christmas—a cold time for madam to strip. See that you warm her shoulders."

Many people would vote for the whipping of gangsters if it were not for the fact that abuses would be possible. The law makes mistakes, and innocent persons might go under the lash. Then again, legislation in this direction, in the opinion of some, might lead to revival of all the old instruments of torture.

There were shame masks and stocks, branding iron and screw-gags, torture seat, feet squeezers, iron boots (filled with molten lead), spiked wooden rollers, iron collars, the ducking cage and stool, infamous Spanish donkey, the iron lady (so called), and the cradle of unrest.

The Shame masks and stocks, for the most part, were for scolds, the branding irons and screw-gags for heretics, and the iron lady for plotters against the Government, for parricides, and religious unbelievers. The rest were used for many kinds of offenders, often at the discretion of the judges.

The Spanish donkey and the iron lady were two of the most terrible creations of all time. The donkey was formed with a cone-shaped point worked to a sharp edge. The victim was placed straddle-legged on this and heavy weights placed on each foot untill the sharp point of the donkey's back cut clean through the body and broke the victim in halves.

THE THUG WOULD THINK TWICE

The iron lady had a door on strong hinges. The offender was placed inside and the door was shut. In one type, when it was shut, two sharp spikes, pierced the eyes of the culprit, at the same time two more spikes pierced the victim's sides. Death never came soon enough to relieve the sufferer of almost insufferable pain.

A whipping law has always been accompanied by more detail than any tightening of the laws relating to imprisonment. In the reign of Henry VIII there was passed the most famous of whipping Acts: "Vagrants shall be carried to some market town or other place and there tied to the end of a cart naked, beaten with whips throughout such market town till the body shall be bloody."

Owing to public resentment, flogging was abolished in Scotland in 1862, but it has never been abolished in England—although it was greatly reduced through the method of fixing specific penalties to specific crimes by Acts of Parliament.

There is no doubt at all that if a law-breaker anticipated a sound public thrashing as the result of his crimes, he would think at least twice before putting himself in jeopardy.

The trouble is that no one commits a crime with the expectation of being caught. Unless corrective measures could be made summarily upon arrest, some authorities say, no punishment yet devised is likely to have any effect. To bring back whipping, they point out, would not guarantee convictions before juries.

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(Contd. from page 7)

3. Chicken pocks, 4. Small pocks, 5. Mumps, 6. Bubonic plague, and 7. Cholera, each of which was dedicated to one of the aspects of the Durga in its seven aspects of the *Saptha mathruka*. Again, in the vernacular usage, these names of Sapthamâthruka namely, 1. Brahmi, 2. Maheswari, 3. Koumari, 4. Vaishnavi, 5. Varahi, 6. Indrani and 7. Chamunda were severally denominated, and the telugu names used in the Andhra Country are self descriptive and are therefore best suited for the folk use. We are not aware if similar vernacular names avail in the other presidencies.

"ब्रांही माहेश्वरी चैव कौमारी वैष्णवीतथा। वाराही चैव चेन्द्राणी चामुण्डा सप्तमातरः॥"

This division was attributed to the Goddess, the Durga, which was studied and worshipped in its seven aspects, collectively called the Saptha Mathruka each of which was to preside over one of the seven major epidemics and enshrined in seven temples side by side and denominated by significant and self descriptive names. Like every other epidemic the eruptive fevers were called "Thanu Dusthyajya Roga" or infectious exanthemata, demanding scrupulous and compulsory segregation, to secure which, all the seven shrines had to be consecrated in temples built beyond the village and the town, in specific contrast to the Shiva and Vishnu temples in the village. Again, unlike the agama proficiency test for the other temple service, here the test was relative immunity against infection, and men had to be selected with the highest resistance to the infection in each case. In the same way, as there were disease carriers and susceptibilities, certain classes and individuals are found naturally to possess an extra amount of resistance to an infection, some by birth, some by occupation, some by environment and yet some others by acquisition. Any way, the acquisition of immunity is termed "Aasadana or Aasada" both of which denote immunity, and insensitisation. In the same way it was claimed that having small pox is the best way of acquired immunity, and on that principle vaccenia is advocated, it was found that association with certain kinds of animals and certain occupations would give adequate and progressive immunity against the exanthematous infections. The Ass was found to possess certain immunity by itself and would transfer the same to humans through intimate association from time to time, and would dispel and control the epidemic. *vide*—

"वन्देऽहं शीतलां देवीं रासभस्थां दिगम्बराम्। मार्जनी कलशोपेतां शूर्पालंकृत मस्तकाम्। वन्देऽहं शीतलां देवीं सर्वरोग भयापहाम्। यामास्य निवर्तेत विस्फोटक भयं महत्। शीतले शीतले चेति योब्रूयाद्दाह पीडितः। विस्फोटक भयं घोरं क्षिप्रं तस्य विनश्यति॥"

The washerman, and in some places the potter has habitually and professionally to associate with the ass and was therefore best fitted for the Aasada work or the Sheethala Devatha archana.

Now, coming to the seven types of the exanthemata and their presiding deities, we have in the Andhra country particularly, seven of the following sister deities whose names correspond exactly with the description of a type of exanthemata or epidemic. They are—

1. Mamillamma—or resembling the red mango tendrills - corresponding to scarlatena, its presiding deity, being one which controls the disease.

2. Nookalamma—or resembling nookalu or broken rice from the size of the eruption - corresponding to Rubeola or measles.

3. Muthyalamma—or resembling muthya or pearl from the size and color of the vesicles-corresponding to Varicella or chicken pocks.

4. Syamalamma or Somalamma—or the black pocks from its black or dark color of the eruptions and their scales - corresponding to the Variola or Small pocks. So much for the exanthemata. Then on the side of the glandular epidemics we have two sections as—

5. Ankalamma—or the enlargement of Ankellu or the mastoido-maxillary joint corresponding to the infective Mumps.

6. Maramma— or the Kanda-nikrinthani, *i.e.*, that which involves the glands and causes their enlargements, or which develops bubos and bubonic enlargements-corresponding to the Bubonic Plague on the glandular side and the Rubella or German Measels on the eruptive side.

7. Lastly we have the non-eruptive epidemic the Cholera represented by Maridamma or Gotalamma resembling the jetting flow of a gotta or pipe, the Choleric discharges - representing, the Asiatic Cholera, and bacillary dysentary whether endemic or epidemic, otherwise called "Abhraja" for the reason that they are found in prevalance in the rainy season, and perhaps through their being chiefly borne by the rain and surface water. Abhra means a cloud and abhraja is rain bobne.

Sheetha'a Vahana—Sheetala is concerned with the eruptive divisions of epidemics exclusively and covers all the six former divisions, and their offices were carried on the six species of the Ass jenus, namely, 1. Rasabha 2. Gardhaba, 3. Khara, 4. Vaisakhanandana, 5. Doorva and 6. Kanda-nikrinthana. Some people also read the last three names as Vaisakha, Nandana, and Doorva-Kanda-nikrinthana, from the classic derivation alone, not looking to the bearing on the Sheethala. All the six names are taken by the classics as synonyms, but they presumably refer to the ass, the donkey, the mule, the poney, the horse, and the camel, with appropriate disease fighting properties in

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regular order, This is yet a matter for dispute and has to be settled only after exhaustive experimentation, for doing which we have had yet no opportunity. Taking up the classic version, we have exclusively studied the implication of the ass and found invariably unfailing results so far, and assert that there was no disadvantage; but hope that the investigation into the other types of the assinine family would take us definitely into better position in the epidemi whether "Visphotaka" or the eruptions and pocks, or "Videerna" or the bubonic boils of the plague or other glandular diseases including scrofula and matastatic abcesses also.

Sheethala Propaganda— The eruptive fevers are supposed to be periodical and expand by "Upasarga" or contagion, chiefly among children in the play ground in the margosa season; and the spring exanthemaa are rightly termed "Vepa Poothalu". and "Gali,' or wind borne pollen diseases. It was found by regular experiment and close observation that the margosa pollens do carry the disease in an yet unknown way, aud the succeptibility of the child to its influence was found to be counteracted, on the principle of "Bahish-pavamana" or pollen prophylaxis, by the daily administration of a few flower buds of margosa preferably in a slightly acid base commonly called "Nimba Kusuma Bhakshana,' commencing from the Yugadi or the new year's day, whether the epidemic is there or not, for one week and followed by "Asoka Kalika Prasana" for another one week for immunity in the season. Where Asoka Kallka was not available, the almanac prescription was done with substituting "Reddivari Nanubalu" or ಕೆಂಪು ನೆನೆ ಅಕ್ಕಿಗಿಡದ Euthoxbia Hirtha flower buds one two three with a little sugar every morning for three days during the epidemic.

"Sheethala ashtaka" was asked to be propagated among school children in the school and play ground; and in tne season door to door and house to house propaganda was organised, relics of which are only to be found in the panchanga almanac, but contemptuously neglected as crude and superstitious.

A Reminiscence—We are happily reminded of the challenge of the 1927 Ceylon committee of enquiry on Indiginous medicine, minority report calling for the objective demonstration of the antique ayurvedic procedures in a scientific way by any body trained and equipped in a modern and scientific manner, and that it will be thankfully incorporated in the world's armamentarium of the healing art. A reply far the challenge is here in the Seethala ashtaka, as a cure and preventive of all the known six exanthematous infections - vide.

शीतले तनुजान् रोगान् नृणां हरसि दुस्त्यजाम् ।
विस्फोटक विदीर्णानां त्वमेकामृतवर्षणी ॥
शीतले ज्वर दग्धस्य पूतिगन्धयुतस्य च ।
प्रनष्ट चक्षुषः पुसां त्वमेका जीवनौषधम् ॥
गलगण्डग्रहा रोगा येचान्ये दारुणा नृणाम् ।
त्वदनुध्यान मात्रेण शीतले यान्ति संशयम् ॥
नमन्त्रं नौषधं तस्य पापरोगस्य विद्यते ।
त्वमेकां शीतले धात्रीं नान्यां पश्यामि देवताम् ॥
मृणाल तन्तु सदृशीं नाभिहृन्मध्य संस्थिताम् ।
यस्त्वां संधारयेद्देवि तस्य मृत्युर्नजायते ॥
अष्टकं शीतलादेव्या चेनप्रपठेत्सदा ।
विस्फोटक भयं घोरं गृहे तस्य न जायते ॥
श्रोतव्यं पठितव्यं च श्रद्धाभक्ति समन्वितैः ।
उपसर्ग विनाशाय परं स्वस्त्ययनं महत् ॥
शीतले त्वं जगन्माता शीतले त्वं जगत्पिता ।
शीतले त्वं जगद्धात्री शीतलायै नमो नमः ॥
रासभो गर्दभश्चैव खरो वैशाख नन्दनः ।
शीतला वाहनश्चैव दूर्वा कन्दनिकृंतनः ॥
एतानि खारनामानि शीतलाग्रेतु यः पठेत् ।
तस्य गेहे शिशूनां च शीतला रुंग् नजायते ॥

इति स्कान्दे.

English translation—"Oh! Sheethala Devi! Relieve us the humans from the horrible infectious exanthemata, you are the only cure and rescue from the eruptive pocks and the burrowing and bursting bubos (bubonic plague!). You are the only effective remidy and succur for the eruptive fevers which scar or destroy the skin, putrify the body, and destroy the eye sight of men. Many other terrific diseases like the Gala ganda (the parotid and the Mumps) which block up the throat, will all instantly yield to your influence and fly away from a faithful appeal to you. For all these infectious diseases (papa rogas) there is no manthra or medicine so far known and you are the only cure and resuce and we have not found any other Diety, Mother! Who wears—around his trunk as a girdle of beads or bands like the long stalks of the water lotus between the navel and the heart (in the epigastric region) will be perfectly free and immune from death from the above epidemics. Those who keep in constant touch and reference to the Sheethala astaka ie. the Sheethala Postulates will keep themselves and their houses perfectly free from all infections and epidemics. Therefore, to prevent the spread of the infection and preservation of health, the Sheethala postulates should be extensively and effectively propagated. Oh! Sheethala, you are the mother and the father of the world and you are the universal nurse and therefore accept our Salutations. The children of the houses and families who proclaim and adopt the six names of the ass species namely 1. Rasabha, 2. Gardabha, 3. Khara, 4. Vaisakha Nandana, 5. Doorva and 6. Kanda Nicrinthana, will be absolutely free from any danger whatsoever from the infection in any epidemic."

SKANDA PURANA

(Continued)

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SMALL POCKS AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND THEIR VEDIC CURES

BY

His Holiness Shree Swamy Vaidynatheendra Bharathy Shankaracharya.

We were repeatedly, yet pertinently asked to declare if the Vedas mention any thing useful about the epidemics, and offer to the public methods of prevention and cure of the epidemics culled out from the Vedas. This article proposes to throw new light on the subject of epidemics and the rational methods of their control, and to place a set of invaluable indigenous prescriptions well tried and verified for the benifit of the Departments of Health and Medicine as well as the general public, worthy of propagating on a country-wide-scale by echoing the translations in the vernaculars.

Infection in the Vedic language is called "Papma" or "Abhichara" and was extensively dealt with in the Atharva Veda, devoting a whole kalpa, "The Angirasa Kalpa", for the study and the prevention and cure of the infections and infectious diseases particularly. Abhichara means infection and Abhichara Deeksha Dharma means in its turn the Quarrantine rules and Quarrantine work now carried by the modern Health Department exclusively. But some people wrongly corrupt the term Abhichara by associating it with witch-craft and prayoga or evil chanting, even poisoning, for the others to look down upon the Abhichara and the Abhicharaka with a slur and a sense of censure in the civilised society.

While the deal of practical medicine of old was incorporated in the religion and the religious practice and was mainly carried on by Purohith and the Archaka in the Temples, like the modern medical department in the hospital and dispensary, the Abhichara karma was held as infectious and had to be separately provided for, hence the necessity for a separate manual and a department of Abhicharaka or Aasadi service.

Angirasa Kalpa, the manual of infectious diseases and their treatment, deals in the first place with the measures for immunity and protection of the staff engaged on the epidemic duty whether in the ward or the home. Next it deals with the measures of disinfecting the buildings, wards, streets and surroundings, furniture, instruments, implements and other appliances employed on the epidemic work, and thirdly it deals with elaborate details of the Quarrantine rules, drugs, medicine and their collection, cure, storage, and handling and administration, and every other item of the department including the disease expansion, disease carriers and their control. Vide—the contents of the Angirasa Kalpa furnished in the preface of the Atharva Veda—

"तथा आङ्गिरसकल्पे आभिचारकर्मादौ कर्तृकारयितृ, सदस्यानां स्वात्मारक्षणम् । अभिचारोपयुक्त देशकाल मण्टप कर्तृकारयितृ दीक्षाधर्म समिदाज्यादि संभार निरूपणम् । ततः अभिचारकर्माणि कारिकाणि च । परकृत अभिचार निवारणानि अन्यान्यानि सर्वाणि प्रतिपादितानि ॥"

But as every thing else the Vedas and their interpretations fell on evil times and we scarce know the names of the Vedas and their brahmans even if we may not attempt at knowing what they contain. The contents of the Vedas have their counterpart in the Smrithi and the Purana and other classic books. In the classic books epidemics were called Janapadodhwamsaka rogas generally and the Exanthematic infections were comprehensively grouped under the head "Sheethala" and their study and control standardised in a simple brochure called the "Sheethala Ashtaka" and propagated for the folk use. Mumps and other gladular infections including the Bubonous plague called the "Kanda Nikrinthani" were included under exanthematic infections and treated in the Sheethalashtaka, an extract of which is enclosed with an English rendering for the benifit of the non-sanscrit knowing reader.

It was the practice of the country, especially with the folk, to attribute the break of an epidemic to the disturbance or displeasure of Bhootha panchaka, Bhootha ordinarily representing a spirit, and here an evil spirit naturally. For the prevention and control of an epidemic, therefore measures were employed which involved the invocation of a benific God or Deity, the whole thing called Shanthi Vidhi. All these matters were really beyond the sphere of the purohit on one side and the physician and the archaka on the other side, and could not at the same time be provided for in the usual temples and other places where the routine measures of treatment, "The Daiva Vyapashraya Chikitsa" were catered, and they necessiated the creation of a new order of temples, the Durga or the Shakthi Temples, and a new class of archakas, the Aasadi. The religious medical manoeuvres as carried on up to that time included the Karshak work of Sodhana medicine and surgery of the Katabolic side of treatment in the Shiva Temple and Paushtika or the Samana medicine in the Vishnu Temple, where the requisite provision for the men and material were lavishly provided. The new work of the quarantine department had therefore to be separately provided for elsewhere in the Durga or Kali Temples preferably built out of the village at a safe distance. Seven temples or separate wards were provided for in the same place on the southern side of the village or town to accommodate the seven kinds of the infections, namely, 1. Scarlatina, 2. Measles,

(Continued on Page 9)

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The Rationalist

IS

FRANK

HONEST

WELL-MEANING

SINCERE



IT

Invigorates thought and Exhilarates the mind

Seeks Truth and Imparts it

Provokes Thought and directs it

Kindles virtue and sustains it

Therefore Take it, Read it, and keep it.

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THE RATIONALIST

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for the intelligent man, devoted to a rationalistic survey of all matters of Public interest.
Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER, M.A., F.R.E.S.

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ECONOMIC ASPECT OF INDIAN MEDICINE

Dr. T. S. Trimurthi of Madras presiding over an Ayurvedic function last week, said in the course of his remarks, that a poor country like India could not afford to adopt, on a large scale, the allopathic system of medicine. The villages were the units of the country and it would be practically impossible to give medical aid to the people with foreign drugs. Indigenous systems of medicine should be adopted. The President also suggested that dispensaries and medical institutions should be started on co-operative lines and said that such methods had proved successful in other provinces.

* * *

But our own Government seems to be pursuing still a "wait and see" policy in this respect. Ed.

NOTE BOOKS FOR PUPILS

TRAVANCORE RULE

TRIVANDRUM

School children in Travancore are to use less notebooks in future. The Education Department has fixed the maximum number of notebooks which school children may be asked to purchase for school use at five of not more than eighty pages each.

In a Circular to all recognised schools the Director of Public Instruction states that it has come to his notice that the heads of many schools in the State are compelling their pupils to buy 20 to 28 notebooks of 80 to 200 pages each for class use. "This is, to say the least, tragic in these days of economic depression and the poverty-stricken condition of a large number of pupils. It is a pitiable sight to see children carrying loads of eight to ten notebooks every day to school."

In addition to fixing a maximum as to the number of notebooks, the Director has also laid down that the use of any kind of notebook by the pupils, not necessarily ruled or bound, should be permitted, and that in the case of all copy books the use of Government copy books alone should be insisted on.

* * *

We commend the above injunction of the Travacore Eduction Department. Our own Director, Mr. McAlpine, we think, has served in Travancore, and his official name implies that he is to "direct" the manner and quality of Education here. But being a foreigner who knows neither the language nor the condition of the people of the State, perhaps he cannot be expected to know the people's needs or hard ships. What he does know is to restrict admissions, obstruct promotions, and minimise passes. All this in the name of extending, developing, and popularising Education in the State! Ed.

AGRICULTURAL CENSUS IN MYSORE

SOME INTERESTING FACTS

As per the Ninth Quinquennial Census of Agricultural Stock in Mysore State there are in the State about 30,56,377 bulls, billocks and cows; 5,94,900 buffaloes; 12,65,156 young stock, cattle and buffaloes; 30,56,813 sheep; 17,24,810 goats; 13,060 horses and ponies: 42,584 donkeys; 63,412 pigs; 32,31,205 fowls; and 10,143 ducks.

A census of agricltural machinery and implement was also taken. There are now 8,42,288 wooden ploughs; 31,913 iron ploughs; 2,60,923 carts; 197 pumps worked by oil engines for irrigation; 546 electric pumps for tube wells; 31 power-worked sugarcane crushers; 6942 sugarcane crushers worked by bullocks; and 11 tractors.

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PANDITA MANDALA CONFERENCE

Rukn-ul-Mulk S. Abdul Wajid, Revenue Commissioner, declaring open the Pandita Mandala Conference held at Chamarajanagar, paid a tribute to the pandits gathered there who, he said, belonged to that noble band of scholars whose pursuit was knowledge for its own sake. Their one ambition was to seek knowledge and to give it to those needing it.

Mysore, he continued, had always been the home of Vedic learning and culture. It gave the world the three schools of Vedanta, whose tenets were now practised by millions of Hindus. It was in Mysore that Sri Shankara, after writing his Vedanta Sutra Bhashya, established his Mutt at Sringeri, for propagating 'Adwaitism,' that Sri Ramanuja sought asylum and underneath the now forgotten Badari tree at Melkote gave to the world his Sri-Bhashya expounding Visishtadwaitism, and it was here that the 'Dwaita' school of philosophy propounded by Sri Madhwa had its three principal Mutts established on the sacred river banks of Mysore. It was again in Mysore that Veerasaivism and Jainism flourished at their highest.

TASK BEFORE THE PANDITS

An association like theirs, he continued, was a clear proof that Pandits were alive to the changed needs of the hour, and that individual effort, however strong, could not be as successful as the joint labours of an organised body. They had done well, therefore, to form themselves into an association whose object was to conserve the traditional type of scholarship not ignoring at the same time the new forces which the time-spirit had brought into existence, as also to safeguard the interests of the Pandit class, by bringing to the notice of authorities their various needs. Conferences of this nature provide both the old class of Pandits and those trained according to modern methods, a common platform, ensuring co-operation and avoiding each other's shortcomings. By a combination of the ancient and modern methods, a new class of Pandits would come forward and bring home to the people the great truths and sublime ideals embedded in the vast regions of Sanskrit literature and also enrich the vernaculars of the country.

One point which he should like to refer to their consideration was that the scope of the activities of the Mandala might be widened by the inclusion of Moulvis also in its membership. By such cultural contact they would bring about a closer affinity between the Hindu and the Muslim communities—a consummation devoutly to be desired.

Concluding, Rukn-ul-mulk Abdul Wajid assured them that the Government were solicitous of helping their cause, and he had every confidence that their prayer that the posts that they now occupied should be reserved for them and that they should be treated on a par with the graduates of the University would receive sympathetic consideration.

* * *

We have read that Dara-Shiko son of Shah Jehan had translated the Upanishads into Persian; and therefore do not wonder at Mr. Abdul Wajid addressing the Pandita Mandala on Vedanta! Ed.

THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK

"To love justice, to long for the right, to love mercy, to pity the suffering, to assist the weak, to forget wrongs and remember benefits—to love the truth, to be sincere, to utter honest words, to love liberty, to wage relentless war against slavery in all its forms, to love wife and child and friend, to make a happy home, to love the beautiful in art, in nature, to cultivate the mind, to be familiar with the mighty thoughts that genius has expressed, the noble deeds of all the world, to cultivate courage and cheerfulness, to make others happy, to fill life with the splendor of generous acts, the warmth of loving words, to discard error, to destory prejudice, to receive new truths with gladness, to cultivate hope, to see the calm beyond the storm, the dawn beyond the night, to do the best that can be done and then to be resigned—this is the religion of reason, the creed of science! This satisfies the brain and heart!"

INGERSOLL.

"THE RATIONALIST."

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INSURANCE AGENTS IN INDIA

There were about 84,000 Registered Insurance Agents in India as on 31st March, 1941, who had Licences. The number in each of the different Provinces was

Madras	23,525
Bengal	21,810
Bombay	19,079
Punjab	6,015
Bihar	3,800
Assam	3,313
Central Provinces	3,303
Sind	2,110
Orissa	530
N,-W. F. Province	163

WAR TERMS FOR INSURANCE AGENTS

Here are some current definitions with a War twist for insurance agents.

Blitzkrieg: The policy you sell before 9 o'lock in the morning:

Tank: A direct appeal to break down objections.

Anti-Aircraft gun: What the office uses to deal with your excuses for small production.

Tommy gun: What you feel like turning on yourself when your "best" prospect informs you that he bought a policy "from another agent last week."

Gas Mask: what the Agent needs when looking over a poor record of production.

Black out: Absolute failure to write a single policy.

Bomb-Proof Shelter: A good renewal account.

Secret Weapon: The ability the agent possesses, but which he has never really employed!

INDIAN TROOPS' EXPERIENCES

LONDON

An Indian Army infantry officer, Captain K. L. Atal, now in England from the Abyssinian, Campaign, broadcasting on his experiences said that his battalion consisted of all Indians, Pathans, Sikhs, Doghras, Panjabis and Musalmans.

After describing the doings of his battalion since they left the Sudan frontier until their arrival at Keren, he told how his men ejected the Italians from various heights around Keren. "We would attack up cliffs so steep that we had to crawl taking cover behind rocks from Italian rifles, machine-gun and grenade fire. Then we split into two parties. One would climb within a hundred yards from the top and then fire rifle grenades to drive the Italians back from the edge. The other party would creep up until within sixty yards from the top. Then the covering party would cease fire and the storming party rush up with bayonets. The Italians always fought very well until they saw the bayonets, but whenever we came within ten yards they generally surrendered."

Relating many brave things done, Captain Atal said: "One platoon was told to capture two machine gun posts. Instead of using the whole platoon the officer asked one volunteer. The youngest man in the platoon, an eighteen-year old sepoy, stepped out, filled two haversacks with hand-grenades and worked his way behind machine positions, each of which contained four men, and killed the whole eight with two hand-grenades. When he was waving on the rest of the platoon he was counter-attacked by twelve Italians. He killed six and captured six!

Captain Atal, who was presented to the King, said that His Majesty showed great interest in the Indian Army and was equally well-informed on the subject.

EINSTEIN'S THEORY

FOR A NEW YORK HOSTESS

Einstein entertainingly illustrated his own theory when a New York hostess asked him to tell her about Relativity "in a few simple words." This was Einstein's reply:

Madam, (he said), I was once walking in the country on a hot day with a blind friend, and happened to say I could do with a drink of milk.

"Milk?" said my friend. "Drink I know; but what is milk?"

"A white liquid", I replied.

PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATION!

"Liquid I know" said the blind man, "but what is white?"

"Oh, the colour of a swan's feathers."

"Feathers I know. What is a swan?"

"Swan? A bird with a crooked neck?"

"Neck I know—but what is this crooked?"

Thereupon, madam (said Einstein), I lost patience; I seized his arm and straightened it. "That is straight" I said. Then I bent it at elbow. And that's crooked, I told him.

"Ah," cried the blind man. "Now I know what you mean by milk!"

* * * *

Well, not every one could be so explicit as Einstein, and not every one so understanding as his blind friend! Ed.

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Monday 9-6-1941.

THE STATE AND THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT

The Mysore Journalists' Association has drawn attention to an important matter of public administration, which has all these years escaped the notice of both the Government and the people, and of even so well-established an administrator as the late Dewan, viz, the control of the Post Offices of the State.

The Postal Department is a simple Department of public service, transmitting letters and packets from one person to another, mostly within the State, and perhaps to the extent of 25% going outside the State. It corresponds in its way to the Railways, and what principles apply to the one can generally apply to the other.

What we mean is that it is not a matter of political suzerainty which requires the direct control of the India Government, but a matter of internal administration of the ordinary type. It is a matter which the State can easily manage, just as it manages the Railways, the Police and the Military. And any argument which upholds that the Posts should be outside the control of the State and should be managed by the India Government, would equally apply to the other Departments now under the local Government.

The fact is that it is not a matter of suzerain control at all. Mysore had its own Postal Department in the time of H. H. Mummadi Krishnaraj Wadiyar. Even the name of one of the local Director-General of Post Offices of the time, Mr. Anche Thippiah, is still familiar to many in Mysore.

It was perhaps much later, in the time of the British Commissioners, Cubbon or Bowring, that the management was easily transferred to British Indian control. It was not in-appropriate then, because the State itself was practically under British Indian administration, and was on a fair way to be merged with the Madras Presidency. It was the gallant fight of Sri Mummadi Krishnaraja Wadiyar which secured the State's integrity, and the right of succession of his progeny. And when the Rendition came in 1881, the Postal administration was as a matter of convenience left intact in outside hands.

That it is hardly a matter of suzerainty which the India Government has to reserve for itself is shown by the fact that many States, big and small, from North to South, have their own Postal administration; to name them, Jhind, Nabha and Patiala in the far north, Chamba, Jaipur and Gwalior lower down, and Hyderabad, Cochin and Travancore in the south, have got their own Postal Departments, and are not thinking of surrendering them even under Federation!

Therefore neither politically nor legally is Mysore deterred from having its own Post Offices. Nor is it incapable of managing the Postal Department without detriment to any of the existing conveniences.

Hence our recommendation to Government that they should move the Government of India to transfer the Post Offices within the State to our own control.

"Why," some one may ask. We may, like students, retort, "Because the sky is so high!"

But really it is because it is derogatory to the dignity of the State and its Government to leave its internal Postal administration in the hands of an outside authority. It is also proving too costly and inconvenient to the public of the State. Today the Post card is 3 pies, tomorrow it is 6, the day after it is 9. Today you may send V.P.'s by the book post, tomorrow you have to pay registration charges also. The rates are fixed and changed, not according to the service rendered, but to make up the Budget deficit of the India Government according to its annual variations!

Mysore is after all a small State, and there is no reason why its people who wish to communicate with each other should pay excessive fares to an outside authority.

From another aspect, the Department maintains many hundreds of Post Offices, each employing from two to fifty literate persons, the total for the State being perhaps nearly 2000. While there is so much unemployment in the State, are we to quietly see an

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outside authority thrust in foreigners who know neither the language nor the people of the State, and leave our own young men to starve?

Which patriot in the State, from Prince to peasant, can tolerate this? It is therefore vital that the postal administration should be taken over by the State as quickly as possible. The case is on all fours with the taking over of the M. S. M. Railway within the State. The rights, the advantages, the justifications are all similar. And the arguments against are equally untenable.

If the matter is properly, force-fully, placed before the Government of India, we do not think that it will contend that Chamba and Jhind can and must manage their Post Offices, and that Mysore cannot and should not!

On behalf of the public of the state, we should refer to a minor argument in this matter. The postal officials at present are young men from Madras and elsewhere, and many of them are inclined to treat Mysoreans with contempt, and are therefore rough, unhelpful, and discourteous to the public. This cannot be permitted or tolerated.

Therefore we suggest that the new Government take up the matter as one of its first acts, for the sake of the State's prestige, and in the interests of Public Welfare.

Editor.

SIMPLER DRESS FOR OFFICE

CEYLON GOVERNOR'S LEAD

COLOMBO.

H. E. Sir Andrew Caldecott, Governor of Ceylon, has given a lead in inaugurating a simpler dress for office wear for the duration of the war, to enable economies to be effected in the wardrobe and laundry. From to-day, His Excellency will wear an open shirt with long or short trousers in his office, "Queen's House," except during pre-arranged interviews with members of the public.

A circular to all Government Departments says: "An approved office costume for the duration of the war for all public servants accustomed to wear occidental dress will be similar to what the Governor proposes to wear during office hours. This is to enable public servants to effect such economies in the wardrobe and laundry as may help them to meet the increased cost of living and save money for charities and War Funds, and so that importation of clothing material may be limited to the minimum required."

OUR NEW GOVERNMENT

What may be called Mysore's edition of a National Government has at last been formed after long speculation. So, exactly at the *Shashti-poorthi* of the introduction of Representative institutions in the State, we have the shell of Responsible Government. There may be some kernel also in the shell, like the small gold coin in Bhoja Raja's pump-kin. The State cannot be said to have taken a *plunge* into Responsible Government. But it can be said to have taken a *dip*! Eternity being long there is no need for us to hurry these things!

Oppenheim or some one has said, "When anticipation is followed up by possession, romance and desire are alike gone!" The romance of democracy also perhaps lies in its anticipation. Therefore let not Mysoreans feel too disappointed about its slowness!

THOUGHT SERIES

VII.

"A baby born opens its eyes, it sees nothing. It gazes, stares, a spot gets into view. It goes on gazing and staring and so turns its head, another spot comes into view; so another and another, and all in the range of view as it goes on practising gazing and staring and turning its head hither and thither.

Communications between the eye and the brain are formed and knowledge results.

The baby born can hear nothing. It makes a noise; the noise vibrates in its head from within and from without; communications between the ear and the brain are formed and knowledge results. So too with other sense-knowledge. These senses developing co-operate, and co-operative knowledge results.

Ignorance becomes knowledge! Nothing becomes something and everything!"

D. L. A.

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THE CANNING INDUSTRY

FEEDS MILLIONS IN ENGLAND

Like a flaming comet, a bright and promising industry has blazed a trail of hope across the firmament of British trade. Unlike a comet, it is here to stay. The Canning Industry in this country, at present a lusty, kicking babe, is growing so rapidly that soon it will be the father and feeder of millions.

Three years ago, if a British housewife asked her grocer for samples of tinned fruits or vegetables, she would have been offered the choice of American, French, Canadian, or Belgian products. English tinned stuffs were not to be had.

Three years ago there were only four canning factories in the country. To-day there are *forty* flourishing concerns, all speeding up their production with the latest machinery. One of the largest canning firms in the country has sold its entire stock until next season. The amount of English fruit tinned this year is twice that of last year and ten times more than that of 1927.

A VITAL FOOD PROBLEM

English fruits and vegetables which, in the fresh state, are only seasonal are now available the whole year round—strawberries, raspberries, blackberris gooseberries, black and red currants, loganberries, plums, damsons, greengages, cherries, apples, rhubarb, peas, beans, carrots, sprouts, celery, spinach, mushrooms, cauliflowers, leeks, turnips, parsnips, and beetroots.

And for the first time these English tinned foods are retailing at prices that are lower than those of imported brands. This is vital. It means that soon we shall capture for ourselves a valuable trade that has hitherto been held by other countries.

Our canning industry produced last year some thirty million tins of food. America produced 430 million tins in the same period. It is estimated however, that before long Britian will be producing for home consumption alone some 500 million tins a year at an annual value of £ 14,000,000, by which time we shall have practically wiped out all imports of tinned foods.

Consider what this means to other trades and industries. Excluding wheat, almost the whole of the agricultural field will receive an enormous fillip. There will be an assured market for the best quality fruit and vegetable. Certain fruit growers are already concentrating on growing for the canners, with highly satisfactory results. But there are too few of them to meet the demand.

THE LARDER OF THE DEEP

This year the canning factories required three thousand tons of strawberries, longberries, and other fruits MORE THAN THEY WERE ABLE TO OBTAIN. With the growth of the National Mark scheme, which guarantees the contents of any tin so marked to be British-grown, the grower will be protected against foreign dumping.

The increased demand for tins is bringing money to many industries. It is not generally known that the cans are composed of steel plated with tin. This means a prosperous revival for the tin-plate factories of South Wales and for steel works in the North. This is not all. Every ton of tin-plate requires 1¼ tons of steel; the tin requires a ton of coal and the steel another ton. Hence the growth of the canning industry will breathe life into three major industries—tin, steel, and coal.

Engineering will also share the spoils. This year for the first time certain English engineering firms have begun to manufacture the latest canning appliances, all-but-human machines that will pack and seal 180 tins per minute!

Tinned fish has long been a table delicacy in English homes. Most of it, however, has been caught and canned in foreign territory owing to the fact that suitable fish in sufficient quantities for the home market could not be found in British waters. It is known that they exist in enormous numbers around our coast-line, but accurate information concerning their whereabouts has not been available.

To remedy this and to help the British canners, the Government has recently purchased and equipped a special motor-boat to search for brisling, sild, and other fish in home waters. Every fishing port in the country will benefit by the knowledge gained.

SCIENCE GIVES THE VERDICT.

English canners have at last satisfied the housewife that tinned food is safe food. The old prejudice that arose when tins were made and sealed with solder has passed away with the old method; to-day the tins are made perfectly air-tight by double seaming, the edge of the lid being rolled under the lip of the can and the joints squeezed together by means ot a second roll.

As to the effect of the tins on the food they contain, here is the verdict of one eminent medical man, arrived at after exhaustive inquiry: "that in canning no considerable proportion of the mineral salts is extracted, the liquor has definite nutritive value, and the vitamins are, in most cases, left intact and in some actually intensified." He adds that apples showed no loss of vitamin C after eight months in a can. In the case of peas, canning is less destructive than open cooking. Strawberries after one year in a can showed similar vitamin C content to fresh fruit. Vitamins A and B are not appreciably affected by canning.

This verdict presumes the use of the best and freshest products, and this is guaranteed by Government inspection in all products bearing the National Mark. This Mark is available only to registered canners who can guarantee that products sold with

(Continued on Page 8)

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(Continued from last issue.)

Seethala Prescriptions:

Preventives: Small Pocks.—Keep a little of *Ass dung* under the bed or pillow or cot, while the child sleeps, or place a little in the pocket while awake; or mix a little dung in water and sprinkle on the clothing especially on the waist, preferably on a sling round the trunk in the epigastric line between the nipples and the umblicus, evidently the object being that the fumes or emanations be inhaled, continuously, like the Turpentine or Benzole fumes.

2. Give a few grains of the ass dung in water or sugar every morning for three days during the epidemic.

3. Give a few grains of the Rudraksha paste रुद्राक्षगन्धः in cow milk : the paste may be made in water by rubbing the rudraksha on the gandha stone.

4. Give two or three buds of *Reddiwari nanubalu* ಕೆಂಪು ನೆನೆ ಅಕ್ಕಿಗಿಡ with sugar in the morning for three days.

5. Drop a drop or two into each eye of *breast milk* in which a few grains of *red gram* ತೊಗರಿ whole seed were soaked for a few hours, for protection of the eyes during the attack; or a drop or two of "*thanu lala*" or human saliva into each eye.

6. Take Rasasindura 1 grain, Ass dung powder 4 grains, grind in water into one pill. Give one pill ground in water twice a day for 3 days.

Curatives; Give 1. *Rudraksha gandha* five to ten grains three times a day. 2. Give ten grains of fresh *ass dung* twice a day, in water. 3. *Grind* in water *Rasasindura*, *Moorva moola* or the root of Daemia extensa and *Ass dung* in equal parts, make into three grain to five grain pills and give three times a day with water. 4. Sedative fumigation or *Dhoopa*. with 1. *bamboo outer peel*, 2. *holy basil*, 3. *lac*, 4. *cotton seed*, 5. *vacha*, 6. *brahmi*, 7. *guggulu*, and 8. *ghee* with equal quantity of *ass dung*. 5. Smear *Chaga taila* or oil prepared by boiling Moorva Moola in tila taila and in its absence *carbolised thilataila* of 10 % strength.

For Measles and other minor rashes:

Both Prevention and cure. 1. Give a few grains of the paste of *Turmeric* and *Tamarind seed* pasted with water on the gandha stone.

2. Give the extract of the *inner peel* of the *margosa bark* ½ to 1 dram with two or three grains of *pippali choorna* and a little cow *ghee* three times a day for three days.

3 Give *Rudraksha gandha* as in the case of the pocks.

4. Give half to one ounce of *Amrithavalli quath* once *before dawn* and at *noon* and at *dusk* for three days.

5. Give a few grains of ass dung and also put it in the pocket and under the pillow.

Mumps: for prevention, give one two drops of extract of Agasthya or Agathi grandifolium on sugar twice a day for three days. Also smear the juice well over the enlarged gland and cover with a little cotton. Repeat morning, noon and evening for three days. For the throat and tonsils also, swab a little of the juice two or three times a day. In its place *leaf* may be used in tonsillitis and sore throat and tender *Beppale* uvulitis.

Plague. 1. Give Juice of the fresh root below the *ground of brahma dandi* (ದಡ್ಡೂರಿ) *i.e.*, the yellow thistle of the Argimona mexicinia family taken by crushing the roots without adding water, ½ ounce of the juice with 15 grains of *thrikatuka choorna* and one dram of ass dung, one to three doses for effect every three hours and kept up three times a day for three to five days. Apply the juice of *Agasi* leaf externally as in mumps.

2. *Brahmadandi moola juice* 1 to two drams, ass dung, 1 dram, 15 cloves, or 20 grains of cloves powder, 10 grains of cardamum of the lesser type, 10 grains of nutmeg and 60 grains of japathri, made into a pill swallowed, and followed with ½ ounce of madya or country arrack or 1 dram of brandy in water four doses a day for three to five days. Employ the external application of *agasi leaf* juice as above on the bubos.

Cholera. Extract of fresh buffalo dung one or two ounces with a little powdered camphor. The dose may be repeated every hour to effect, if needed. Addition of a few drops of rectified spirit some times does act better (Seedhu).

Discussion: After centuries of vehement progress of science the professions and departments of Health and Medicine are perhaps not one whit the better than the primitives; and scourges of *papa rogas*, called the Maharogas, have been still the maha rogas, defiantly baffling the skill and talent of the man. Now, the tide of speculation has turned on the primitive orientals, though sometimes effectively retarded by the fear of its antiquity and crudeness. Verily, many new discoveries and theories happen to be the rediscoveries or expositions of the time-old theories and discoveries of ancient oriental Savants, for instance the Elrich's "side chain theory" was foreshadowed by the discovery of Bodhayana in his Phalikarna Homa, *vide*—

मिश्रवास स कौबेरका रक्षो राजेन प्रेक्षिता, ग्रामगं सजानतो गच्छन्ति विधुरमिच्छन्ती स्वाहा । एतानग्नतै तान्गृह्णी तेत्ययं ब्राह्मणस्पुत्रः तानग्निप्रपर्यसरत् । तानहं वेदा । कूटदन्तात् विकेशान् लम्बनस्तान् स्वाहा । मरुद्भ्यः विदं नमम ॥ इति बोधायने ॥

Similarly, the theory of vaccenia was claimed to be copied from the Indian antiques. Why not then, adopt the other useful procedures as well, and strengthen the departments by taking the natives

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and their literature into confidence? In their craze for the western science and fashion, let the Indians not get blindfolded to the useful tit-bits of science in the *Desachara*. Tne disinfective character of calcium chloride and calcium carbonate have not worn out with age, but are gratefully acknowledged by the sanitary department for public disinfection of the streets and slushes during the wet weather.

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Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER, M.A., F.R.E.S.

VOL. 1 No. 39] MONDAY 16—6—1941 [PRICE 0—1—0

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"It affords me sincere pleasure to welcome you to this joint inaugural meeting of the two Houses of our Legislature, and to give you this message of goodwill on the eve of your entering upon the new responsibilities which will be yours hereafter."

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THE DEWAN'S ADDRESS

The Representative Assembly
Budget Session

The following are some salient extracts:

I will now proceed to make, as usual, a brief survey of the financial position and problems of the State in the light of the budget estimates for the coming year. These estimates provide for a total revenue of Rs. 458·24 lakhs. Our expenditure has also risen proportionately and is expected to stand at Rs. 457·04 lakhs, so that we shall be left with a surplus of Rs. 1,20,000. The Financial Secretary has explained in his memorandum, which is shortly to be circulated, the main features of the budget which this Assembly has met to discuss.

Apart from a direct contribution in money for war purposes of Rs. 11 lakhs, the Government have taken several measures to promote the State's war effort. The First Battalion of the Mysore Infantry, whose services were placed at the disposal of the Government of India at the outbreak of war, is now serving overseas. The pay and allowances of the officers and staff of the Unit have been raised to the scale of the corresponding ranks of the Indian Army. It has also been arranged to provide, with all due despatch, reinforcements for the Battalion. The Government have also made available for the purpose of the No. 51 (Mysore) Mechanical Transport Unit, a number of trained men drawn from the Mysore Lancers and other Units. This has, to some extent, depleted the effective strength of units within the State and it has been necessary to undertake further recruitment to make good this deficiency. The expenditure on Police has been increased to the extent of about Rs. 1 lakh in order to provide for war-time requirements. About 600 civic guards have been enrolled in different centres and have received training. It is proposed to increase their number so as to enable them to give effective help to the Police when required to do so. You will agree that this organization, if properly developed, is one of great potential value.

Every effort is being made to develop the iron and steel, chemical and engineering industries already established in the State. The Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravathi, have supplied acetate of lime, cast iron pipes, steel and steel castings the total value of which has exceeded Rs. 11 lakhs, and the entire output of the Works in certain lines will be at the disposal of the Department of Supply. The Mysore Chemical and Fertilisers have supplied considerable quantities of chemical products. The Electric Factory is supplying transformers. The Government Silk Weaving Factory and the Spun Silk Mills are arranging to manufacture silk for parachute cloth and silk cords to the specifications required. The Department of Industries has supplied considerable quantities of cocoanut shell charcoal for gas masks. The manufacture of handwoven army blankets has been organized. The Government have also undertaken the training of war technicians under the Technical Training Scheme organised by the Labour Department of the Government of India, and two hundred students will be trained at the Engineering College, Bangalore, forty-eight at the Industrial Workhop and forty at the Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati.

The State-aided Industrial concerns, like those fully owned by the Government, have generally done well in the course of the current year. One significant indication of their sound position is the readiness with which the Banks have come forward to furnish, on favourable terms, long term capital to these concerns which have ordinarily looked to the Government for their financial requirements. The new arrangement is welcome to the Government both because it is in the interests of the concerns themselves and because it will help to release the resources of the Government for purposes and objects to which they may more profitably be applied.

May I, in drawing this review of the budget figures to a close, refer to a few factors which it is important to bear in mind if our true financial position is to be appreciated? In our revenue receipts two factors, the return from the Gold Mines and the receipts from our commercial enterprises, have played a very large part. While we may look forward to the future with confidence, we cannot exclude from our minds the possibility of some reduction under both heads. As a matter of fact, so far as Gold Mines are concerned, some reduction has already taken place. It will be seen that the royalty on gold in 1941-42 is estimated at only Rs. 20·81 lakhs as compared with Rs. 26 lakhs last year, while from the special duty on gold, we expect to realise Rs. 23·76 lakhs which is also a lower figure than that for the current year. From our commercial enterprises and, in particular, from the Iron and Steel Works, the realisations will depend largely on the extent to which the existing circumstances and prices of finished products continue to prevail. In respect of the Sandalwood Oil Factory, from which we anticipate Rs. 8·33 lakhs, it is well to remember that this is conditional, among other things, on the repuisite shipping facilities being available. While, therefore, we may take comfort from the result of last year's working of the factory and our hopes for the immediate future are fairly reasonable, we cannot in the difficult times in which we are living, give way to unwarranted optimism.

The State has for many years steadily pursued the policy of using its windfall revenue, arising in the main from wasting natural resources, for the

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purpose of building up its capital assets. It has also borrowed considerably for productive undertakings whenever that course appeared justified. The total liability on account of permanent and unfunded debt is about Rs. 14·5 crores, but as against this, the investment in revenue yielding assets is about Rs. 20 crores. On analysis it will be seen that the return from some of the undertakings is comparitively small, but this is more than compensated by the profit on others. A Government whose finances depend so largely, as ours do, on the results of industrial activities, has to view these activities as a whole and not only in their individual and present aspect, and ensure that the risks are fairly distributed.

THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK

As to the offices of which any civil government may be composed, it matters but little by what means they are described. In the routine of business, as before observed, whether a man be styled a president, a king, an emperor, a senator, or anything else, it is impossible that any service he can perform can merit from a nation more than ten thousand pounds a year; and as no man should be paid beyond his services, so every man of a proper heart will not accept more. *Public money* ought to be touched with the most scrupulous consciousness of honour. It is not the produce of riches only, but of the hard earnings of labour and poverty. It is drawn even from the bitterness of want and misery. Not a beggar passes, or perishes in the streets, whose mite is not in that mass!

Tom Paine's "Rights of man"

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VICTORIA CROSS FOR INDIAN

HIGHEST AWARD FOR VALOUR

SIMLA.

His Majesty the King-Emperor, says a Press Communique, has approved the award of the Victoria Cross to Second Lieutenant Fremindra Singh Bhagat of the Corps of Indian Engineers.

The Communique adds:

After the attack from Gallabat and the capture of the Italian frontier post of Metemma, Second Lieutenant Bhagat was ordered with the Section of Sappers and miners under his command to accompany our leading mobile forces who were pursuing the enemy as they retreated towards Gondar. Going ahead of our advancing column, he and his men had the most dangerous and difficult task of the whole force. The road was thickly strewn with minefields, blocks and booby traps. In each mine-field there were up-to 300 mines, and each mine had to be delicately uncovered and rendered harmless. At the same time the utmost speed was essential if the enemy was not to be allowed time to reorganise and prepare fresh positions which it would cost many lives to take.

In spite of every precaution, Lieut. Bhagat's carrier was twice blown up, and many of his men killed or wounded. Once his section was ambushed by enemy machine guns. When, after 48 hours of arduous and perilous work, he took a short rest, he was offered relief. But he would not consider it. He felt he had learnt the Italian system of laying mines on that section of the road. Any relieving officer would take valuable time to learn the job all over again; and begged to be allowed to remain. His Commander agreed, and for another two days he continued his work. Finally he collapsed from exhaustion and shock, and with both eardrums burst by explosions, but not before he had succeeded in clearing 15 minefields and 55 miles of road.

This young officer, who will be 23 next November, was commissioned from the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun, where he was one of the outstanding students of his term, only two months before the outbreak of the war. After further training he was posted in May 1940, to the Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners, in which unit his elder brother is also serving. His father, Mr. S. S. Bhagat, was formerly Executive Engineer, Civil Lines, Benares. Second Lieutenant P. S. Bhagat is the first Indian during the present war to receive the highest award for valour His Imperial Majesty can bestow. He earned it by what his Commanding Officer described as "one of the longest continued fetes of sheer, cold courage I have ever met!"

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The Rationalist.

Monday 16-6-1941.

THE BUDGET SPEECH

Mysore is now being governed from Mysore! The Ruler is here, the Government are here, and the Constitutional Bodies are here. The State is being ruled from Mysore. The Capital is flushed with pleasure, and is bubbling with excitement! We think that this state of affairs should be made permanent; not the Ruler being in one place, the Government in another!

The Speech indicates,— or is it our fancy?—that the new Dewan has not had time to collect his powers. Just as unforeseen fatalities suddenly thrust the burden of royalty on the young shoulders of the Ruler, so an unexpected turn of events has suddenly thrust the ermine of Dewanship,—is it ermine or is it wool,—we have never been able to see, though we have known some Dewans fairly well,—on the First Member, and so he hasn't had time to imbue the speech with his personality, or to fashion the Budget as he thougt best; for the Budget is after all moulded by the Dewan, and can be made to show surplus or deficit as he likes!

On the face of it the Budget seems out of date. The new Constitution of the Government was obviously decided on long ago, but the provision made in the Budget is for "Dewan Rs. 5000, and 2 Councillors Rs. 2000," which is utterly incorrect, and utterly inadequate to present circumstances, with an old Dewan, and a new Dewan and 4 Ministers. We believe that, sudden as things were, there was ample time for corrections to have been made.

The Government, we think, has passed the stage of being concise, and is tending to become heavy and diffuse. The era of one Dewan and two Councillors has passed, and we shall have one Dewan and many Ministers, gradually increasing in number as in the case of the Civil Service selections, so as to satisfy the many official and non-official interests which have to be placated!

The present Ministry itself is pretty diffuse. We see that the Dewan is claimed by Masulipatam, and the Ministers too cover a wide ground. Masulipatam to Hassan, and Palghat and Salem to Jagalur, is rather a wide choice, and it is to be seen whether the mixture will cohere and form an amalgam, or generate a shock and fly asunder. In these matters there is no foreseeing. One must await events.

The Budget figures for 1941–42 are shown as Rs. 458 lakhs under income, and 457 lakhs under expenditure. Those figures of course do not represent the actual income and exenditure of the State. They include Taxes levied on behalf of the India Government, a good portion of which are to be transmitted to that Government. They also include charges claimed by one Government Department from another for services rendered. For instance the Electric Department supplies light to other Departments, and is supposed to get an income from the other Departments. The Railways do haulage for other Departments, and the other Government Departments are supposed to pay it. Similarly if the Government Press begins to charge other Departments for the work it does for them, the Budget could show a further increase!

This simply means that Government are supposed to grant extra amounts for these various works to the paying Departments, and to receive the same amounts back from the receiving Departments!

If this is not jugglery, serving to show the budget figure as higher than it actually should be, may we know what else it is?

It reminds one of the old Alliance Bank of Simla, whose Directors had several Companies, in each of which the Alliance Bank was supposed to have deposits, and each of which was supposed to have deposits in the Alliance Bank, and in each other; so that all of them could print glorious Balance Sheets in the Daily Press, while the money of the Alliance Bank had vanished in its transit from one to the other!

This is high finance. We will give our readers a more homely example. In the

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irrigation channels of our P. W. D. when the water which is let out to the fields for cultivation comes back to the river lower down, it is called "seepage water", and is not credited as additional water in the river, as the Madras Government will bear as out.

So this income of the Electrial and Railway Departments looks to us like seepage water of the river. However one may seek to justify it under Budgetary finance, we can hardly deem it to be correct under common-sense finance. Money transferred from one pocket to another cannot be considered as extra money earned, but the same original money without addition.

The main heads of income are Land Revenue Rs. 125 lakhs,—this has been fairly rigid for the last 10 years,—Electric and irrigation works 64 lakhs, Excise 51, Income Tax 40, Mining and gold 45, Forest and Railways about 26 lakhs each.

And the main heads of expenditure are Education Rs. 64 lakhs, Interest 30 lakhs, Revenue 29 lakhs, Pensions 27 lakhs, Medical and Army 18 lakhs each, Police 21 lakhs, Subsidy 19 lakhs, General Administration 17 lakhs, and Palace Civil List 23 lakhs, Allowances to the Ruling Family Rs. 2,40,000, and Staff and Household of His Highness, Rs. 5,69,000.

Under most of these heads, one may observe, retrenchment is possible and should be effected. There are unnecessary appointments, appointment of foreigners on unnecessarily high salaries, continuance of superannuated men on maximum salaries and allowances, while younger men could fill these places much cheaper, and the absurd system of allowances besides salary prevailing in the Medical Department and the University!

We dare say that the new minds which have got into the helm of the State will try to efface some of these evils.

We should refer to one other matter before closing. Under the head, Allowances to the Ruling Family, H. H. Chamaraja Wadiyar's daughters' progeny are styled "Rajakumar", and "Rajakumari," while his son's daughters are designated as "Yuvaraja-Kumaris." The distinction, we think, is unwarranted. If the former are "Rajakumaris," the latter are also no less so. And how any one in the Government could have sought to make the curious distinction, passes our understanding! *Editor.*

MESSAGE TO THE WORLD'S YOUTH

To the youth and students of the world a message was sent by the National Union of Students, passed by 839 to 36 votes at the national plenary session of their congress at Cambridge. Youth, it declared, wished to play its full part in a just and lasting solution of the present conflict that could only be achieved by the co-operation of all peoples. Affirmation was made of the earnest desire to work towards a solution with the youth of all countries on the basis of complete national equality and self-determination. Racial theories of the kind advanced by Sir Robert Vansittart and others in this country making no distinction between the German people and their Government and which characterised as barbaric all the youth and people of Germany whatever their religion or political beliefs, it was declared, stood in the way of international co-operation and against a just and lasting peace. To accept such an attitude was to condemn the peoples of the world to an unending misery and war. "We condemn the Nazis' racial theories," the message continued. "We repudiate equally such theories when expounded in this country and affirm that there is no quarrel between the youth of the world. We therefore pledge ourselves to work in our own country for a solution which will benefit the people of the world. We will strive to maintain our universities and freedom of expression and thought in Great Britain."

The universities in Britain to-day, it was agreed by 897 to 5 votes, though they perform a useful function, are far from ideally fitted to carry out their responsibilities. The impetus of reform must, it was declared, come in the main from the students, and an atmosphere of free discussion was essential."

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Funding: Tattva Heritage Foundation,Kolkata. Digitization: eGangotri.

SUGAR INDUSTRY IN INDIA

JAVA'S EXAMPLE COMMENDED

BHOPAL.

"Bhopal in the near future will be one of the cheapest sugar producers of India," said Dr. Kloppenburg, a sugar expert, who was connected closely with Java sugar industry for a number of years prior to being invited by the Bhopal Government to organise the sugar industry in the State.

Dr. Kloppenburg spoke on the sugar industry at a meeting of the Bhopal Rotary Club, held recently under the Presidentship of Raja Oudh Narain Bisarya (in the absence of Sir Joseph Bhore). Tracing the History of the sugar industry in India, the speaker gave a graphic account of the conditions in Java in order to explain why in India "sugar is thrice as expensive as in Java." Among the reasons which he gave for the more favourable conditons in Java were the following:—

(1) In Java, each sugar factory has its own sugarcane farm with railways, roads, irrigation and bridges although nobody can own land for a big industrial enterprise; (2) rotations, two years system and three years system; (3) fixed incomes for cultivators, minimum rent being fixed by the Government according to soil classes; (4) strict supervision by Government officials to ensuring strict adherence to agreements; (5) penalties, in the case of late return of land and (6) organisation of water supply to start paddy fields, etc., in time.

Dr. Kloppenburg particularly stressed the importance of light railway transport and village roads for obtaining the highest mature cane.

Suggesting the building of light railways for the Sehore sugar factory in Bhopal, the speaker claimed that the higher recovery of cane would pay in one or two years the initial cost of the railway which could also be used for transport of wheat and other products. The cost of the cane would be reduced and export of sugar would be possible at cheaper rates than in the United Provinces and Bihar.

* * *

The curious position in Mysore is that though most of the conditions mentioned above exist here, Mysoreans have to pay three times the price of Java! That is one side of Mysore's industrial development which is generally slurred over. And the high-salaried economists of the State have nothing to say about it either. As to the Excise duty on sugar, we cannot recall any principle of Taxation which would justify it.

We know of duties on Exports when exports are desired to be restricted. We know of bounties on manufactures in order to encourage production. But Excise Duty on so necessary an article as sugar, is a thing that should make the Gods laugh at us! It seems one step further even than the Stamp Act and Tea Duty imposed by Lord North on America two centuries ago!

Ed.

CURZON AND HIS AMAZING CAPACITY FOR WORK

An intimate account of the late Viscount Curzon, Viceroy of India, is given by Sir Frederick O'Conoor, C. S. I, in *Things Mortal*.

I worked for some months at different times in the Secretariat of the Indian Foreign Department, and was able to get some idea of what Curzon's output amounted to from day to day, he writes. Any subject which he took up (and there were few aspects of the Indian administration which escaped him), he treated with the same exhaustive care.

He would take some old file on a contentious subject, which had been circulating for years through the various departments of Government and accumulating an even larger collection of notes and memoranda on the way, and would dive down to the bottom of it, get right to the root of the matter and then summarise the whole question in a lucid and brilliantly written thesis of his own, which brushed away all the side issues and verbiage, and constituted the basis for conclusive action.

MARGINAL NOTES

It was an education in itself to read these notes of his, and to mark the logic and the clarity of his mind. It was the same whether the subject matter was one of vital administrative importance (such as Land Revenue, for instance), or the preservation of ancient monuments, or the case of some individual with a grievance.

His chief scorn was poured on slipshod, inaccurate or superficial work. He was meticulous in the matter of spelling and correct English, as we very soon learned from his red-ink marginal remarks on our notes in the files!

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A PUBLIC APPEAL

In response to public wishes, we reprint the appeal to H. H. The Chancellor published in a previous issue, and hope the matter will receive consideration:

The University Results

The Intermediate Examination results have been disastrous. Reports of suicides have appeared, and police watch is said to be kept near tanks !

We learn that only 30 have been declared to have passed out of each 100 trained by the University itself.

The students are in despair, and the Public have lost confidence in the University.

Last year, owing to the death of H. H. The late Chancellor, and increase of holidays, and shortening of the terms, the University did not work properly.

To victimise the students for that is gross injustice !

We therefore respectfully recommend to H. H. The Chancellor to graciously order that the Intermediate results be revised so as to declare at least 50% to have passed.

It will be an act of gracious benevolence which will commend itself to the Spirit of the late Chancellor, and will also adorn the first year of the regime of H. H. the present Chancellor.

Otherwise a public enquiry may at least be ordered. *Editor.*

The University's Colleges in the City purported to open two weeks ago. Has any work begun ? No fear ! The doors are again closed. We invite the attention of the budget sanctioning authority which is in session now. We hope the Representative Assembly will sift the matter thoroughly, before sanctioning the University's upkeep for the next year. *Ed.*

BRITISH LABOUR AND WAR

LONDON.

With tears in his eyes, the 88-year-old veteran Dockers' Trade Union Leader, Ben Tillett, faced 600 delegates at the Conference on Tuesday and denounced the Nazis as the "bloodiest murderers that hell ever let loose", at the Labour Party Conference.

Mr. Tillett's intervention followed a speech by the Welsh Labourite Member of Parliament, Mr. Rhys Davies, which several delegates interpreted as favouring a peace move. Asserting that he wanted "something better than a policy of a fight to the finish", Mr. Davies asked the Conference to "appeal to the good-will of men and women to rise above this clamour."

After a number of speakers had criticised Mr. Davies' attitude, Mr. Tillett rose and speaking with great emotion told the Conference that if he were God he would wipe out the human race because of their folly in not realising the futility of war. "To hell with the war," Mr. Tillett shouted, "no man is more anxious for peace than I am, but we have to fight this out. I am too old for cannon fodder but I can still fight for freedom."

The President of the Miners' Federation, Mr. Will Lawther, declared that practically one million miners and their wives and dependents were resolved to support the Party declaration and continue the struggle until freedom was established.

Declaring that there was no possible alternative to the executive declaration, the Railway Leader, Mr. Fred Watkins, said: I would rather see every church in this country blasted to ruins than remain as a pulpit from which to preach the doctrine of Hitlerism."

Labour to-day is united in the cause of freedom, declared M. Camille Huysmans, President of the Labour and Socialist International, at to-day's session of the conference.

Mr. George Gibson, Chairman of the Trades Union Congress, said that the working people would not be behind if the country reached a stage when further sacrifices were called for, but there would be no wage-cutting until unlimited dividends were sacrificed !

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ಷೆರಿಡನ್‌ನಿನ "School For Scandal" ನ ಭಾಷಾಂತರ

ಬೆಲೆ ೦—೮—೦ ಮತ್ತು ೧—೦—೦

"ಹುಡುಗರು ಮತ್ತು ಹುಡುಗಿಯರು"

೩ ಅಂಕಗಳ ಪ್ರಹಸನ ೦—೩—೦

ಪ್ರಕಾಶಕರು :—

ಜೋಸ್ಯರ್ ಅಂಡ್ ಕೊ., ಮೈಸೂರು.

ಮು॥ ರಾ॥ ಜಿ. ಆರ್. ಜೋಸ್ಯರ್,

ಎಂ. ಎ., ಎಫ್. ಆರ್. ಇ. ಎಸ್., ಎಫ್. ಎಂ. ಯು.

ಅವರ ಕನ್ನಡ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು

"ಆರ್ಯ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಕೀರ್ತಿ"

The Hindu :

"The author is well-known to the students of Canarese and his books are widely read. This book deals with the heroic achievements of many Hindu women whose names have become a house-hold word in every family in India. The stories of Samyukta, Padmini, Mira Bai, Tara Bai and others inspire the young women of India with love of courage and patriotism. The book merits a wide publicity as it affords a good scope for the study of some of the neglected portions of Indian History.

This book is most suitable for non-detailed study in the higher classes of Secondary Schools."

ಪಂಚಾಚಾರ್ಯ ಪ್ರಭಾ:

"ಈ ಗ್ರಂಥವನ್ನು ರಾಜಧಾನಿ ನಿವಾಸಿಗಳಾದ ಮು॥ ರಾ॥ ಜಿ. ಆರ್. ಜೋಸ್ಯರ್, ಎಂ. ಎ., ಎಫ್. ಆರ್. ಇ. ಎಸ್. ಈ ಮಹೋದಯರು ರಚಿಸಿರುವರು. ಇವರು ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಸಾಧಾರಣವಾದ ಪಾಂಡಿತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಅನೇಕ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿ ಲೋಕವಿಶ್ರುತ ಕೀರ್ತಿಶಾಲಿಗಳಾಗಿರುವರು. ಇವರ ಗ್ರಂಥರಚನಾಶೈಲಿಯು ಪಾಶ್ಚಾತ್ಯರನ್ನೂ ಸಹ ತಲೆದೂಗಿಸಿರುವದು. ಇಂಥ ಅದ್ಭುತಶಕ್ತಿಯುಳ್ಳ ಈ ಮಹೋದಯರು ನಮ್ಮ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರ ಉಪಕಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಗ್ರಂಥವನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿರುವರು. ಭಾಷಾ ಶೈಲಿಯು ಬಹು ಗಂಭೀರವಾಗಿಯೂ, ಮನೋಹರವಾಗಿಯೂ, ಪ್ರಸಾದ ಗುಣಯುತವಾಗಿಯೂ ಇದ್ದು ವಾಚಕರ ಮನಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಆನಂದಾಬ್ಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಳುಗಿಸುವಂತಿದೆ.

ಬೆಲೆ ೦—೮—೦ ಖದ್ದರ್ ಬೈಂಡ್ ೧—೦—೦

"ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ"

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"It is most gratifying that you have written a book that is likely to be very useful to the Kannada speaking population."

ಮು॥ ರಾ॥ ರಾವ್ ಬಹದೂರ್ ಆರ್. ನರಸಿಂಹಾಚಾರ್ಯರು,
ಎಂ. ಎ., ಎಂ. ಆರ್. ಎ. ಎಸ್.

"I find the book to be a desirable addition to modern Kannada literature."

ಬೆಲೆ ೦—೧೨—೦

"ಕಾರ್ನೆಗಿ."

ಎಂಬ ಕೋಟ್ಯಾಧೀಶ್ವರನ ಕಥೆ; ಚಿತ್ರಪಟದಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದೆ

ಬೆಲೆ ೦—೬—೦

ವಿದ್ಯಾದಾಯಿನಿ :

"ಮು॥ ಜಿ. ಆರ್. ಜೋಸ್ಯರ ಪರಿಚಯವನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ವಾಚಕರಿಗೆ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಜೀವನಚರಿತ್ರೆಯು ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧನಾದ ಕೋಟ್ಯಾಧೀಶ್ವರನದು. ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಮನರಂಜಕವಾದುದೆಂಬುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಸಂಶಯವೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ಓದಲು ತೆರೆದಮೇಲೆ ಮುಗಿಯುವವರೆಗೂ ಮುಚ್ಚಲು ಮನಸ್ಸು ಬರುವದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಲೋವರ್‌ಸೆಕೆಂಡರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲಿನ ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ತರಗತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪಠ್ಯಪುಸ್ತಕವಾಗಿ ಇಡಬಹುದು."

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HINDU YOUTHS SHOULD JOIN THE ARMY

MR. SAVARKAR'S APPEAL

CALCUTTA.

An appeal to the Hindu youths to join military services, thrown open to them by the exigencies of the present war was made by Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha addressing a meeting of Hindus on 'Hindu Militarisation' at the Ashutosh Memorial Hall.

Mr. Savarkar said that it was their duty at this stage to militarise the whole nation. England, he said, had thrown open the army, navy and the air force to Indians and it was to India's interest to take full advantage of these opportunities. They should try to secure more power.

Mr. Savarkar criticised the policy of the Congress and said that the British in their self-interest preferred the Muslims, the Gurkhas and the Sikhs to other communities who were rather of a pro-Congress mentality, for the army. He hoped that this would soon change and that Hindu youths in large numbers would enter the military profession.

RALLYING DEMOCRATIC OPINION

MOVEMENT LAUNCHED IN U. S. A.

WASHINGTON.

A movement to co-ordinate the work of various private groups throughout the world and rally the democratic spirit for the fight against Hitlerism and Nazi propaganda has been launched at a meeting here of "The Conference for Democratic Victory." The meeting was sponsored by the Committee to defend America by aiding the Democracies and was attended by the representatives of fifteen foreign countries including Snr. Del Vayo, the former Spanish Republican Foreign Minister, C. J. Hambro, President of the Norwegian Storting, Pierre Cot, former French Air Minister, and Count Carlo Sforza, the Italian anti-Fascist leader and former Foreign Minister.

The Conference has appointed an organisation committee of fifteen, including British, Canadian, American, French, Chinese, Italian, Polish, Czechoslovak and Norwegian members to co-ordinate their efforts with world-wide counter propaganda against Nazism.

Speaking at the Conference, the well-known French flying ace, M. Louis Oliviere, stated that the Vichy Government was supported by only five to ten per cent of the French population. He emphasised the importance of letting French people know the true facts because the Vichy Government was putting out reports that if Britain won, France would become merely another British Dominion.

BUS SERVICE IN MADRAS

CONCESSIONS TO WORKERS

MADRAS.

Representatives of the City motor transport services and the Secretary of the Madras Motor Drivers' Association met at the office of the Labour Commissioner and signed an agreement, providing certain concessions to the workers. As a result, the notice issued by the Workers' Association last week to go on a strike has been taken as withdrawn.

THE AGREEMENT

The following is the text of the agreement:

"The Companies, as a concession, on the suggestion of the Commissioner of Labour, grant to all permanent drivers appointed according to the time schedules sanctioned by the Road Traffic Boards of Madras and Chingleput, at least three days' rest or two days' rest and one day's wage in lieu thereof in a month until the Personal Assistant to the Chief Inspector of Factories prepares a new schedule for each company.

"2. The Companies shall employ conductors and drivers necessary to run the single shift buses only from among those living in the locality.

"3. The Companies shall restore the discharged workers who have been recommended for reinstatement by the Personal Assistant to the Chief Inspector of Factories without loss of seniority."

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THE ROYAL WEDDING PROCESSION

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Once upon a time Royal Processions in Mysore were noted for their outstanding pageantry. They used to hold the interest of the spectator inspite of repetition twice a year. Now, either because some other States have become more enterprising in organising Royal Processions, or because the public in Mysore has acquired a better sense of proportion and critical faculty, nothing particularly outstanding is discernible in the Royal Processions in Mysore. A marked deterioration in their standard, not only relatively but even absolutely, could be observed during the wedding procession in Mysore on the evening of the 15th. The organisers of the procession should have known that it had to pass through three different main roads, the breadths of which are not uniform. Thus, the numbers enough to pack the Irwin Road and Asoka Road are inadequate to fill the Sayaji Rao Road. Widthwise the procession was sparsely numbered in Sayaji Rao Road. And lengthwise there was no uniformity throughout in the speed at which the different units of the procession moved. Thus, when the cavalry was in Irwin Road, the infantry was still gaping at the flood-lit Krishnarajendra Hospital in Sayaji Rao Road; while the two camels in front, probably in a hurry to get back to the desert, had almost reached the Mysore Bank buildings. The most inelegant portion of the procession was the unit of Boy Scouts. Before they were brought there they should have been taught to kick their legs properly. These undernourished boys, who could hardly balance their trunks on their hips, could not possibly be expected to move their legs properly in a procession of the kind where mechanical regimentation is the basis of bodily movement. Where man is an automaton responding to the notes of martial music these half-trained creatures had absolutely no place. And their performance that day was enough provocation for Baden Powell to rise in his grave. But they may be excused in view of the fact that even those who were expected to have been fully trained, and were in the procession as professionals, behaved no better. Their eyes were never in front but most of the time at sides and sometimes at back. Unruly horses with funky sowars mounted on them threatened to stampede the crowd on either side of the road. Those who carried the gas lanterns had no uniforms. Some wore shorts, some dhoties, and shirts of every colour. And at the tail-end of the procession why that ladder which looked odd and unseemly? Silence is golden, but is it music? Why were the musical units silent most of the time? If that was not the occasion for them to blow their trumpets out, when else was it? On the whole it seems to the writer that the procession was unorganized, and consequently, dull and boring despite all its pomp.

It is only fair to add that almost alone amidst this cold chaos, and unaffected by it, the fine bearing of the first princess stood out. Clad in a sari of gold, which was the most natural encasement for her complexion, her coiffure—embedded with just a row of milk-white buds—lovely in its simplicity, the long lingering filigrees down her earlobes gracefully responding to the swings of the elephant, with great dignity and demeanour genuinely regal, and acknowledging the cheers of the crowd with folded hands of utterly unsophisticated grace, to the many thousands who saw her for the first time that evening she was indeed a feast for the eyes!

H. V.

INVESTMENT ON NEW BUILDINGS

AUSTRALIAN GOVT.'S PROHIBITION

CANBERRA.

The building of hotels, offices and places of amusement is now prohibited throughout Australia except in unusual circumstances, under an amendment to the National Emergency Regulations just published.

Government intends by this means to divert money from investment in building into Commonwealth loans, and to conserve materials and labour for defence purposes. Private homes and flats costing under 3,000 Australian pounds will not be affected but those over that figure will be greatly restricted. Buildings valued at more than 500 pounds cannot be demolished without the Federal Treasurer's consent.

ELECTIONS TO MYSORE SENATE

The following have been elected to the Mysore University Senate from the Representative Assembly.

Messrs. Basavalingiah; G. M. Chandrasekhar; T. S. Rajagopala Iyengar; V. Venkatappa; Dr. Paul Chinnappa; S. Ramappa; A. N. Rama Rao and Mirza Azizulla Beg.

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RAJAJI'S LIFE IN PRISON

Interesting sidelights on the jail life of Satyagrahis are given by Sjt. Mahadeo Desai, Gandhiji's secretary.

How does Rajaji spend his days? Sjt. Desai says:

Almost everyone is spinning. Once every week there is congregational spinning. Rajaji takes a class in Gita every day, learns Sanskrit and Urdu himself.

Rajaji's own letter reveals a sample of his vivid epigrammatic style. "Tell Bapu my love," he writes. "I got his sweet little note sent through Narsimhan. Evergreens are precious and stand all the delays of prison correspondence. I am quite happy, tell him. I am spinning and reading and completely avoid thinking of politics. I read with a good company of scholars and others everyday some Valmiki, some Kural, some Bhagawad Gita, and some Tamil holy Vaishnavite books. Eighty-two beautiful chapters of Valmiki are over. So also 30 chapters of Kural and a few hundred verses of the Alwars (Tamil Vaishnava saints).

"The Gita has been done once rapidly and again taken up for reading with Sankara and Ramanuja. What a lot of hard nuts one finds! The simple faith of good men found in the Alwars' writings is like honey! But what avails it to a hard heart like what I have! I have re-read a few plays of Shakespeare with some young boys. What a great man this ancient giant was!"

ROOSEVELT'S OFFERS

"Mr. President," inquired a reporter during discussion of the Lease-Lend Bill at a White House press conference "what is the first thing you can do under that bill that you can't do now? What is the first aid that can be rendered to the democracies?"

Replied the President: I would go out in the middle of Pennsylvania Avenue and stand on my head, since that is not yet prohibited in the bill.

"But how," goggled the reporter, "would that help Britain?"

"Well," grinned the President, "it might get some favourable publicity!

BONUSES FOR BABIES IN AUSTRALIA

MILLION CHILDREN TO BENEFIT

A million Australian children will benefit under a child endowment scheme introduced in the Commonwealth Parliament.

The Government Bill provides for a weekly payment of 5s. to every child in a family after the first.

It was introduced by Mr. Holt, Minister for Labour and National Service.

The scheme will be financed by a 2½ per cent. tax on wage packets.

Apart from those who would normally benefit, the endowment will be payable to British subjects' children sent to Australia after they had lived in Australia a year.

* * *

How far away are our own States from such budgetery provisions!

BHARATPUR RULER'S WEDDING

PRESENTATION OF "LAGNA PATRIKA"

OOTACAMUND. 12 JUNE.

"The Mysore Palace at Fern Hill, where the Maharaja of Bharatpur is now staying, was *en fete* last evening when the ceremony of presenting to His Highness the *lagna patrika* of his forthcoming wedding with Princess Sri Jaya Chamundammavaru, sister of H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore, was witnessed by a large gathering including the elite of Ootacamund.

The ceremony was attended with all pomp and royal splendour associated with such occasions. The bride's party, headed by Sirdar Madan Gopal Raj Urs, arrived in Fern Hill from Mysore earlier in the afternoon with two lorry loads of presents. They assembled in the Silver Jubilee Circle in front of the main Palace Gate and started in procession to meet the Maharaja of Bharatpur, the bridegroom-elect, at the Palace Durbar Hall. The procession was led by the Band and Colours of the Royal regiment, while the rear was brought up by a large retinue carrying a hundred trays in each of which was heaped a thousand rupees in silver, 10 trays of killets (dress), 21 trays of fresh fruit, 21 trays of dried fruit and 21 trays of sweets. On arrival at the Palace, the bridegroom's party received the bride's party with all honours due to them. The Maharaja of Bharatpur held a Durbar when the function of receiving the *lagna patrika* was performed in strict orthodox royal style accompanied by pooja and benediction.

Later, in honour of the occasion, His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur held a cocktail party, followed by dinner and dance. The invitees included a number of Princes resident in the station and the hon. Lady Hope.

His Highness will leave Ootacamund on June 17 for Mysore where the wedding with Princess Jaya Chamundammavaru will take place on June 18."

* * *

Says a Madras report. The wedding has taken place with due ceremonials, and we have no doubt that those of the public who had been invited, enjoyed them greatly. Ed.

CORONATION PRESS

GOOD PRINTING

In English, Sanskrit, Telugu, Kanarese, Tamil.

Poster and Calender work also.

Viceroy Road,

MYSORE.

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The Rationalist.
Monday 23-6-1941.

SIR MIRZA ISMAIL'S DEWANSHIP
1926 to 1941

II

Our brief survey of the Dewanship three weeks ago seems to have attracted wide attention, and we are reminded of the promise therein contained that we would go into some of the details later on.

It was considered a bold statement when we said that the breach caused by his retirement would be easily filled. The three weeks that have passed have already shown that even the people who were loudest in their praise of him and drew their life-breath from him, have quickly found attractions in the new Dewan.

There is a Sanskrit saying that the sorrow caused by a father's loss lasts for six months, the sorrow for a mother lasts for a year, the sorrow due to a wife's demise lasts till a new wife comes, and the sorrow for a son's death is everlasting!

Evidently the sorrow for a retiring Dewan is not of the last kind. It is more like the third, with this difference that while the next wife might take time to come, the next Dewan succeeds without interval, and therefore the sorrow is very brief indeed!

Our purpose is by no means to criticise Sir Mirza Ismail and decry his personal merits. Dawson of Ithe London Times and Lawson of the Madras Mail have praised him and regretted his retirement. They know of course which side of their bread is buttered. We have in the first place no bread to butter. Therefore we seek neither to gush unnecessary praise, nor to spout unjustified venom!

With Sir Mirza Ismail personally as Dewan we are not concerned. But those practices which were current during his Dewanship and have left their mark on the administration, the methods which have been planted and fostered during that period, the fungus which has grown out of them and coloured and clouded the administration during that long period, clamour to be exposed, so that the new administration may know what the public feel on these matters, and try to set right glaring evils.

No Dewan can get praise as a right. If he has kept the administration efficient and pure, if he has done good to the public at large and improved their lot, if he has taken the State to higher flights of power, honour, and affluence, praise will come to him. Or perhaps even then it may not!

Public work is a thankless job, and mankind has got a poor memory. Therefore one's best efforts may not procure for one either appreciation or praise. One does his work, for the salary he receives, if he is an official, or often for no return if he is a non-official, and passes, unless a worse fate is in store for him, as in the case of the great ones of Europe to-day!

So Sir Mirza Ismail cannot complain if the good that he may have done has proved like writing on water, and the bad things that he did prove to be carved on stone!

In our eyes the interests of the State and the people are paramount, and if we find flaws in his administration which we should point out, no false considerations will deter us from doing so.

In the first place, nobody should be allowed to be a Dewan for such a long period. The Ruler may be long-lived, but the Dewans should be changing after each definite period. Otherwise the State will stagnate, and the Dewan's whims and short-comings and prejudices will soak into the lowest rung of the administration and corrupt it. Fresher minds, newer angles of vision, different talents should come into play, if the State should have an all-round growth.

Those partial to his Dewanship seek to applaud his town-planning, rural electrification, promotion of charitable endowments from the public, and accessibility to the public.

No doubt he did devote time to some kind of town planning, but that was done without much consideration as to cost. Rural electrification was developed to some extent, but that is no speciality of his Dewanship, because many parts outside the State have been electrified during the last few years, and that at cheaper cost to the consumer. Here the inevitable Mr. Forbes must have his four annas per unit in spite of repeated public protests. Under his presumed expert direction the State must spend heavy amounts on projects which could be put through often at much lower costs, and the State's public must pay unnecessary price for power which other people are getting much cheaper. This shows that our view that no man should be kept in a public office for a long period is perfectly justified.

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With regard to the charitable endowments, is it not absurd for a State earning and spending about four crores of rupees every year, to go about coaxing a few thousand rupees from Tom, Dick and Harry for setting up hospital buildings where money-grabing quacks send patients from pillar to post, and send them out ultimately much worse than ever before? All the buildings that have been put up by charity during Sir Mirza Ismail's fifteen years could have been set up by one year's properly planned Government outlay!

Accessibility is no doubt a good trait in a Dewan, but when it is over-done, and self-seekers take advantage of it for their own ends, it ceases to be a public blessing, and becomes a menace, both to officials and non-officials.

Nor is it a matter of special claim for credit that the State's revenue increased from about 3½ crores early in his period to about 4¼ crores towards its close. At the close of 1882 when Dewan Rangacharlu died, the revenue of the State stood at 108 lakhs. In the first year of Sir Sheshadri Iyer it was 106 lakhs. Ten years later it touched Rs. 170 lakhs, reaching in 1895, 180 lakhs. The total assets of the State when Sir Sheshadri Iyer laid down his office in 1902 were 498 lakhs, and the total liabilities 259 lakhs.

During Sir Krishnamurthy's administration the revenue rose from 186 lakhs in 1902 to 215 lakhs in 1906. The total assets rose to 570 lakhs, and the total liabilities stood at 268 lakhs. Under Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao the revenue went up to Rs. 225 lakhs in 1908, and was 230 lakhs in 1912 under Mr. Ananda Rao. The assets of the State were 795 lakhs and the liabilities 363 lakhs.

Under Sir Visweswaraya, the revenue rose from 255 to 315 lakhs in 1919. The assets and liabilities at the end of Sir Visweswaraya's regime were 15 crores, and 9¼ crores respectively.

From then during Sir Kantharaj Urs's and Sir Banerji's period the revenue rose to 345 lakhs by 1926. It is now fifteen years therefrom, and the assets and liabilities are stated to be 28 crores and 20 crores respectively.

Well, the rise is not very staggering!

Editor.

THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK

I think, every hospital, every asylum, every home for waifs and orphans should be supported by taxation, not by charity. They should be under the care and control and management of the State absolutely—I would no more have hospitals and asylums depend on voluntary contributions. Let those pay the taxes who are able. And let us *do away for ever with the idea* that to take care of the sick, of the helpless, is a charity. *It is not a charity; it is a duty.* It is something to be done for our own sakes. It is no more a charity than it is to pave or light the streets, no more a charity than it is to have a system of sewers. It is all for the purpose of protecting society and of civilizing ourselves!

Ingersoll.

LIST OF DEPOSITS UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT 1939,

Readers would be interested to know the amounts of investments in Government by the local and foreign Insurance Companies operating in the State. They are given below:

	Rs.
1. Reliance Assurance Company, Ltd., Bangalore.	50,000
2. General Assurance Society, Ltd., Ajmeer, Bangalore.	1,00,000
3. Mysore Insurance Company, Ltd., Bangalore.	48,250
4. Indian Mutual Life Association, Ltd., Madras.	1,00,000
5. Lakshmi Insurance Company, Ltd., Lahore.	50,000
6. The United India Life Assurance Co, Ltd, Madras.	1,00,000
7. Oriental Government Security Life Assurance, Co., Ltd., Bangalore City.	1,02,000
8. New India Assurance Co., Ltd., Bombay.	2,25,000
9. Bombay Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Bombay.	1,00,000
10. Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd., Lahore.	1,00,000
11. National Insurance Co., Ltd., Calcutta.	1,00,000
12. Empire of India Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Bombay.	2,00,000
13. Asiatic Government Security Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Bangalore.	88,700

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THE ROCKET PLANE

BY MASK VELIER

Many thousand years ago—so an old legend tells us—the inhabitants of a neighbouring planet descended on our earth. Ever since that time these once-celestial dwellers have lived as human beings and have shared in our sorrows and hopes. They still call themselves "Celestials." We call them Chinese.

This legend has sprung from man's age-old reaching out after heaven. Also from the time that men learned that some of the stars were planets they have been ambitious to explore these far-away "earths." Especially has this been so since the advent of the aeroplane, making actual flight possible.

The crossing of the Atlantic by aeroplane and the encircling of the world by airship have fired man's desire to bridge the distance between his world and some other. Shall we be able to fly to Mars ?

THE UNIVERSAL SPACE SHIP

I am afraid that for the time being we shall have to possess ourselves in patience. All good things take time—especially such an enormously daring feat as a flight through space. We should, however, misunderstand our own time and underestimate its technical progress were we to deny that the first steps toward the conquest of space have already been made.

As a matter of fact, intensely feverish work is being done in connection with the project, and theoretically the construction of the "Universal Space Ship," which is to carry us to mysterious worlds, is already settled.

This "Universal Space Ship" will be of colossal dimensions, and the problem of lack of air will be overcome by artificial oxygen supply and air-tight chambers.

The ship will be driven at a terrific speed by rocket drive—*i.e.*, a device in which the chemical energy of the fuel is converted by continuous combustion into pressure, and the pressure, in its turn, on leaving a nozzle is converted into speed. This speed increases, however, in such proportion that it will reach thousands of miles per hour, thereby overcoming even the enormous force of gravity and the earth's attraction.

But when we turn to the problems arising from the actual flight through space, we are no further than the preparatory stage.

TRAIN THE PILOTS NOW

A series of very important preliminary studies are necessary, which will advance step by step, while all the progress obtained must be carefully recorded, and the discovered mistakes carefully examined and traced to their source.

If rocket research workers are unanimous in admitting the necessity of this gradeful progress, their opinions on how the preparatory work is to be done in practice differ very widely.

Oberth, Goddard, Hoefft, and other rocket experimenters wish to explore the stratosphere by unmanned test rockets before sending up a manned "Space Ship." I, on the other hand—and I am alone in advocating it—believe that we shall get quicker results with manned rocket cars and rocket planes, than with rockets without crew.

Men will some day have to pilot the future Space Ship, and therefore, in my opinion, we cannot start too soon with preliminary practical tests.

Only an intensive and resolute preliminary training can provide us with the elementary technical knowledge and the sporting spirit which are indispensable for the ultimate supreme test.

The preliminary training can best be obtained in a rocket car and in a rocket plane. The rocket car is of very great technical value not only because it gives the driver training in the control of the mechanism, but also because it assists us in perfecting the efficiency of the recoil motor.

At present I am hard at work on its advancement, and am trying to increase its speed by an improved construction. Thanks to my past experiences, I soon hope to be able to make further progress.

It is not by shooting unmanned rockets into space that we can explore it, but only by daring to go out and obtain familiarity with the difficulties and dangers which our new problem embodies.

I, for one, will not be satisfied merely to see my test rocket depart heavenward in the direction which I had calculated beforehand.

I want to sit in the machine myself; drive it and control it; force it to greater speeds and ever higher flights; and finally to find myself speeding through illimitable space. Owing to the terrific speed of the machine and the light cloud formation which, as we know, is almost constant in very high troposphere, it will be impossible to see much in the immediate vicinity. But the firmament, into which we shall be hurtling at tremendous speed will be all the more glorious; a pitch-black starry sky, in whose unending space the sun swims, surrounded by silver-white corona and red glowing protuberances!

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PLANNING FOR THE FUTURE

CHENGANOOR.

PLANNING OF FAMILY LIFE IN TRAVANCORE

Speaking about the immediate and the distant future, Sir Ramaswami Aiyar asked the people in the State to plan so that it might be possible for every person in the State, agriculturist or industrialist or businessman, for every subject of His Highness to secure a living wage and a living maintenance. In order to do that, it was necessary that they should develop the opportunities and display those qualities in intensity, to which their address had made reference. India and Travancore in particular, must plan out a life which would be more self sufficient and more practically creative. It was the function of the Ezhava community to be one of the leaders in that planning. The planning of family life, planning as to the holding of family property and of the management of family estates, these were things which had become urgent. The individual, however well educated, however efficient, could not function as a unit of society in these competitive days without a background of capital. Therefore, they could not make headway in the coming days unless the system of family partition and the family law were altered at least for the time being. By his plea for the revision of the laws of family partition and family ownership, he did not mean that every junior in the family should be a kind of slave, or be at the behest of an unreasonable or extravagant head of the family. While each man and woman might be protected in the enjoyment of an adequate share of the family income, let the management of family property be conducted on right lines so as to avoid the perils of fragmentation and the dissipation of property into fractional units.

Proceeding, the Dewan said that next to the planning of individual life, was the planning of family life and family property. Then came the planning of the community. Each community had particular traditions, a particular heritage and a particular culture. Let them not jettison them. Let them preserve them, and plan that preservation on wise lines without feeling of exclusiveness or foolish segregation. With that planning would come the wider planning of the State and the country.

CAPITAL AND LABOUR

Proceeding, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar said that it became the painful duty of Government recently to take certain legal action in regard to certain people connected with labour. All Governments must hate taking action against the working man, who lived amidst difficulties and was working against obstacles and economic handicaps. The example of the West in respect of labour organisation was, in many cases, a lesson to them. But when people began to copy the slogans, war cries, and perversities of the extreme labour groups, the time came to cry halt, as had been recently seen even in the United States. In a certain May Day appeal issued in this State, the most subversive and violent language was used and class-war was preached. What was the meaning of this talk of getting rid of capital, when their capitalists did not have the wherewithal to start the smallest enterprise, when whatever capital they had was shy, and would not flow out to remunerative enterprise? The catch-phrases, the petty and second-rate cliches of a poisonous creed, they found, were being used. The news-paper and the radio were great instruments for good, but they had also potentialities for evil. They must work together so that they might produce enough to maintain this great and Providence-blessed country in a suitable manner. "We cannot afford at this time to start a programme of warfare between Capital and Labour, both of which were needed by us in abundant measure." That was the message of concord, of aspiration for a life of organisation. By this endeavour they would be putting into practice the ideals of the great Ezhava teacher, Sri Narayana Guru.

PRINTING: *English, Canarese, Tamil, Telugu, Sanskrit.*

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ಬೆಲೆ ೦—೮—೦ ಮತ್ತು ೧—೦—೦

"ಹುಡುಗರು ಮತ್ತು ಹುಡುಗಿಯರು"

೩ ಅಂಕಗಳ ಪ್ರಹಸನ ೦—೩—೦

ಪ್ರಕಾಶಕರು :—

ಜೋಸ್ಯರ್ ಅಂಡ್ ಕೊ., ಮೈಸೂರು.

ಮಾ|| ರಾ|| ಜಿ. ಆರ್. ಜೋಸ್ಯರ್,

ಎಂ. ಎ., ಎಫ್. ಆರ್. ಇ. ಎಸ್., ಎಫ್. ಎಂ. ಯು.

ಅವರ ಕನ್ನಡ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು

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ಪಂಚಾಚಾರ್ಯಪ್ರಭಾ:

"ಈ ಗ್ರಂಥವನ್ನು ರಾಜಧಾನಿ ನಿವಾಸಿಗಳಾದ ಮಾ|| ರಾ|| ಜಿ. ಆರ್. ಜೋಸ್ಯರ್, ಎಂ. ಎ., ಎಫ್. ಆರ್. ಇ. ಎಸ್. ಈ ಮಹೋದಯರು ರಚಿಸಿರುವರು. ಇವರು ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಸಾಧಾರಣವಾದ ಪಾಂಡಿತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಅನೇಕ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿ ಲೋಕವಿಶ್ರುತ ಕೀರ್ತಿಶಾಲಿಗಳಾಗಿರುವರು. ಇವರ ಗ್ರಂಥರಚನಾಶೈಲಿಯು ಪಾಶ್ಚಾತ್ಯರನ್ನೂ ಸಹ ತಲೆದೂಗಿಸಿರುವದು. ಇಂಥ ಅದ್ಭುತಶಕ್ತಿಯುಳ್ಳ ಈ ಮಹೋದಯರು ನಮ್ಮ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರ ಉಪಕಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಗ್ರಂಥವನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿರುವರು. ಭಾಷಾಶೈಲಿಯು ಬಹು ಗಂಭೀರವಾಗಿಯೂ, ಮನೋಹರವಾಗಿಯೂ, ಪ್ರಸಾದ ಗುಣಯುತವಾಗಿಯೂ ಇದ್ದು ವಾಚಕರ ಮನಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಆನಂದಾಬ್ಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಳುಗಿಸುವಂತಿದೆ.

ಬೆಲೆ ೦—೮—೦ ಖದ್ದರ್ ಬೈಂಡ್ ೧—೦—೦

"ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ"

ಶ್ರೀಮದ್ಯುವರಾಜರವರು :

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ಮಾ|| ರಾ|| ರಾವ್ ಬಹದೂರ್ ಆರ್. ನರಸಿಂಹಾಚಾರ್ಯರು,
ಎಂ. ಎ., ಎಂ. ಆರ್. ಎ. ಎಸ್.

"I find the book to be a desirable addition to modern Kannada literature."

ಬೆಲೆ ೦—೧೨—೦

"ಕಾರ್ನೆಗಿ."

ಎಂಬ ಕೋಟ್ಯಾಧೀಶ್ವರನ ಕಥೆ; ಚಿತ್ರಪಟದಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದೆ

ಬೆಲೆ ೦—೬—೦

ವಿದ್ಯಾದಾಯಿನಿ :

"ಮಾ|| ಜಿ. ಆರ್. ಜೋಸ್ಯರ ಪರಿಚಯವನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ವಾಚಕರಿಗೆ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಜೀವನಚರಿತ್ರೆಯು ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧನಾದ ಕೋಟ್ಯಾಧೀಶ್ವರನದು. ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಮನರಂಜಕವಾದುದೆಂಬುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಸಂಶಯವೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ಓದಲು ತೆರೆದಮೇಲೆ ಮುಗಿಯುವವರೆಗೂ ಮುಚ್ಚಲು ಮನಸ್ಸು ಬರುವದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಲೋವರ್‌ಸೆಕೆಂಡರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲಿನ ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ತರಗತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪಠ್ಯಪುಸ್ತಕವಾಗಿ ಇಡಬಹುದು."

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MR. CHURCHILL'S LATEST WORD-PICTURE

"Hitler is a monster of wickedness, insatiable in his lust for blood and plunder. Not content with having all Europe under his heel or else terrorised into various forms of abject submission, he must now carry his work of butchery and desolation among the vast multitudes of Russia and Asia. The terrible military machine, which we and the rest of the civilised world so foolishy, so supinely and so insensately allowed the Nazi gangster to build up year by year from almost nothing—this machine cannot stand idle. Lest it rust and fall in pieces it must be in continual motion grinding up human lives and trampling down the homes of hundreds of millions of men. Moreover, it must be fed not only with flesh but with oil. So now this bloodthirsty guttersnipe must launch his mechanised army upon new fields of slaughter, pillage and devastation. The poor Russian peasants, workmen and soldiers, he must steal from them their daily bread. He must devour their harvest and he must rob them of the oil which drives their ploughs and thus produce famine without example in human history.

MENACE TO CHINA AND INDIA

"Even the carnage and ruin which his victory, should he gain it—and he has not gained it yet,—will bring upon the Russian people will itself be only the stepping-stone to an attempt to plunge the four hundred or five hundred millions who live in China and the 350 millions who live in India into that bottomless pit of human degradation over which the diabolic emblem of the Swastika flaunts itself. It is not too much to say here, this summer evening, that the lives and happiness of a thousand million additional human beings are now menaced with brutal Nazi violence.

"That is enough to make us hold our breaths, but presently I shall show you something else that lies behind, something that touches very nearly the life of Britain and the United States. The Nazi regime is indistinguishable from the worst features of communism. It is devoid of all theme and principle, except appetite and racial domination. It excels all forms of human wickedness in the efficiency of its cruelty and ferocious aggression. No one has been a more consistent opponent of communism than I have been for the last twenty-five years. I will unsay no word that I have spoken about it. But all this fades away before the spectacle that is now unfolding. The past, with its crimes, its follies and its tragedies, flashes away. I see Russian soldiers standing on the threshold of their native land, guarding the fields which their fathers had tilled from time immemorial, and I see them guarding their homes where their mothers and wives pray, ah yes, for there are times when all pray for the safety of their loved ones, for the return of the bread-winner, of their protector. I see the ten thousand villages of Russia where the means of existence was wrung so hardly from the soil, but where there, are still primordial human joys, where maidens laugh and children play.

GREAT WAR ALLIANCE RECALLED

"I see advancing upon all this in hideous onslaught the Nazi war machine, with its clanking, heel-clicking, dandified Prussian officers, its crafty expert agents fresh from the cowing and tying down of a dozen countries. I see also the dull, drilled, docile brutish masses of the Hun soldiery, plodding on like a swarm of crawling locusts." I see German bombers and flighters in the sky still smarting from many a British whipping, going where they hope to find safer and, they believe, an easier prey. Behind all this glare, I see that small group of men who planned, organised and launched this cataract of horrors upon mankind. Then my mind goes back across the years to the days when the Russian armies were our Allies against the same deadly foe, when they fought with so much valour and helped to gain a victory, from a share in which, alas, they were, through no fault of ours, utterly cut off!"

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THE MYSORE UNIVERSITY

We are asked whether the proposal to celebrate the Silver Jubilee of the above University with wasteful expenditure at this juncture is right. Well, we didn't authorise the celebration!

It seems to us that when Emperors and Kings have given up their Birthdays owing to the grave crisis the world is passing through, the University might not have launched on this empty show!

Is it a great thing for the University to have existed for 25 years? So long as the State is prepared to shell out 10 lakhs of rupees every year, cannot the University exist for even 250 years? 250 years is a long shot, but we do not mind putting it that way!

We are asked whether the Vice-Chancellor who is an Economist should indulge in this extravagance at this critical time!

Possibly the Vice-Chancellor will reply that it is many years since he ceased to be an economist, and that as Vice-Chacellor he knows what he is about. He knows he has a gold mine in the Intermediate students! When 70% of them could be ploughed year after year without check or hindrance, there is of course a definite source of income, and one need not worry about economy!—Is it not said that Professors of Economy are bad economists?

The University has just opened after a vacation, the bosses have all returned, recouped, fresh, and blooming, and this will provide them an occasion to wear fine dresses, bustle about, and feel what fine people they are! They might also bestow a few honorary degrees on people who don't want them!

The public is no doubt feeling that the huge failures are unjustifiable and a blot on the University, and that they show that the University's methods of teaching and examination are seriously defective, which it should remedy in order to justify its existence. But so long as the public feeling does not interfere with the budget grant, the bosses need not mind!

The students may weep, may break their hearts, may fall in tanks and end their lives, but what does the University care?

It was founded in order to save Mysoreans from being at the mercy of the old Madras examiners, and has ended by making Masoreans sick of University education!

So it is celebrating its Silver Jubilee! Evidently Mysore has not yet passed its period of shows, and the University wants to cover its doubtful services to the public by means of this show! *Ed.*

LATE MR. RAJAKARYAPRASAKTHA B. NARASINGA RAO

So an elder politician of the State has passed away! He was one of the self-made men of the State, and was a fine example of a citizen rising from small beginnings to high status in public life. A small Court copyist of Seringapatam 60 years ago rose, by his own endeavour, to be a leading lawyer and front rank Legislative Councillor. In both fields his close study of the matter on hand and assiduous application to details were an inspiration and a delight to observers. It was one of Sir Mirza's appreciable acts that his worth was recognised with a title of approbation from the Ruler. He has passed away, after a full life well-lived! As it was our privilege to be favoured with his regards, we tender our tribute to his gracious memory! *Ed.*

MARRIAGE

Mr. L. R. Sampath Iyengar, son of Shri L. S. Raju, M.A., B.L., M.L.C., Bangalore, with Sow. Lilavathy, daughter of Sri S. Rangaswamy, Mysore, on 4th July.

Our best wishes to the parties!

Ed.

TO TAKE A CENSUS OF TIGERS

For the first time in history the Government of India has appointed a Divisional Forest Officer—to carry out a census of tigers in three Palamau Division areas.

Enumerators will visit known drinking places and obliterate all footprints. The following morning they will inspect the areas and count the newly-made prints. In this way they hope not only to count the animals but to classify them as males, females and cubs.

* * *

This assumes that each tiger drinks water only on one day. It does not come again, in order to assist the census operations! Good, well-behaved tigers! *Ed.*

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SHIP-BUILDING IN INDIA

Mrs. SAROJINI NAIDU'S SPEECH AT INAUGURATION

"I look forward to the day when making our own laws, being responsible for our own defence, with not a single unlearned man in India, with all fear of exploitation annihilated and no longer harried, disinherited and exiled while living in our own land, we will have free scope for every industry revived or newly created," observed Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in the course of her speech in bringing the proceedings to a close. It was an act of courtesy to the weaker sex that she had been asked to speak. Though it was difficult for women to "say a few words," (laughter) she would not emulate either the fervent justifiable indictment of authority by Mr. Walchand or the learned treatise of Rajenbabu. But one word she would take from the latter's speech, namely 'there is always a to-morrow'. Yesterdays required knowledge of history, but there was no check or hindrance when one talked of to-morrows. Being a dreamer of dreams—and one of the futile, useless, stupid romantic people called poets—,her business, she thought, was to dream of —to-morrow (laughter.) Every Indian was proud of Indian History's yesterday and sad about its to-day. But was there one, young or old, who did not dream dreams and see visions about the immediate and ultimate future of India ?

Long ago when Mr. Narottam Morarjee dreamt about the revival of Indian shipping, Mrs. Naidu continued, that day responsibilities were twin born along with it. Dreams were of no avail until they blossomed and became true. All those who shared in dreaming that dream yesterday shared the responsibilities of to-day nobly and victoriously. These dreamers proved that they had known how to bear the burden and take responsibilities with victory.

BLESSINGS OF THE CONGRESS

"In these beautiful surroundings, could you not imagine the romance of a New India made manifest in ships from our own yards built with wood from our own forests and iron and steel from our own mines, labour and energy from our own men ? The guiding thought, enterprise, courage and statesmanship of those who are responsible for this undertaking had behind them the blessing not merely in language, but in concrete shape, of the great institution to which speakers have refered—the India National Congress, of which Rajenbabu and myself have the honour to be servants". Therefore Mrs. Naidu said her words would be not of dreams of centuries ago when our ships went as "embassies of India's merchandise and interpreters of her civilisation and culture." She looked forward to the day not far distant when amid the chaos and tragedy in which the world was plunged, humanity would succeed in building a new civilisation on the basis of equity not exploitation and comradeship between nations and not conflict. Then would our boats built in dockyards such as that the foundation-stone of which was laid that day by "this beloved leader of our country" go forth, manned by our people, charged with the message of conquering forces of greed and ropresenting the spirit of India's freedom !

SHIPPING IN ANCIENT INDIA

"We read," she said, "of Indian colonies of the past. In what ships did our men go to far off perilous corners of the earth, to distant China, to lands beyond the pacific ? In what ships did those fine fabrics which the princesses of Greece and Rome loved to wear go abroad ? In what ships were those tissues in which the mummies of Egypt were wrapped and carried ? In what ships did the missionaries carry abroad Asoka's message ? Were they not all ships built by Indian hands to carry the glory of India to foreign lands ? Travellers and ambassadors that came here have narrated the story of Indian civilisation in all its greatness and volume not the least important part of which was her great national shipping. It was not a national venture merely but it was a great international link between India and far off countries. The culture of the whole world has been harmonised in this our India; for India took also from others and gave it back with a stamp all her own." In the new international life to be born she hoped Mr. Walchand and his colleagues would play a great part and that India would send out her sons as ambassadors of a free country and they would go sailing in India's ships charged with the mission of maintaining international relations as well as interchange of commerce. She looked forward to the day when making our own laws, being responsible for our own defence, with not a single unlearned man, with all fear of exploitation annihilated, no longer harried, disinherited and exiled while living in our own country we would stand up and say: "Here is United India, a free India offering full scope for every industry either revived or newly created !" Let us hope that this ship-building industry will be the precursor and prophecy of the birth of other great industries. This then would be a most far-reaching industrial and political achievement and she congratulated the promoters of the enterprise on giving shape to a dream. As a brahmin, Mrs. Sarojini concluded, amidst cheers and laughter, she gave her hearty blessings to them, to the ships that would be built in the yard, to all merchandise that would go and all the passengers that would travel by the vessels, and, most of all, to the ambassdors who will carry to the ends of the world the message of the Great Mahatma !"

Good old Song Bird ! Still going strong !

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The Rationalist.

Monday 30-6-1941.

SIR MIRZA ISMAIL'S DEWANSHIP

1926 to 1941

III

When we come to think of it how many major problems of the State still remain unsolved! The question of the **Subsidy** is practically as old as the hills. Nevertheless the State's full claim in the matter has yet to be achieved!

The question of the return of the Bangalore **Cantonment** is still in the realm of talk, though Sir Mirza, on the expectation of it, hastened to provide employments for numerous Cantonment men and women, and bring in European officials on high salaries into the Police and Judiciary, and even change some of the laws so as to include that bit of territory. Surely that question should not have taken 15 years to settle?

The necessity of a harbour for the State, and the advantage of securing **Bhatkal** from the India Government, had been deeply impressed on the State by Sir Visweswaraya. Not a word about it was ever uttered during all the 15 years of Sir Mirza's Dewanship. Could he have done a greater service to the State than to have pressed that question and secured that outlet to the sea? Nevertheless it was to Sir Mirza a matter of no account!

And again the extention of the railway line to **Satyamanglam** has long been considered an urgent necessity of the State. Despite that, the State's influence, his own influence, have availed nothing, before the back-door wire-pulling of the Home-Board of the S. I. Railway. Are the rights, the claims, the conveniences of the millions of this country to be sacrificed to the greed of a few alien investors? What was the good of all Sir Mirza's influence if he chose to leave this matter also just where it was?

Next out of the Rs. 10 crores worth of Imports which are brought into the State for consumption, nearly two-thirds have to pay at the ports tariff-duties ranging from 2½% to 50%. We may not be surprised if this should total to a crore of rupees. **Tariff Duties** are imposed in independent countries for the purpose of controlling imports and exports. But in India their object is to yield an income. And this income from the State's imports is coolly taken over by the Indian Exchequer, and not a pie is given for the State's benefit. Elsewhere in the world duties collected on goods meant for independent territories are refunded. Even here for instance things meant for Nepal, we are sure, are not taxed at Bombay or Calcutta. But in the case of Mysore, the outside Government gets the benefit of the State's consumption. That it is unjustifiable is obvious. Because, in the case of Petrol Tax which is collected by the India Government the State's right for a share in the collections is recognised, and a share amounting to some lakhs is given to it annually. In the case of the Duty on Matches and on Sugar imposed by the India Government the State's collections benefit the State. Why did not Sir Mirza Ismail apply the analogy to the tariff receipts and fight for our share of them? We talk of the Excise revenue being impossible to forego. Meanwhile we allow the much huger tariff revenue which is ours by right to pass into the hands of outsiders, like the cocoanut tree in one back-yard dropping its fruits into a neighbouring back-yard! We are not told whether Sir Mirza ever claimed it, or why he failed to get it.

Another matter affecting the State's dignity, rights, and welfare is that of the **Post**. The conveyance of letters inside and outside the State is handed over to an outside authority. Inside the State it is our own Railways and Buses that do the conveying. But the charges are pocketed by outsiders. There is some lakhs of rupees income in it, and employment for thousands of the State's unemployed! why has no attempt been made to resume control of it? Any Dewan with backbone ought to have fought it out. The India Government may be a big thing, but it cannot take away our rights and brush aside because we happen to be small. It is a case of inherent rights, and moral backing, and international usage. A clever Dewan would use his position in such a way that the other side would find his position impossible.

It is just a case similar to Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar and Mr. Walchand Hirachand. If Mr. Walchand's claim for Government support to Indian Shipping is just and right, how long can Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar or even bigger men give him the cold shoulder? Where are the Commander-in-chiefs who used to look down upon Indian Military

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aspirations ? And what is the present position ? It is our duty to recognise our rights and claim them, and go on claiming them with suitable tactics and changing methods, until they are achieved. Here again Sir Mirza Ismail has fallen short.

A further matter of the State's dignity and rights comes to our mind, the trial of Europeans. It is a ridiculous exemption, which may have been alright when Europeans were bosses and the natives were untutored. Now no European claims extra-territoriality or trial by his own caste-men in China, or Egypt, or Afghanistan, or Corea or Siam. Are our judges and judicial system inferior to any of these ? If white men could be tried by Indian judges in British India, how can men who come here, eat our salt, and break the law, pose as our superiors and reflect upon our courts ? Can any teacher of language who has not even passed Civil Part I, who knows nothing about appraising evidence, and who if he returned to his own country would prove as out of place as Rip Van Winkle, prove a better judge than the state's highest courts, just because he happens to be white ? what kind of justice can he dispense ? Is it not derogatory to the State's judicial system, and derogatory to the State's administrative independence to allow this ?

Well, that too has remained outside the purview of Sir Mirza Ismail's 15 years' Dewanship.

We hold that it is the duty of the Dewan to visualise these and other problems affecting the State's welfare and the State's dignity, and show some progress in solving them. Otherwise, if he merely uses his office to wear fine clothes, use fine carriages, and receive fine presents, he may exist as Dewan during the Ruler's pleasure, but he can expect no encomiums from the Public. His position would be, not like that of the champion driver who takes a 100 H. P. Rolls Royce in full speed through the 10,000 men and vehicles of Piccadilly, but of the rustic cartman from Gundlepet whose head rolls in sleep from side to side, while his half-starved bullock jogs its weary way on its night trip to Mysore ! Both are drivers !

Which of the two deserves praise ? Readers may give the answer !

Editor.

"NO INTERFERENCE IN RELIGION"

H. E. H. NAZAM'S ASSURANCE TO HIS SUBJECTS

HYDERABAD.

"I do not desire to injure, with narrow-mindedness, the susceptibilities of any community or faith or to distort the practice of my religion in such a manner as to earn the title of a bigot. It has been my principle and also the principle of my forefathers to look at all religions without difference or distinction and cause no weakening of our rule by interference in the practice of any religion." declared His exalted Highness the Nizam in an unofficial communication to a local paper.

Refuting the interpretation given to the line in a poem composed by H, E. H. the Nizam some years ago by some Majlis spokesmen in support of the theory that H. E. H. the Nizam is the embodiment of the sovereignty of his Muslim subjects, he states that what he may write or say as a Muslim cannot be confused with what he may write or say as a ruler, for in the latter capacity he rules over a people professing different faiths and over different communities, not only one particular sect, and that as such he must rule equally over all.

"Religious and political matters", he adds, "are two different things which cannot be combined together as their very nature is different, and this distinction is understood by persons with a sense of understanding and with minds free from tumult."

His Exalted Highness then refers to the firman he officially issued eight years ago which stated *inter alia* that whatever may be the religion of his house or his own personal beliefs, he is, as the ruler, the follower of another religion as well, which may be characterised as "peace to all", because "under me live people of different faiths and different communities and the protection of their houses of worship has been for a long time part of the constitution of my State."

"In my other capacity as the Ruler," concludes H. E. H. the Nizam, "I consider myself to be without any religion, not in the sense of being an atheist, but ruler for any particular religion or community. In this faith I and my forefathers have taken pride and will continue to take pride, and I trust my descendants also, God willing, will follow the same principle !"

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THOUGHT SERIES

VIII

Darkness to light, silence to sound, coolness to heat, no-smell to smell, tastelessness to taste and other so-called opposites are gradations; so also in the reverse order. They are comparatively opposites. Each pair is unlimited at either end. Darkness is light compared to deeper darkness, light is darkness compared to brighter light; silence is sound compared to greater stillness, sound is silence compared to greater sound; coolness is heat compared to coolness more intense, heat is coolness compared to heat of greater degree; so in other cases.

Pain and pleasure, sorrow and happiness have similar gradations and are unlimited at either end. Pain is pleasure compared to pain more intense, pleasure is pain compared to greater pleasure; similarly between sorrow and happiness.

In number or degree we begin in practice with a unit and proceed 2, 3, 4, 5,..., 100, 101,..., 200....1000, ...infinity. Behind the unit we put a 0 (zero). To go backwards we follow the analogy on the other side and put -1, -2, -3, so on to -infinity. This kind of enumeration is funny, it is too, very superficial. These numbers are relative. No number can exist in the absence of any other—the entire series. The only real number is infinity—infinity at either end of our artificial way of thinking is only infinity from one end to the other. There is no zero in reality, no minus entities, nor plus entities in contrast. All is, simply is, not in contrast with is not, but simply is.

Positive and negative are always combined. We think of either in abstraction. We cannot add to or subtract from the infinite universe anything.

A part is not a part without the whole; a whole is not a whole without its parts. The two are relative in the way we think of them. The whole is infinite, its parts are infinite. Part and whole cannot exist independently of one another; there is mass pervasion in the whole, the infinite whole.

Going back to the arithmetical series; if what is called 1, a part of the infinite whole, is at stage x and x is 100, then 10 is -89 to the 1, 200 is 101 and 500 is 401. If x is 1000, then 10 becomes -989, 2000 becomes 1001 and 5000 becomes 4001. If x is infinity, any stage in the series becomes infinity to the 1, because infinity is infinity and there is no adding to or subtracting from it. The 1 is then constant; the ideas of opposites disappear; it is in bliss!

P.L.A.

CLOTHES RATIONING IN BRITAIN

ROYAL FAMILY TO OBSERVE ORDER

LONDON

The following is from the *Daily Mail*.

The King has given instructions to all Members of the Royal family to comply strictly with the clothes rationing order.

The Queen has already cancelled her orders for summer and autumn dresses.

Other members of the Royal family, including the Duchess of Kent, who established herself as a leader of European fashion some years ago, will abide loyally by the King's wishes in the matter.

None of the many uniforms necessarily used by the King will be renewed till after the war.

The clothing of the two Princesses will also be cut down to the rationing requirements.

A YOUNG OFFICER'S BRAVERY

The Australians in Syria, many of them in action for the first time, are showing unbelievable gallantry. Before the capture of Kheim fort, a young Australian officer with a handful of men climbed the ramparts of the fort and dropped inside, armed with a tommy gun and put several machine-guns out of action, wounded their crews, captured two of them and then locked himself in a small room in a corner of the ramparts. Despite attempts by the remainder of the garrison to capture him, the officer armed with a pick-axe tore a complete concrete block of the fort and then escaped with his men and two prisoners and rejoined his unit. The same officer had previously prevented 20 enemy from blowing up a vulnerable bridge in the vicinity of the fort when he was again armed with a tommy gun. He is now leading his men near Kheim. As a digger told me "this officer comes from West Australia. He is a first class boxer. Nothing will stop him." This spirit is typical of all Australians in this sector, tackling the most dangerous jobs with terrific bravery. As another example, under mortar and machine-gun fire, an Australian brengun carrier called out "See you in ten minutes." They then sailed in and rescued five wounded comrades lying in a ditch in the face of concentrated fire!

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BENGAL VERSUS MADRAS

"South India has always been the home of brilliant lawyers. Bengal has challenged it by producing one or two outstanding geniuses, but she could not command at any one time the galaxy of talent which always seemed to be availale at Madras." This compliment to the late S. Srinivasa Iyengar in the *Hindustan Times* has provoked the columnist of *Hindustan Standard*, Calcutta. He writes:

Let the South Indian journalists of the *Hindustan Times* brag of their lawyers—I won't mind it, for I Know that South India has really produced some able lawyers the late Sir Bhashyam Iyengar being one of them—but if they want seriously to challenge the superiority of Bengal in the sphere of law, they should make sure of their ground by means of facts.

If he knows or remembers nothing else, he should at least be able to count how many Law Members of the Government of India have been taken from this province, and if he does this he should be able to form an idea of the legal talent of Bengal. May I remind him that the appointment of successive Law Members from Bengal for a pretty long time aroused the jealousy of a distinguished South Indian —was he Dewan Bahadur (now Sir) Ramaswami Mudaliar?—who could not resist the temptation of referring to it on the floor of the Central Legislative Assembly? But, alas, the Government of India were still incorrigible, for even after this unbecoming show of temper they took a Law Member from Bengal.

But in this I feel no pride. What I take pride in is that Bengal's great lawyers have not been mere lawyers. Their magnificent contribution to the political and cultural life of the country will live in the history of India.

W. C. Bonnerjee, Ananda Mohan Bose, Lal Mohan Ghose, Rash Behari Ghose, Ambica Charan Majumdar, and Chittaranjan Das became Presidents of the Congress, Hem chandra Banerjee was a great poet. Sir Asutosh Mukherjee's service to education is peerless. And Sir Rash Behari Ghose and Sir Taraknath Palit bequeathed all their savings for the progress of education. It is of such lawyers that a province can justly boast!

* * *

But what about U. P., and Bombay, and Punjab, and Mysore? Are there not brilliant lawyers there? Each country has its own brilliant men, just as each country has its own beautiful women. It is only ignorance that quarrels about these things! *Ed.*

INTELLIGENCE TEST FOR ANTS

BY U. S. SCIENTIST

How intelligent is the worker ant? Dr. T. C. Schneirla of New York University has solved this question by setting some problems that duplicate and complicate the problems that she meets in nature.

In Dr. Schneirla's laboratory the worker-ant's foraging expeditions are complicated by mazes. By observing hundreds of ants on thousands of trips, Dr. Schneirla has made some interesting discoveries. He has noted, first of all, that there are differences in ability between species of ants and between individuals within species. An able ant in about eight trips reduces to a minimum her random exploration of the walls, corners and ceiling of the maze, and addresses herself efficiently to its basic problem. In about 25 more trips, she is able to go through the maze without a single mis-turn into a blind alley. She maintains her learning over periods of time and applies it effectively to different maze patterns. Strangely, she finds a deep distinction between her trip from nest to food place and the return trip from food place to nest. After she has learned one maze pattern inbound to nest, she reacts to the same pattern outbound to the food place as if it were an entirely new situation. Stranger still, she solves her problems more quickly when she is travelling home to the nest with food!

SURPRISE FOR CHURCHILL

Churchill had a surprise waiting for him when he went to inspect the defences in the South East Coast.

He had gone a little ahead of his party and at a protected place a young Sentry on duty challenged the Prime Minister and asked for his pass. Churchill replied that he had not one, but no doubt the sentry knew who he was.

The sentry agreed that was "very likely," but his orders were to let no one by without a pass.

So Mr. Churchill waited a few moments, until he was vouched for by the sentry's officers.

A few days later, the sentry received an official looking envelope. It contained a 10s, note and a letter expressing the Prime Minister's appreciation of the soldier's sense of duty!

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WAR THRILLS

Says a Press Report:

"I heard to-day the full story of the romantic rescue of 78 British and Australian merchant sailors as they experienced it cooped below in the hold of a German prison ship. Resigned to internment in the German prison camp, the British and Australian seamen cheered themselves hoarse in the hold as one of their number, with an eye glued to a tiny rivet-hole, shouted a running commentory of the approach of British destroyers. The Commentator was W.G. Johnson of Ilfracombe, Chief Steward of the 6000-ton passenger and cargo ship Rabule, a victim of a German armed raider. Suddenly the speed of the ship increased and the prisoners herded below sensed that rescue was near. Standing half-crouched under the clamped-down hatch, Johnson spied through his peep hole, one inch wide, but could only see the mast of the German ship. Then the men felt the ship slow down and Johnson saw the International Code signal "MT" run up the masthead. "What does MT mean?" he bawled to the men below. Back came the answer "Am stopping the ship." Then faintly to his ears came the guttaral voice of the German look-out, and Johnson recognised the German words for "British warships." He shouted the news to his fellow-prisoners in the dimly-lit hold and they went mad with joy! The men were still cheering when the hatch was taken off and day-light flooded in. A German officer entered and said, "British warships have us fast. We are abandoning the ship. You may have a big boat and rafts." Shortly afterwards, the prisoners were afloat, and with British destroyers almost alongside the German ship, there were terrific explosions as scuttling charges went off. Debris rained down, and the rescued men saw the ship which had been specially fitted as a prison for men captured by Atlantic raiders, tear up, with the stern in the air, and plunge vertically beneath the sea!

When the men arrived in Gibraltar, Johnson said "We are the luckiest merchantmen alive! We were within 24 hours' steaming of Bordeaux when we were rescued! We had given up all hopes!"

* * *

God's ways are curious! *Ed.*

QUAKE TREMOR IN MADRAS

MADRAS, June 26.

For the first time for decades, Madras City experienced earthquake tremors at 5-35 p.m. on Thursday.

The first tremor was felt at 5-32 and after about fifteen seconds there was a short pause.

A second tremor followed, and it was of slightly longer duration.

Those working in Mount Road Offices on the upper storeys rushed out to see what the matter was.

Electric fans suddenly stopped working and then resumed, and open doors and windows slapped to with a bang!

Residents in Broadway were surprised to find things moving all of a sudden. The cars parked outside shops moved off on their own, fans in buildings stopped suddenly and chairs rocked. Things on shelves began to rattle and fall down!

Madras experienced an earthquake shock last in 1899!

* * *

When a great War rages Mother Earth might tremble, mightn't she? Why do we grudge Her even that much of liberty? *Ed.*

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BOOK REVIEW.

"*Chikka Devaraja Binnapam*"

Tamil Translation with notes

BY

Mr. R. TIRUNARANA IYENGAR, B.A.,

Vanivilasapuram, Mysore.

Price Re. 1

The Binnapam is one of several Prabandhas written by **H. H. Sri Chikkadevaraya**, who adorned the throne of Mysore from 1677 to 1704.

This is a work on Vishishtawaita. Herein is culled and collected together, and presented in an easily understandable form, the essence of Sanskrit Vedanta, Dravida Vedanta, and Rahasya Prabhandhams. For the acquisition of a knowledge of the Vishishtadwaita philosophy, there does not appear to be any such book in any other language which presents it in such a succinct, clear, simple, and consolidated form.

The Binnapams are 30 in number, and this is significant. According to this Siddhanta, Chit, Achit, and Eswara,—the animate, inanimate, and Divine,—Tatwa has 30 sub-divisions. They are 25 inclusive of Prakriti and Purusha. Parama Purusha is of five aspects, e.g., Para, Vyuha, Vibhava, Archavatara, and Antharyami.

The translation closely follows the Kannada original, the style is flowing and easily understandable. The notes give an incentive to further studies. Tamil Readers will welcome the work, which deserves to be in the hands of every one interested in Ramanuja's philosophy. The Ubhayavedanta institutions would do well to include it in their curricula.

The greatness, goodness, and the devotion of the Royal Author are exhibited in the following statement of his:

"There is no fear of aggression, as all the enemies in the 8 directions have been subjugated. The Gods are favourable, and have blessed with plentiful rains and timely harvests. The subjects are enjoying a peaceful and happy life. Having considered that Paragati or Salvation, should also be secured for them, the Binnapams have been composed in the form of Addresses to Sri Narayana of Melkote."

The benign intentions of the great Ruler cannot be better carried out than by the institution of an annual Sapthaha Kalakahepa of the Binnapa at Melkote on a ceremonial occasion by the present illustrious descendant of the Royal author.

LACK OF DEFENCE MATERIAL

U. S. EXPERT COMMITTEE'S FRANK SURVEY

WASHINGTON.

A Series of major "failures" and "delays" has resulted in a serious lack of strategic materials in the United States, declares a sharply critical report on defence progress issued by the House of Representatives' Military Committee.

The Committee's report, which is based on weeks of study, says that the deficiencies are attributable largely to "the absence of a responsible head with authority and power," and also to the fact that the national preoccupation in recent years has been with national security.

The report refers to the need of "vision" on the part of Government officials, and adds; "The Administration had been prone, when difficult problems arose, easily to dispose of them by creating another Board, only to add to the confusion of the assortment of agencies we now have!"

Concerning specific shortages, the report says that "the shortage of aluminium became critical owing to inadequate power and fabrication facilities. Rubber was not available in sufficient quantities primarily because of the lack of ships and the refusal of some shippers to carry rubber."

* * *

So administrative methods are practically the same every where under the sun! Prevarication and shelving are one way of disposing off public matters! *Ed.*

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COCHIN DEWANSHIP
AN INNER STORY

The Ruling Maharaja of Cochin succeeded his predecessor, the late Maharaja Sir Sri Ramavarma, G.C.I.E., about 10 weeks ago. Sir Shanmukham tendered his resignation on the 26th May and His Highness accepted the same. This resignation letter requested that he may be relieved on the 30th June. But early in the first week of June, Sir Shanmukham further requested that he may be relieved as from the 6th June.

The original letter gave His Highness five weeks to select a Dewan and to secure the approval of the Crown Representative; and it was while His Highness was studying the suitability of probable and obvious men in Cochin that the second communication, which gave His Highness only two or three days, arrived. And forthwith His Highness sent up his choice to the Crown Representative through the Resident. It is now more than three weeks since the communication was despatched; but the reply is still awaited. Meanwhile His Highness is left to shift for himself and to extemporise expedients to overcome procedural difficulties in the matter of Government. With the end of the Malabar year nearly in sight and the financial session of the Legislative Council due in three weeks or so, these difficulties are real and substantial.

One can only speculate on the nature of the perplexities which seem to be confounding the Political Department of the Government of India; and one desists from exercising one's imagination, because one hates conjecture on insufficient data. At the same time, one cannot help deploring the dilatoriness of the Political Department in the matter of approving the selection as Dewan by the Ruler of a State, of a subject of the State whom such Ruler had ample opportunities of judging.

One could understand qualms and difficulties if the choice had been made by a raw young, immature youth of a Ruler, lacking judgment for one reason or another. But it is not so. And yet the Political Department is mysteriously dilatory where one would have expected automatic and prompt approval.

A. Krishnamenon.

Ernakulam, June 27.

* * *

The above amply bears out our observations on foreigners as Dewans, some time ago! We do not wish to say more about Sir Shanmugam Chetty!

But why does the writer consider young Rulers as raw, and immature, and lacking in judgment? Judgment is God-given, and young Rulers may have it to a greater extent than older ones influenced by self-seekers! *Ed.*

STATE'S MINITERS MEET

BOMBAY

A meeting of the Committee of Ministers of States was held under the Chairmanship of the Rt. Hon. Sir Akbar Hydari in the Princes' Room of the Taj Mahal Hotel last week. The Committee held a morning and an afternoon session.

Special committees were appointed for consideration of rules for the settlement of boundary disputes in Indian States, the question of release of information affecting the States, extra-territorial rights exercised or claimed by the Government of India with respect to certain categories of persons in the States, and certain matters connected with the claims of heirs of deceased persons in Indian States regarding Savings Bank deposits. Other matters considered related to the acquisition of residential and non-residential property in British India by Ruling Princes, the definition of the term "Direct Heir," expenditure incurred on the use of British Indian or State troops in the States, representation of the States on the Provincial Advisory Committees for Supply, and the desirability of ensuring a liaison at the Centre between the representatives of the States and the Supply Department of the Government of India, sharing of the Indian States in the surcharge of petrol, prospecting and mining leases within the territories of States, formation of Transport Boards in Indian States, and certain points relating to the Crown Representative's Police force law.

Unanimous conclusions were reached and the draft resolutions on these subjects will be considered at the meeting of the Committee to-morrow. The important question of the war and internal security affecting the States has been postponed for detailed discussion later.

The letter received by the Chairman from Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetti intimating his resignation from the Committee of Ministers was read to the meeting and it was resolved to convey the greeting of the Committee on his recent appointment and its warm appreciation of his valuable and able contribution at the meetings of this Committee. They also resolved that a message of congratulation be sent to Mr. Madhava Rao on his appointment as Dewan of Mysore.

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The Rationalist.

Monday 7-7-1941.

FOURTH OF JULY

There are certain days of the year which the English speaking world loves to celebrate in appropriate form from generation to generation, the April Fool's Day, May Day, the Fourth of July. Fourth of July is of course special to the United States of America. On that day in 1776, the Congress of the American States which were at war with Great Britain signed the "Declaration of Independence," severing their allagiance to Great Britain, and asserting their independence thenceforward. They are known to-day as the United States of America, with 32 lakhs of square miles in territory, and 10 crores of population!

From that 4th July of 1776, during 164 years, the Americans have been celebrating the anniversary of the day with nation-wide political and social rejoicings.

It was some 160 years earlier, in 1620, that a group of men called "Pilgrim Fathers" found life in England unbearable, and escaping from it founded a new home in America. Within the short span of 160 years they and their descendants had prospered so magnificently that they were able to rebel successfully against Great Britain's Sovereignty and establish their independence!

The Fourth of July is therefore a cherished day in American history, and in the annual celebration of it all the grandeur of American public life manifests itself lavishly.

The Fourth of July 1776 was a great day! Imagine on one side Great Britain, Mistress of the Seas, a mighty imperial State which, in the words of orator Wendell Phillips, "Has dotted over the surface of the whole globe with her possessions and military posts, whose morning drum-beat, following the sun and keaping company with the hours, circles the earth with one continuous and unbroken strain of the martial airs of England!"... On the other, a collection of 13 loose States ill-equipped with arms, untutored in warfare, relying only upon God and the moral foundations of human liberty!

The odds were indeed grim! And when on that memorable day, in an improvised Hall of the Congress, George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson and others sat to sign the "Declaration of Independence," it was not with a light heart. The die was cast. The future was in God's hands. Failure meant disaster. It was then that some one found words for his anxiety and said, "We must all hang together!"; to which Franklin replied, "We must all hang together, else we shall all hang separately!"

What giants those men were! Other nations have had their revolutionaries. France had its Danton, Mirabeau and Robespierre. Russia its Lenin, Trotsky and others. Ireland its Parnell, Daniel O'Connell and D'Valera. South Africa its Botha and Smutts. England itself its Pym and Hampden and Cromwell. All of these live in our minds as grim men who fought grim battles, and succeeded or failed.

But what examples of human greatness those founders of the American Republic present! Washington's name is kept green in the minds of youths of to-day in the words, "First in War, First in Peace, First in the hearts of his countrymen!" It was of him that Lord Brougham, the British Jurist, said, "The test of the progress of mankind will be in the appreciation of the character of Washington!" La Fayette the Frenchman wrote of him, "In my idea, Gen. Washington is the greatest man; for I look upon him as the most virtuous!" And eloquent Charles James Fox exclaimed in the Parliament of Great Britain, "Illustrious man! Deriving honour less from the splendor of his situation, than from the dignity of his mind!"

It was Washington who enunciated the political principle held by many to-day; "To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace!"

Then, Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence, who wrote, "Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God!" It was his maxim that "No person will

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have occasion to complain of want of time who never loses any." And he gave the precept, "Never permit yourself to be out-done in courtesy by your inferiors!" He laid down the administrative principle, "Equal and exact Justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political; peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliance with none!"

It was Jefferson, who, on being appointed Ambassador to France after Franklin, was greeted by a French Courtier with the words, "You replace Mr. Franklin?", replied, "I succeed him; no one could replace him!"

And Benjamin Franklin himself, patriot, scientist, statesman, what a name for a nation to cherish! As a youth, an elderly well-wisher advised him, "You are young, and have the world before you: *Stoop* as you go through it, and you will miss many hard thumps." As an old man it was said of him, "He snatched the lightning from heaven, and the sceptre from tyrants!"

When his death was announced in the French Assembly, Mirabeau moved that the Assembly should go into mourning, saying, "Nations should wear mourning only for their benefactors. Antiquity would have raised altars to this mighty genius, who, to the advantage of mankind, compassing in his mind the heavens and the earth, was able to restrain alike thunder-bolts and tyrants!"

When Franklin paid a visit to Voltaire, the great Frenchman began to converse with him in English. And when those present asked him to speak in French, he replied, "I am proud to speak the language of a Franklin!"

What tributes to earn from such men! This great man wrote in 1778, "He who introduces into public affairs the principles of primitive Christianity will change the face of the world!" Those who see the early Christian element in the Gandhian mode of thought and action in Indian public life, will appreciate the sagacity of Franklin's statement.

Another statement of his is almost prophetic. In 1761 he wrote, "I have long been of the opinion that the foundations of the future grandeur and stability of the British Empire lie in America!" Those words have become literally true to-day. Franklin's opinion 180 years ago has become the accepted opinion of every member of the British nation at this moment. And England and U.S.A. are again coming together to-day, like two divorcees who come together under a new bond of marriage!

160 years after the settling in America, the Declaration on the 4th of July opened a new Chapter in the history of United States.

During the years since, it has flourished with an exuberance with seems to be possible only in America. Another 160 years have passed. And America is facing another grave situation. All the might, ability, and resources of the nation require to be called forth in order to avert the gathering menace, and open out a new chapter of glory and prosperity! Shades of Washington and Franklin are watching from their places in the Hall of Fame. The Europe whose dust the old Pilgrim Fathers shook from their feet 3 centuries ago seems to be stretching its paws to take the long lost one in a bloody embrace! We hope however that the Genius of American independence will still watch over it and preserve it, both for its own sake and for the sake of the world at large!

Editor.

NAGPUR STUDENTS TO GO ON STRIKE

NAGPUR.

The Students' Federation of C. P. and Berar have decided to call for a strike on July 6 in the King Edward College as a protest against the action of the Executive Council of the University proposing to take disciplinary action against some students who were alleged to have participated in an agitation against the Principal of the College, without even giving the students an opportunity to explain their case.

* * * *

It would be well if University Councils thought a little more about discipline for their Professors, and a little less about discipline for the students. It is because Professors are casual and indifferent to their work, and shirk it as much as possible, that their example makes the students light-headed and indisciplined! *Ed.*

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THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK

The Government of a nation itself is usually found to be but *the reflex of the individuals composing it.* The Government that is ahead of the people will inevitably be dragged down to their level, as the Government that is behind them will in the long run be dragged up. In the order of nature, the collective character of a nation will as surely find its befitting results in its law and government, as water finds it own level. *The noble people will be nobly ruled,* and the ignorant and corrupt ignobly. For, *the nation is only an aggregate* of individuals composing it, and civilization itself is but a question of the personal improvement of the men, women, and children of whom society is composed... *National progress is the sum of individual industry, energy, and uprightness,* as national decay is of individual idleness, selfishness, and vice. What we are accustomed to decry as *great social evils,* will, for the most part, be found to be but the outgrowth of man's own perverted life. And though we may endeavour to cut them down and extirpate them by means of Law, they will only spring up again, with fresh luxuriance, in some other form, unless the conditions of personal life and character are radically improved. Thus, we must help and *stimulate men to elevate and improve themselves* by their own free and independent individual action!

SAMUEL SMILES.

INDIAN TROOP'S EXPLOITS

SUDANESE GOVERNMENT'S TRIBUTE

LONDON.

"The Government and the people of Sudan have watched with unbounded admiration the magnificent exploits of the Indian troops," says the Governor-General of Sudan in a cable to Lord Linlithgow, Viceroy of India. "They, with their comrades of the British army and Sudan Defence Forces gallantly defended Sudan territory against the Italian forces, and subsequently advanced and won a decisive victory at Keren."

The cable adds that the Sudan Government as a token of their gratitude are placing a sum of £ 100,000 at Lord Linlinthgow's disposal as contribution to India's war effort.

* * *

This is handsome tribute, both in words and money! Our thanks for the same! *Ed.*

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

In a speech on the Budget in the Mysore Ligislative Council last week Mr. L. S. Raju, M.A., B.L., observed:

V

LABOUR

"Now coming to Labour, Government is the biggest employer in the State, pursuing an industrial policy. No sufficient attention is paid to the welfare and progress of labour. There is urgent need for a Labour Union Act and Industrial Disputes Act. There is need also for social insurance, unemployment, sickness and old age. The condition of labour in Government factories appears to be worse than in private factories. As regards the welfare of labour, so far as the workers in their factories are concerned, Government must show better sympathy than private capitalists and employers.

VI

EXCISE REVENUE

"I find from the budget that the Government expect about Rs. 51½ lakhs from the excise revenue. In my opinion, this revenue is an immoral revenue. Government must be prepared to give up this revenue and adjust their finances without it. The excise revenue and the income from the industrial concerns should not be treated as ordinary revenues on which the normal expenditure of the State should be based. The Government should not say 'we will wait and see'. There can be no waiting and there has been no attempt at adjusting the finances without depending on this revenue. Nobody postpones operation or even amputation if the diabetic carbuncle is spreading. The drink evil is like this.

VII

HIGH SALARIES

"I must also refer to the very high salaries paid under Civil Administration. These salaries must be reduced and officers must be prepared for a cut in their salaries. There should be no special or extra-ordinary pensions and privileges to retired men at the cost of the tax-payer!"

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DEMOCRACY Vs MINISTERIAL GOVERNMENT

(By Mr. H. Ramakrishna Rao).

The Constitutional Political Reforms in Mysore which started with the creation of the Representative Assembly in 1881 and the subsequent creation of the Legislative Council 1907, have now reached the "Culmination" in the Government of Mysore Act 1940. It is futile now to expect the result of the Mysore Act 1940 or a little more in that direction will even lead the Government of the country to "Democracy." The fullest development in that direction is already achieved, though small beginning is made in the direction of Democracy. It is no doubt true that such essential ingredients of democracy like the Electroate, Fanchise, etc., are having their own place in the constitution, but the constitution is essentially "Ministerial."

Now the problem before the politicail experts and thinkers in the country is the transformation or transition from this ministerial form to that of the Cabinet System. It is also to be borne in mind that this transition should be with the least friction and also should be consistent with the time spirit and also the popular wishes.

This proposition seems to be paradoxical at the beginning though in the opinion of some, it is very easy of solution. The cabinet Government under the Government of India Act 1935 in the British Indian Provinces have shown the strength as well as its own weeknesses. It is due probably to the fact that at the premature stage when political parties on well defined and distinct principles had not been evolved, the Government was changed to the cabinet form, with the result, that in some provinces it became very unpopular in a very short time. The reasons are obvious. Want of Politlcal parties based on political principles and also the habit of the people to think in a particular way are mainly responsible. So even in Mysore when we drive at democracy, we must bear in mind the experiences of our friends in the neighbouring provinces. In that respect we are a little backward. Though in certain matters we have progressed, the people of Mysore in the true line of Democracy are at least twenty years behind than our friends beyond the border. Besides they have the advantage of the direct help from that Political Mentor, Mahatmaji. Whatever be his other idiosyncracies (either political or social), by his supreme sacrifice he has become virtually the master of the situation. Nothing could be gainsaid against this.

It is in the minds of some of my friends that a settlement between Mahatmaji and British Indian Government may also mean the establishment of Democratic form of Responsible Govt. in the Indian States. This is nothing more than a day-dream. This has no reality behind. A settlement between the Indian Princes and Ghandiji is also needed for this purpose, which as affairs stand at present or even after the settlement between the British Govt. and Ghandiji, is not an easy matter.

Therefore it is essential that we contemplate of indigenous methods, according to our local needs and as my friends in the Mysore Congress contemplate. Mass agitation is no doubt one of the methods, But this method has its own inherent defects and the Experiments in Mysore for the last four years have taught the country that this method is essentially a failure in the direction of attaining true democracy.

Both intensive and extensive preparations in this direction are needed. The duration depends upon the real earnestness of those engaged in the work. We have to change essentially in the mode of our thinking. The country must be made to think in terms of Political Ideals and not in terms of religious faiths or class or social creeds. This is indeed a very difficult process, but none the less, those who are really interested in Democracy, have no other path of evolution for this transition from the ministeral to the democratic type of Government in Mysore.

H. R., Shimoga.

MARRIAGE

Chi. K. Sundar Raj, B.A. Hons., son of Mr. S. Krishnaswami, Representative, "Hindu," Mysore, with Sow. S. Saroja niece of Sri Rao Bahadur R. Krishnamachari, Rtd. Prime Minister, Pudukotah.

* * *

Chi. M. C. Narasimhachar, nephew of Sri M. J. Sumpathkumarachar, B. C. E. Mysore, with Sow. Jayamma, Daughter of Sri Rajamannar, Mysore State Railways, Mysore.

Our best wishes to the parties! *Ed.*

AN INDIAN CHRISTIAN REGIMENT

PLEA FOR RECRUITMENT

Simla.

A deputation of Indian Christians led by Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh and consisting of the Lord Bishop of Lahore, Dewan Bahadur S. P. Singha, Registrar, Punjab University, Prof. Ahmed Shah, M. L. C. (U. P.), and Mr. B. L. Rallia Ram, General Secretary, All-India Council of Indian Christians, waited on General A. B. Haig, Adjutant General in India, and emphasised the urgent necessity of recruitment of an Indian Christian regiment in the regular army on an all India basis.

General Haig gave a most sympathetic hearing to the deputation.

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SOME NOTABLE BOOKS.

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NUTRITIVE DIET

IMPORTANCE OF VEGETABLES

Saidapet.

"Rural medical practitioners and medical officers in Government, local fund and municipal medical institutions, are requested to encourage the use of vegetables, especially leafy vegetables, by the villagers among whom they work," says a Madras Government order communicated to local bodies.

The Government, in the course of the order, state that the diet surveys carried out in various parts of India have shown that the intake of vegetables, particularly leafy vegetables, is everywhere far below desirable level. The Government state that leafy vegetables are very valuable supplements to rice diets since they contain richer vitamins and mineral salts. While non-leafy vegetables, such us roots and tubers have certain nutritive advantages over 'other vegetables,' the daily consumption of leafy vegetables will add to the nutritive value of diets. In order to improve the standards of nutrition it is necessary to take more vegetables, especially leafy vegetables.

SOVIET ENGINEER INVENTS NEW LOOM

NEW DELHI.

A Soviet engineer is reported to have invented a circular loom, producing cloth in tubular form instead of the ordinary open width, according to the latest issue of the Indian Central Jute Committee's bulletin. The loom occupies only two-thirds of the space of an ordinary loom, so that more looms can be accommodated in a given floor space.

The Bast Fibre Institute in Moscow estimates that if all the sacking in the Soviet Union were to be produced on circular looms, 13,000,000 roubles would be saved annually. The machine can also be used for weaving jute and woollen fabrics as well as linen fabrics.

"GOVERNMENT OF ONE MAN"

Addressing an Andhra University Meeting at Bezwada, Mr. Rutherford observed that the phrase "Advisers' Government" was being wrongly used generally. That phrase was being freely used in all the newspapers and by all publicists, and even the Secretary of State had made use of that expression. He wanted to take that opportunity to correct it. The present Government in the province was not "Advisers' Government" but the Government of one man, namely, the Governor, who was subject only to the rule of law and the control of the Governor-General. Any Act passed during his regime was automatically cancelled after two years, unless it was ratified by a duly elected Legislature. It was, of course, impossible for one man to carry on the whole weight of the government of a big province like theirs, and therefore Advisers had to be brought in for administrative convenience and facility. But the entire responsibility for the administration was that of the Governor. Therefore, now, all administrative matters received more of his personal attention than in the past.

Even in ancient Greece where tyrants ruled, public opinion played an important part. In the one man's rule of the Governor, strenuous efforts were being made to get some fair idea of public opinion which was influencing the administration to a very considerable extent. The Press was being watched very carefully and the Government was having elaborate reports from the districts regarding the feelings of the people and their general opinion on several matters, and particularly about what they were thinking of the Government. The Government was striving to keep public servants as real servants of the public albeit with due regard to their prestige. This natural order might sometimes be upset. There might, of course, be mistakes, but the Advisers dealt very scrupulously and fairly with all men because they were free from all politics.

* * *

We compliment Mr. Rutherford on his statement. Ed.

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THAT, AND THIS

In Lynn, U.S.A. Mrs. Agnes Toczylowski, 24, sued her husband for leaving her and their two children, to play football for Louisiana State.

* * *

We venture to commend the above to the notice of some bright Ruling Princes of India who are inclined to wander far away from their States, like camp-followers of their race horses.

No doubt the American Divorce Law which ties the American husband to his wife does not apply to the Indian Princes and their subjects. On the other hand the Princes' Protection Bill makes the Indian Princes immune even from honest criticism.

If things become very bad, no doubt some law will arise; but apart from law, good sense and decency indicate that it is certainly not fair for any Prince to leave his administration in the hands of a Dewan, and roam about on so worthless a pastime as Racing. It does no good to the horses, and it does no good to them; and it does no good to their subjects, whose welfare must be the primary consideration of every honest Prince who holds Ruling Powers.

We have no wish to decry any Prince, and we are aware that those who unfortunately dissipate their energy in Racing are victims of the bad training imparted to them by their Compainions, European or Indian. Let us hope that things will improve before long!

Ed.

MARRIAGE

Sri Sow. Jayalaxmi, daughter of Sri T. R. Srinivasarangachar, Inamdar, Mysore, with CHI. N. K. Sampathkumaran, B.A. HONS., Son of Sri N. Kuppuswamy Iyengar, Dewan of Kangundi.

Our best wishes to the parties! *Ed.*

MONOPOLY OF REASON!

CIVILIAN'S CLAIM

While giving evidence before the Sugar Syndicate at Cawnpore, a member of the Indian Civil Service was forced to apologise to a sugar magnate for his highly offensive remarks.

The Civilian, after conceding that he had made a mistake for which he was ready to apologise, proceeded to observe that he wanted to behave properly with the members only to the extent that they were reasonable!

He was, he added, a member of the Indian Civil Service against which nobody could say anything. When he used to work as a Collector nobody could raise his voice against him. Being a member of such a service, he had developed the habit of not tolerating anything unreasonable.

SELF-CONCEIT

Commenting on this strange way of tendering an apology, the *National Herald* observes:

Few of Hitler's teutonic knights could have improved upon the speech of this "Alpha" in the Empire's "Brave Old World!" Here is the same incurable self-conceit, the same vaulting caste pride, the same claim to the monopoly of reason and enlightenment!

SALARIES

A Simla report says;

"Regarding the reduction in salaries of the Executive Councillors from Rs. 80,000 to Rs. 60,000 per annum, with probably free quarters in addition, the actual reduction it is stated, in the net salaries would be very little since the rates of both Income-tex and super-tax will be on lower scales, the difference in consequence being about Rs. 200 monthly. Nevertheless, it remains to be seen whether the principle of reducing salaries will be applied all along the line.

Already Mr. E. M. Jenkins, Secretary, Supply Department, has initiated the wholesome practice of not taking more than the salary of his last post on the ground that officers should not make profits out of war-time jobs; he himself refused the extra thousand rupees a month, to which he was entitled on becoming Secretary, and a number of subordinate officers of the Supply Department have since followed his example. There is no suggestion that the efficiency of the Department has suffered in consequence."

No such thing here! *Ed.*

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SOME CHURCHILL PICTURES

KEPT ROYALTY WAITING FOR AN HOUR

A refreshingly intimate picture of the British Premier is painted by Miss Phyllis Moir in *I was Winston Churchill's Private Secretary*, just published.

Like Napoleon, he can cat-nap anywhere at any time of the day or night and awake completely refreshed, says Miss Moir.

In peace time, Mr. Churchill used to soften the transition from pyjamas to street clothes by dashing around in shorts and undershirt and a bright red cummerbund, while I trotted behind him from room to room with a pad and pencil struggling to keep pace with his torrential flow of words.

Even when Mr. Churchill is in the bath-tub, there is no respite for his Secretary. Occasionally, he would call loudly for me to take dictation behind the slightly open door through which he might suddenly appear, a towel draped around his midrift, and roll off in that blooming voice the last paragraphs of a speech.

NERVOUS MAIDS

Incidentally this Churchillian habit has caused distress in English country houses where nervous housemaids have been scared out of their wits by the spectacle of a rotund middle-aged gentleman dashing down a corridor draped in a bath towel.

Mr. Churchill's memory is encyclopaedic and manifests itself in the oddest ways, goes on the lady. He knows by heart the words of almost every English musical comedy song-hit of the past twenty years. When, in America, we visited the battlefields of the Revolutionary and Civil Wars, Mr. Churchill astonished us all with his knowledge of these campaigns. At Gettysburg, he startled the guide by correcting him as to the disposition of troops and guns!

CONNOISSEUR OF FOOD

He is completely devoted to a long, heavily lined black overcoat with a resplendent astrakhan collar. He has worn it for thirty years, and when I first made its acquaintance it already had a greenish tinge of age.

Though never a heavy eater, Mr. Churchill is a connoisseur of good food and good wine, and he smokes about fifteen cigars a day.

Winston Churchill was born with a palate defect which caused him to lisp, and he grew up with a pronounced stutter as well. Few men with a speech defect would even think of attempting a political career, and it is an impressive tribute to his perseverance that he has never allowed this staggering handicap to deflect him one inch from his chosen path. He has never fully cured the lisp. And the stutter still breaks out violently whenever he is excited—which is often.

ALWAYS IN A HURRY

Mr. Churchill never really walks. He always seems to canter. Whatever he is working at—a letter, a speech or an article—he is always in a desperate hurry. The slightest delay irritates him beyond measure. He mutters angrily to himself, and I have seen him stamp his feet like a spoiled child. But, like many impatient people he does not in the least mind keeping others waiting, and is nearly always from fifteen minutes to half an hour late to appointments!

When a youthful second lieutenant, he was once invited to dine with the Prince of Wales, later King Edward VII. He kept his royal host waiting fifty minutes, and has kept everyone else waiting ever since!

"Nature" he once wrote revealingly, "is merciful, and does not try her children, man or beast, beyond their compass! Live dangerously, dread naught, and all will be well!"

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The Rationalist.

Monday 14-7-1941.

STEADY, CHITALDURG!

The people of Chitaldurg seem to be getting mad with joy over the appointment of two men from it to responsible posts in the Legislature. Addresses, prayers, processions, entertainments, and flatteries seem to have no limit, and the State is left to wonder what it is all about, and whether the people of Chitaldurg have lost their sense of proportion!

If a Chitaldurg man had by his Valour got the Victoria Cross, or earned the Nobel Prize by his genius, or exhibited a great feat of patriotism or self-sacrifice, or performed a religious miracle, we could understand their going into ecstacies, and perhaps join in it whole-heartedly!

But the appointment of a Minister and President, not by merit or any special qualification but as the result of a concatenation of accidents, is not a thing which should make a whole people choke with joy!

Does Chitaldurg consider itself so backward, or its sons so unworthy, that any little honour that comes to its men should be celebrated as a great victory! It is no honour to Chitaldurg or Hassan that men from it have been selected to fill responsible posts, and it is no dishonour to the other 7 Districts that their men have not been taken. On the other hand Chitaldurg and Hassan must be anxious and afraid that their men may fail to come up to expectations, may fail to justify their choice.

So far nothing special has been achieved. When public complaints have been made or public problems have been raised as in the Legislature, the response has been no different from ever before. A mechanised automaton or dictaphone could have given the age-old strereotyped replies, instead of two so-called popular ministers, supposed to be responsible to public opinion and to view things not from the airy bureaucratic but from the popular angle!

Even in Madras, where popular Government has been flung into the air and bureaucracy reigns, a life-long Civilian like Mr. Rutherford has declared,

"Even in ancient Greece where tyrants ruled, public opinion played an important part. In the one man's rule of the Governor, strenuous efforts were being made to get some fair idea of public opinion which was influencing the administration to a very considerable extent. The Press was being watched very carefully, and the Government was having elaborate reports from the districts regarding the feelings of the people. The Government was striving to keep public servants as real servants of the public, albeit with due regard to their prestige."

The experiment which the State has ventured on is certainly not *responsible* Government, and so far it looks as though it might prove a travesty of even *responsive* Government! And yet the people of Chitaldrug seem to assume that its Representatives are second angels who can shower health, wealth, prosperity, and what not, by their mere nods! And so they are ladling out praises and prayers to them which might properly be addressed only to the Ruler!

Even on the mercenary question of salary, when fellow Legislators addressed appeals to them to fore-go a portion of the high amount sanctioned to them, in the interests of the State and as an example to future incumbents, they had no response to give. We have heard that Davangere people are heavy

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money-makers, and know from recent company prospectuses that the Managing Agents there are men of lavish Allowances, and Commissions, and Brokerage. It is possible therefore that the present Minister from thereabouts might have earned much more than his present stipend, and be therefore unwilling for a reduction. So also the representative of Hassan.

But Ministers of the future may often be persons who have been living on the T. A's, or District Board Allowances, and therefore find even a half of Rs. 2000 quite decent. But then when a Chitaldurg Minister does not forego Rs. 2000, why should a Hassan Minister forego it, and when the Ministers of one Legislative term have claimed the full amount, why should their successors consent to a reduction?

And yet in a reputedly extravagant India Government we read,

"Already Mr. E. M. Jenkins, Secretary, Supply Department, has initiated the wholesome practice of not taking more than the salary of his last post, on the ground that officers should not make profits out of war-time jobs; he himself refused the extra thousand rupees a month to which he was entitled. And a number of subordinate officers of the Supply Department have since followed his example!"

What does Chitaldurg say to that?

After all the Ministers cannot do much. The Red-tape of normal administration will keep them tied as in a spider's web, and there will not be much scope for even the flapping of wings!

We should therefore suggest to the people of Chitaldurg to sober their rejoicings, and moderate their flattery. Snobbery and toadyism may have been virtues in a former age, but it is time the people of Mysore realised that Self-respect is an essential requisite of modern public life, and that to forget it easily is unworthy and unbecoming. Each citizen is himself a potential Minister, and is by right both a critic and judge of Ministers. Therefore let us not make demi-gods of Ministers, official or non-official, at the outset. If they turn out well, then it is time to praise or reward them. If they don't, well, the State will still somehow get on!

Editor.

LITERARY FORTUNES

Sir Walter Scott's money-earning power was so exceptional that he has had few rivals in any age or country. Before the pen finally dropped from his hand it had enriched him by something like £300,000. Charles Dickens left nearly £1000,000 and Bulwer Lytton's fiction brought him £80,000. Anthony Trollope after twenty years of writing made £70,000, and out of "Adam Bede" alone George Eliot enriched herself by £40,000. Turning to recent writers, Sir James Barrie has already made £50,000 from "The Little Minister" including of course dramatic rights. This works out at four hundred pounds a thousand words! Yet even this rate per word has been exceeded. Mrs. Rice's "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" contains only 20,000 words which have already yielded £20,000—a sovereign for every word!—to its authoress!

THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK

History is made up of the bad actions of extraordinary men. All the most noted destroyers and deceivers of our species, all the founders of arbitrary governments, false religions, have been extraordinary men; nine-tenths of the calamities which have befallen the human race had no other origin than the union of high intelligence with low desire!

MACAULAY.

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FIRE FIGHTING

HOW LIVES ARE SAVED

UNDOUBTEDLY the most spectacular and dramatic incidents at fires, from the spectator's point of view, are the rescues of men, women and children from the upper floors of a burning building.

Men are often the most difficult to rescue. A big man is by no means an easy burden to carry down a vertical ladder hooked to a window-sill—especially when, as often happens, he is in night attire and literally slippery with the intense perspiration which terror induces. And if, in addition, he becomes hysterical and begins to clutch frantically at the fireman who is bringing him down, or at the rungs of the ladder, the task is rendered doubly difficult and dangerous.

Women, on the other hand, are sometimes liable to impede the rescuer in a different way. In many cases they insist upon clinging to a personal object which gets in the way of the fireman who is attempting to carry them down, and it is often difficult to persude them to relinquish their treasure in order to save their lives.

Incidentally, several deaths have been caused through women remaining either to dress more fully or to save some small belongings, only to find that in those few seconds their escape has been cut off! And in other cases, women and girls, after reaching a place of safety, have actually been known to dash back into the building to retrieve their personal belongings and have been trapped!

Children seldom present any difficulty. They are light and easy to handle, and are generally willing to do as they are told.

But firemen are generally agreed that the easiest people of all to rescue are those who are unconscious.

while dealing with human behaviour in fires, a little advice to householders on what to do—and especially What *not* to do—in case of an out-break in their homes may not be inopportune.

KEEP THOSE DOORS CLOSED

Prevention being better than cure, first let me offer a few hints on safeguarding, based upon long experience of inquiry into the most common causes of domestic fires. They may seem rather obvious, but they are far too frequently neglected. So remember, please, that what you are about to read may save your life and the lives of your family some day; you never know.

Fit fireguards to all fireplaces, and air your linen only outside the guards.

Don't search for gas escapes with a light.

Keep rubbish in iron receptacles.

Never put hot cinders or oily rags with the other refuse.

Never leave children or animals alone in a room where there are any naked lights.

Never leave matches within reach of children.

Never leave a lighted candle near a window, where a breeze is liable to blow the curtain on to the flame.

Find out at once the cause of a smell of burning. Don't leave it to other people; they might be leaveing it to you.

In case of fire, *keep calm*, and, above all, exclude draughts.

In the vast majority of cases, when householders discover that a fire is raging in an adjoining room, or in the lower part of the house, they rush out into the street, leaving the doors wide open. Or if they are unable to make their way downstairs, they rush back to an upper room, *forgetting to close the door*, then fling open a window to shout for help, and *leave it wide open*, thus creating a draught which helps the fire to gain a hold!

If you are prevented from escaping by the stairs, by all means retreat to a place of comparative safety, open the window, and call for help. But *shut the door at once*. By this means you may be able to keep the fire at bay for a considerable time, and, as a rule, it seldom takes the Fire Brigade more than a few minutes to reach you after the alarm has been received.

In many cases it seems that when human lives are in danger the firemen wao are called to the rescue are given almost super-human strength and courage.

Only recently, a fireman who had climbed no fewer than seven floors with a single ladder which he hooked to the successive window-sills and had succeeded in rescuing two servant girls, said when congratulated the following morning: "I don't know how I managed it, Sir,—I know I jolly well couln't have done it in broad daylight."

In all, over seventy officers and men of the London Fire Brigade have been awarded the Silver Medal, over twentyseven have been awarded the King's Medal, and many more have been commended in orders for bravery at fires!

MEN AND THEIR MEDALS

Without wishing to pour cold water on any of the officers and men who have been commended for bravery—in any case firemen are used to having cold water thrown on them!—it should be pointed out, in fairness to the others, that a man who performs a rescue is only doing his job.

The crew of an escape, for instance, will have more opportunities of rescue work than the men attached to a pump. Indeed, if a fireman, however good his intention might be, delibrately left his pump to carry out a rescue (assuming, of course, that there were other men available for rescue work) he would be neglecting his duty. I mention this to

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show that the winning of medals for rescues, however brave the man may be, is largely a matter of opportunity.

Whilst the saving of human life is always the first consideration, there are many other deeds which, though just as difficult and dangerous, are not so spectacular and therefore are liable to be overlooked.

Think what it is like to be perched at the top of a turn-table ladder, 100ft high, drenched to the skin, with a biting east wind blowing! Imagine the feelings of a man who is standing beneath a towering brick wall attending to his engine or his "branch," and knowing all the time that the entire wall is liable to crash down and bury him alive!

The men who do these dirty, dangerous, monotonous jobs may be just as deserving of medals as those who effect gallant rescues.

To sum up, a Fire Brigade mut be efficient from top to bottom; every man must do his job to the best of his ability! A.R.D.

VALUE OF VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

Addressing an audience at Madras recently Mr. J. C. Kumarappa of the All-India Village Industries Association, explained that it was quite possible to supply all the reasonable requirements of the people without the help of mills. The Association concerned itself not so much with cheapness as with the moral and human values represented by given products. Even from the point of view of cost, he differed from the view that mill-product was cheaper, merely because it was available to a buyer at a lower price. In the computation of the cost of mill products should be included such items as the cost of the system upon which the mill economy was reared, and a variety of "unseen subsidies" which the mills received. Some of these items were the vast expenditure on transport systems and on the maintenance of navies, the cost of wars waged for securing raw materials and markets, and the huge sums spent on military and civil services for these purposes. But these never were taken account of by those who talked lightly of the cheapness of mill goods. In his view, a mill in Manchester or Tokyo represented all the misery caused, all the enormous sacrifice of men and material in India or China. That was an inevitable result wherever "centralising" was the feature of the industry. Decentralisation was an essential feature of village industry and it did not require any such costly system to support it. Further, the human and the moral side of the matter could not be ignored. The economy of centralised industries, like imperialism in the political field, rested on the exploitation and the misery of others!

WOMEN AND RURAL UPLIFT

Mr. Kumarappa, addressing a women's gathering, said that if India were to be reconstructed, we should fall back upon women in a large measure, because they were the custodians of the culture of the nation. He considered that the present method of education did not help to draw out all that was best in Indian women. On the economic side, women might be regarded as creating the demand, but the present system of education, in all countries, catered only to the supply side. Therefore, it was more suited to men than to women. Women should evolve a system best suited to them, through experiments.

Proceeeding, Mr. Kumarappa said that in the West, in the economic field, both supply and demand were in the hands of men. Fortunately, Indian tradition was different. A purchase should not be regarded as a mere transaction, namely, the exchange of money for some article. It was not so simple as that. There was moral value behind an article, which should also be considered. Women held the trusteeship of money, and unless they took pains to enquire how and where every article purchased was produced, they would not be discharging their duties of trusteeship properly. By exercising one's duty one brought one's influence to bear effectively on production. They should limit their purchase to the articles about which they knew what ought to be learnt. That would be discipline or self-control. That was Indian culture, a culture not based on fulfilling desire, but in controlling it. It was this self-control that was behind Gandhiji's theory of non-violence. If they spent their money intelligently, they would be influencing humanity itself by the little things they did. They should, therefore, think in terms of human and spiritual values in the reconstruction of India.

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THE RATIONALIST

A weekly
for the intelligent man, devoted to a rationalistic survey of all matters of Public interest.
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"NON-VIOLENCE CAN BRING PEACE"

PESHAWAR.

That "non-violence is the only creed which can bring real peace and happiness to human life," is the view expressed by Dr. Khan Sahib, ex-Premier of the Frontier Province, in a statement to the Press.

"The opinion has been expressed," Dr. Khan Saheb adds "that a non-violent satyagrahi is a soldier who will run away at the sight of a violent crowd. My idea about non-violence, and as far as I know Gandhiji's idea, is, when we oppose a violent crowd we should face them bravely and never leave our post until our purpose has been served. We may get killed, but death should be faced smilingly and non-violently. That life lost is not wasted, and sacrifice will give the movement a great impetus. The real reformation would come when thousands, nay lakhs, of lives have been sacrificed. We have hardly done anything and talk of failure of non-violence. Europe is sacrificing millions for the violent cult and is still not sure of peace. Let us at least sacrifice one-hundredth of the lives that violent Europe has sacrificed and then speak of success or failure. Non-violence cannot appeal to a coward nor be properly understood by him. I mean insult to no one, but I am simply putting before my countrymen what I think of non-violence and how it has been preached in the Frontier Province."

* * *

There are always two sides to a question. Non-violence, certainly, has its own merits; and violence has its own demerits. If production, and ever more production, is accompanied by destruction and ever more destruction, what is the good? If violence can easily be killed by violence, it is alright. But if it goes expanding on both sides, and grows more and more gigantic on both sides, where lies the sanity of it? If the Gandhian non-violence creed is given up to-night, can anyone say that from tomorrow or ten years hence India can stand alone four-square against all aggressors? Certainly not! Even America cannot. If it were not for Mr. Gandhi's creed of Non-violence, and if the violence cult had continued, would not India have been a bigger Ireland? So let us not decry Non-violence. It has achieved a great deal. If Mr. Gandhi were not a patient man he might turn round and ask his critics, "Has defensive violence helped Belgium, helped France, helped Poland? My solution may not be perfect; but how can you say that yours is perfect?"

We think that both pleas have their use in this curious world of ours! *Ed.*

THE DUNCE NEEDS A DIET

What should the schoolmaster do with the scholar who always gets his sums wrong or spells badly? In former days he tried ridicule (the dunce's cap) and the cane or other form of punishment, but according to Dr. John William Hunter, neither should be used.

Dr. Hunter, who is medical officer for Ipswich, Suffolk, believes that mental backwardness may be due to physical causes, particularly faulty feeding habits, and that the child who seems unable to learn may need more than anything else an extra allowance of vitamins and proteins.

He recommends treating the bad speller and the poor arithmetician to a diet rich in these food elements. Experiments on these lines at local schools have proved successful, and the Board of Education, interested in the results, is said to be considering the extensions of the experiments nationally.

* * *

But in our beloved University, the students and their parents deserve all blame, and the University authorities are all perfect! *Ed.*

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THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK

"Iron is eminently a ductile, and tenacious substance—tenacious above all things, ductile more than most. When you want tenacity, therefore, and involved form, take iron only. There are *three great instruments*, by which its political action may be simply typified, namely *the Plough*, *the Fetter*, and *the Sword*. On our understanding the right use of these three instruments depend, of course, all our power as a nation, and all our happiness as individuals."

RUSKIN.

SUPPORT TO INDIAN INDEPENDENCE

BRITISH SOCIALIST STUDENTS' MESSAGE

NEW DELHI.

The twenty-first Conference of the British University Labour Federation (University Section of the British Labour Party) held recently has sent the following message to Mr. M. Faruqi, General Secretary of the All-India Students' Federation:—

"We, Socialist students of Great Britain, send our warmest fraternal greeting to students of India and their fighting organisation—the All-India Students' Federation. We shall continue to give increasing support for complete independence from British Imperialism and shall rally further support for it from the Labour and progressive movement in this country.

"Realising that war has rendered our interest even more closer, we pledge ourselves to develop, in every way possible, solidarity and co-operation between the students of our two countries."

DWARF STANDS FOR MAYORALTY

LOS ANGELOS NEWSBOY

A dwarf newsboy is fighting a giant business-man for the Mayoralty of Los Angelos!

The candidates are G. Collins Terry, a 6-ft. 4 in., 200-lb. business-man and Angle S. Rossitto, a 35-in., 72-lb newsboy who is financing his campaign out of the pennies and nickels he gets for his papers, says a report in the Los Angelos *Time*. Both men have taken out nomination paper for the city's most important political job.

Rossitto proclaims: "As short as I am, I won't sell the people short."

* * *

Does he mean that his rival who is tall sells his customers short? *Ed.*

DIAGNOSING ILLNESS BY HOROSCOPES

BY BRITISH ASTROLOGER

A claim by an astrologer that he can sometimes diagnose illness if he knows when and where the patient was born, was made at the Astrological Convention at Harrogate.

Mr. H. B. Pilkington of Neston, Cheshire, said that a person's horoscope was so "inward" that it revealed things which were not shown in an ordinary medical examination of the body.

"I am now working in conjunction with two doctors," he said. "They send me the time, date and place of birth of patients, and without even seeing the patient myself my charts will often indicate what lines the treatment should take with regard to medicine and diet. Tendencies towards illness and the time when it will take place are also indicated."

Mr. Pilkington added that he was giving astrological instruction to the wives of two doctors so that they could advise their husbands on the treatment of patients.

PROFIT-SHARING IN TATAS

3 MONTHS' PAY TO WORKERS

JAMSHEDPUR, July 10

Mr. J. J. Ghandhy has issued a circular to the employees of Tata Steel Co., to-day stating that the Board of Directors have sanctioned three months' pay as profit-sharing bonus subject to the final approval of the shareholders at the annual general meeting of the Company.

* * *

This is interesting in view of the recent adverse report by the Law Minister regarding the Binny Mill Labourers.

The Report on the Kolar Mine labourers, long ago ordered, is perhaps still pending!

Ed.

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A NOBLE MAGISTRATE

TUTICORIN.

"The fact that the accused has obtained three adjournments for the payment of the fine was a proof of her inability to pay the fine, and to enforce payment still would only be driving the accused to repeat the offence," observed Mr. Webster, I. C. S., Joint Magistrate, Tuticorin, and paid the fine from his own pocket yesterday, in a case in which one Velammal was charged and convicted under the Brothel Act and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5.

The accused obtained time for payment of the fine thrice after paying rupee one alone, and when the fine was not paid for the third time also, and the accused did not appear in court, an arrest warrant was issued against her. When she appeared in court, the Magistrate advised her to eke out an honourable livelihood and paid the fine himself and acquitted her."

* * *

Mr. Webster cannot be praised too highly for his noble attitude. Laws, bad or good, have to be administered wisely, and men like Mr. Webster bring honour to their profession. They are rare, and therefore to come across their decisions is all the more refreshing.

To enact Social Laws is easy. Unless accompanied by alternative social channels of profitable employment preventive laws will only oppress, and cannot cure.

The bogus public workers who pretend to run Discharged Prisoners' Aid, S. P. C. A., Waifs and Strays, and Social Purity Institutions are mostly humbugs out only for Titles, Medals, and Government House Invitations. And the Law is not equally administered either. The poor and suffering are caught and crushed in it, while the high and wealthy roll in the same sins under other guises.

However we thank Mr. Webster for his sympathetic understanding of Indian humanity. If the "Rationalist" were rich it would make good the loss he incurred by paying the fine! *Ed.*

ADMINISTRATION DRIVE IN INDORE

APPEAL BY PRIME MINISTER

INDORE.

"I welcome public criticism, provided it is constructive. We should always be open to correction and do our utmost to serve the people of the State to the best of our abilities", said Rai Bahadur Col. Dinanath, Prime Minister of the Holkar State, addressing a conference of Ministers, Heads of Departments and Secretaries to Government.

The conference was convened with a view to devising ways and means for "infusing fresh life into the administration" and to afford an opportunity to all Heads of Departments to meet together to exchange ideas in respect of various administrative problems.

In a circular letter convening the conference, the Prime Minister regretted the tendency among some Heads of Departments to delay unduly matters referred to them and to hold up important proposals calling for immediate action. He however, acknowledged that marked improvement had definitely taken place in the speedy disposal of Government work in certain Ministries during the last two years, but there was still need for a further drive not only in the Ministries concerned, but in other Departments where the Government machinery moved lamentably slow!

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The Rationalist.

Monday 21-7-1941.

THOSE NOTES AND STAMPS

Latterly it seems to have become common for minor officials in Treasuries, Banks, and Post Offices to refuse to accept rupee notes which have got torn in the middle in the course of usage, or rupee coins which may have got scratched in the course of handling, or Victoria coins in perfect condition. And in the Post Offices it is becoming frequent to refuse to sell stamps of particular kinds. Having watched it for some time with patience, we think it is time that the matter is brought to the notice of the highest authorities, so that they may realise that what is intended as a matter of public utility is turning out to be a matter of public hardship and considerable public loss!

All Governments have recognised for centuries past that Currency, in order to be helpful to the public, and in order to serve its purposes best, should be metallic, say Gold, Silver, Copper, Bronze, or Brass. It must be easy to handle, easy to pocket, and difficult to damage. A Government which monopolises the issue of currency should take care that its currency stands these tests. It should take care that its damaged currency is easily replaced, and that the citizen is not put to loss for no fault of his, and that he is not made to suffer on account of his trust in Government currency.

The reason why Governments monopolise the issue of currency and do not permit private Banks and Firms to issue them is that the public may not be cheated by the issue of bad coinage, and subsequent refusal to accept their own coins back on flimsy grounds.

But what is happening now in the case of the rupee notes?

Usually paper notes are issued to facilitate carrying of large amounts on one's person, hundreds, thousands, and tens of thousands of rupees, which cannot all be carried in Silver or Gold currency, and therefore good, crisp notes are issued for hundred, thousand, or ten thousand rupees or pounds. They are handled by rich men, and are carefully kept, and easily exchanged.

But the present one rupee notes are meant as a substitute for the rupee coin, owing to war conditions and the lack of silver. It is meant for the poor citizen and ordinary farmer and labourer, who cannot keep it in a leather pouch or a steel case, who lives and works amidst dirt, and whose fingers are rough and uncouth. You force your rupee notes on him as legal tender for his month's work or year's produce, and if unwittingly a note gets soiled or becomes torn you refuse to change it, despite the kings' picture, rupee figure, descriptive lettering, and Mr. Kelly's signature! What is the good of all these if even jointly they cannot authorise the exchange?

Is it intended that the rupee notes let loose on the world should never be called back after wear, and that the unfortunate men who happen to handle them last should suffer loss? If a private concern resorted to such a thing, we are sure Government would pounce upon it!

Be it noted that the rupee notes are printed on paper which is unfit for such use. Supposed to be substitute for silver, it has no strength, it breaks when folded, and if broken it is rejected!

It is also to be noted that these notes were printed many years ago, but could not be used and were left in cold storage. And some wise head has chosen to flood the country with them, and they are proving a night-mare! Does not the Currency Office know that even new notes freshly printed cannot stand circulation for more than a year or two? Does it think it fair to issue notes whose paper has rotted and which ought to have been put into the fire, and make no provision for its recall when soiled or worn out?

The public deserves better for its loyalty and trust. The officials deserve better for their own efficiency and good name!

With regard to the Mysore State itself, let us state that we are entitled to have our own

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currency, and issue our own notes and stamps. Under Emergency Laws or some other laws the Government could easily buy the Gold of the Mines and issue sovereigns and rupees, with the figure of our own Ruler, like Hyderabad or Travancore. Our Paper Mills, however useless they may be to local consumers, could of course supply necessary paper to Government for the issue of notes.

This being so, should the poor citizens of Mysore be victimised by flimsy paper currency issued from outside, and, should not our Government see that proper arrangements are made for the withdrawal and exchange of worn notes? Surely it is part of its legitimate work?

We wish to indulge in no carping criticism, but surely it is our Government's duty to safeguard the interests of its people by seeing that the authority to which they have entrusted the State's Currency and Postage satisfy the International standards, and that the people's interests are not made to suffer by the inefficiency of foreign Currency and Postal officials?

It is not a matter in which they have no voice, and have to sit with folded arms. A little straight-forward correspondence should be sufficient to secure satisfactory results, and ensure the State's people efficient service. And there ought to be no shyness, no hesitancy, and no qualms in the matter, when the States' trustful subjects are made to unjustly lose!

We would also urge the Big Ones of the India Government, the Controller of Currency, Finance Member, Reserve Bank Magnates, and Director of Posts, to see that proper paper is used for their notes, and proper instructions given for their recall after wear, without loss to the honest public, and also that the quality of their stamps does not deteriorate, as it has done in recent years, and the adhesive used on them really adheres, and is not make-believe as at present!

To both Governments we would like to suggest that the matter is both important and urgent, and deserves to be dealt with urgently.

Editor.

SEVEN PILLARS OF WISDOM

Mr. John Taylor, C.B.E., vice-chairman of Mather and Platt, Ltd., Manchester engineers, gave me these seven pillars of wisdom as a guidance to ambitious youth (when it's finished winning the war):

Don't be afraid to launch out. Remember it is better to be an employer than to be employed.

Take advantage of all educational facilities, particularly night schools.

Have a pad of paper by the side of your bed for ideas which might come to you if you awaken during the night.

When you live a distance from your work try to use the travelling time for study.

Avoid being a snob. Be prepared to do unpleasant jobs in your path to progress.

Keep friendly with people whose plane in life is slightly higher than your own.

Travel as widely as possible, it is of great value from educational and business viewpoints. A.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Naveena Krama Mala Nos. 1 to 8

(1) Hindi-Urdu-Kannada Children's book, (2) Shakespeare's Macbeth in English, Hindi and Kannada, (3) Hindi, English, Kannada Primer, (4) Hindi, Urdu, Kannada Children's book, (5) Kalidasa's Kumara Sambhava (Parvathy's Birth), in Sanskrit, Hindi, English and Kannada, (6) Hindi Alphabet and Grammer, and (7) Hindi Kannada Self-Instructor.

The author, Sri-Ramdas Krishna Jayanthi Gosayi, of Mysore has brought the 5 languages to the door of each reader, and facilitated their easy acquisition. The books are handy, cheap and instructive, and will be found distinctly useful both by students and adults. The author deserves thanks for his efforts in bringing out these useful booklets!

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WALL DECORATION

Wallpapers are the modern expression of man's age-long desire to cover the bareness of his walls with something decorative. Skins were first used, then came paint, painted cloths, tapestries, and silk hangings.

Experts are apt to disagree on the length of time that wallpapers have been in use, but a recent catalogue published by the Victoria and Albert Museum shows that they were to be found in 1481.

From other sources there is mention of a "hanging paper," made of velvet and floss, dated 1302 and probably of Bordeaux workmanship, while the manufacture of stamped "hanging paper" is believed to have been started in Spain and Holland about 1550.

Paperhangings in sheet form were first produced about 1555, by block printing. The first improvement on these crude sheets was the printing of the outline from wooden blocks, with the design painted in by hand. Later, not only the outline, but the entire design of several colours, was printed. Wallpapers are still produced by block printing, though not to the same extent as formerly.

IN TWENTY COLOURS.

The blocks, to prevent warping, are usually made of pear-tree wood, and each colour requires a separate block. The design is traced on the prepared surface of the wood, and an expert cutter chisels out the intervening spaces. If the design has fine lines, pieces of shaped brass are hammered into the block to produce them.

When the blocks are ready, the printer takes up the first—it will be 21in. wide, up to 36in. in length, and may weigh 28lb—and dips it on to a pad of colour. He then places it on the paper in the correct position, and by a lever over the printing table applies the correct pressure. Released, the paper is drawn forward on the table, and the process is repeated, section by section, along its whole length.

Then it is dried, and according to the number of colours in the design it will be treated, in succession, with that number of blocks. Cutting and rolling conclude the operation.

Machine-printing is fascinating, for some machines are of twenty-colour capacity. The majority are so arranged that a reel of over four miles of plain paper, in a continuous length, can be passed through them, printed faultlessly with an artistic design, conveyed to the drying rooms, and thence to an ingenious rolling-up machine, where it is cut into the usual lengths. And no hand touches the paper!

DYED ON A DRUM

With the better qualities, the first process is the coating of the plain paper, effected by passing it from the reel over a large iron drum. During the journey its surface is roughly covered with the desired colour (called a "ground") by the action of a felt roller revolving in contact with another roller running in a colour bath.

The paper is then automaticaly brought along beneath brushes—some fixed, and others brushing across the width with eccentric motions. This smooths the colour evenly, and the paper goes, by an automatic hanging contrivance, to the drying-room. Dried, it is rolled into reels ready for the printing machine proper.

If the design has, say, twelve colours, it must be transferred to twelve rollers—wooden for ordinary paper and copper for washable ones. Oil colours are used in the latter and water-colours in the former.

Any delicate lines in a design appear on the wooden rollers by copper strips, driven in edgewise; the bold portions are outlined in copper and the shape filled in with fine felt cemented with shellac. The rollers are then ground to a true face and are ready for use.

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The reel of dried "grounded" paper is on a drum at the back of the machine, and the rollers, in correct order, are fixed from the rear of the drum, to its front, in contact with it. The drum revolves, and the paper receives the impressions in turn from the twelve rollers—supplied with colour by an endless felt band.

The printed paper, miles in length, is then automatically carried in "folds" on rods of the drying-room. A moving chain carries the "folds" round the room.

WHERE BRITAIN LEADS.

Dried, the paper is rolled and cut by machinery —ready for use. Of almost equal importance with the highly-skilled work of transferring the design to the rollers is that of mixing and matching the room.

A twenty-colour machine costs from £1,500 to £2,000. Incidentally, Britain excels in the industry

A MIDGET EXHIBITION

To help Allied war effort some public-spirited showmen have opened, in America's Radio City, an exhibition of the world's smallest things.

Chief among the exhibits is a walnut shell (from China) containing 3,000 perfectly made golden spoons. This exhibit was insured for two million dollars!

Next comes an aeroplane, complete in every detail to the naked eye, yet so small that it could stand easily on a single grain of rice. It took five months to make, and was modelled by an accountant officer in the Netherlands Merchant Service.

DWARF BOOKS

Other startling exhibits include a thimble containing forty-four dwarf books. Every page of every book is filled with copper-plate writing.

One exhibit is so small that it has to be kept perpetually beneath a massive glass case lest a breath from an admirer blows it out of sight! It is a miniature set of chessmen.

From America comes a stitched blanket—made by a Navajos brave—which is so small that the owner used it as a pen wiper during his student days.

From the South Sea Isles comes a pearl necklace, half an inch long, comprising fifteen pearls. Divers scoured the ocean for seventeen years to find them.

The most popular exhibit is the world's smallest piano, exactly six inches long, with every note perfectly tuned. It even has a small revolving music-stool. This gem took eleven months to make!

The collection itself was originally planned for another cause, many years ago. It took thirty-seven years to get together, and no less than fifty-four nations were combed for the perfect example of the world's smallest thing.

Carolina's contribution is a landscape painting on a single melon seed!

CHURCHILL AND THE SHARK.

This is the latest in war jokes which brings Churchill, Hitler and Mussolini together. The three met at the edge of a lake in which there was a big shark. They agreed that he who killed the shark single-handed should rule the world. Hitler promptly pulled out that typical Nazi weapon, the dagger, and dived in. He emerged, minus an arm. Mussolini went in carefully carrying a Roman axe. He came out of the water, with a leg missing. The imperturbable Churchill, however, sat down by the lake and demanded a cup of tea, while the two Dictators raved. "Don't get so excited," said Churchill, "the tea is very refreshing, especially as I have a long job ahead." With that he picked up the empty tea cup and began to bale out the lake! The shark in due course died!

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SOME NOTABLE BOOKS.

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Prof. Jadunath Sarkar, C.I.E.—"An immense amount of information has been compressed into it, much of which is unknown to our average countrymen."

Dr. Sir Radhakrishnan—"Excellent little book highly useful to students."

Dr. C. R. Reddy—"Excellent little book. A helpful volume on a very comprehensive subject."

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INDIA'S CULTURAL UNITY

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU'S ADDRESS
HERITAGE OF BOTH HINDUS AND MUSLIMS

BOMBAY

"I believe that when all is said and done—and so much is said that should be unsaid and so much done that should not be done—the real valuation of India and the real appraisal of India of her achievements of centuries will be just this: That her history, although made by such varied and conflicting races and elements, nonetheless has produced a common Indian culture out of the diversity of contributions", declared Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, addressing the Muslim Students' Union on "The Cultural Unity of India."

Any traveller, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said, who visited Hyderabad (Deccan) and the Arts College there would go away with the consciousness that there was real illustration of Indian culture. Indian culture was not born out of quarrels, out of vulgar frictions of political conflict, out of anything that meant disharmony or isolation, but out of the common heritage of both Hindus and Muslims. Culture could not be evolved in a day by the passing of a resolution, but it was the work of the Time Spirit, toiling through centuries, focussing together human sympathy and human fellowship through centuries of conflict, that could evolve a common culture. After all, the history of India was not the history of one homogeneous unit or race. The various dynasties, empires, armed hordes that overran the country and finally settled down here, in spite of themselves evolved a common culture. The culture of India to-day was the evolution of modes of life and modes of living, and no race had been able to live by itself in isolation and still survive.

Adjustments and readjustments, Mrs. Sarojini continued, had to be made from day to day. Out of the impact between the metaphysical Hindu genius and the dynamic Islam that came to this country, a new culture was born. The Mughals who invaded this country, when they finally settled down here, desired to be the people of this country and not merely conquerors. The fusion that they achieved was basically not of compromise but of unity. Since then culture had grown, it had expanded and altered from its original source and was thus enriched. Thus it would seem that after centuries of coalescing it was simply impossible for anyone to untwist that twisted knot that had grown together.

Proceeding, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said that to-day there was a tendency for separatism and a yearning for a separate culture. But that was not to be. Culture was a thing born out of knowledge and experience, an inheritance from the past handed down to the present generation. The function of culture was to bring into realisation the oneness of humanity.

Concluding, the Mrs. Naidu declared that the great ideal of liberation and freedom was before India. India had embarked on the task of creating her own destiny. Conflicts remained, "but", she added, "we have endured and no matter what we are, whether toilers in the fields or in the cities, India remains indivisible, one in its cultural outlook, and it is this that would sustain freedom when it is won!"

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AYURVEDIC COLLEGE FOR BOMBAY

GOVERNOR'S ADVISER OPENS

BOMBAY.

Bombay's first recognised institution for the study of the indigenous system of medicine, the Rambilas Anandilal Podar Ayurvedic College, was declared open by Mr. H. F. Knight, Adviser to the Governor of Bombay.

The first institution of the kind to be started by the Government of Bombay for the promotion of the study of the Ayurvedic system of medicine and literature and for carrying on research in that line, the College has provision in the first year for the admission of 24 students. A hospital provided with 75 beds is attached to the College.

Declaring the College open, Mr. Knight said: "To-day marks an epoch in the science of Ayurveda in the Province of Bombay, for in the Rambilas Anandilal Podar College efforts will be made to raise the standard of education in the science of Ayurveda and to supplement that system in those directions in which in the past the Ayurvedic system has appeared deficient, perhaps especially in surgery and genaecology, and to add to its methods hallowed by tradition, the scientific advances made more recently in other systems of medicine".

Emphasising that this College must aim at conservation in Ayurveda, and the absorption into Ayurveda of all knowledge which can be proved to be good and useful, whether it coincided with Ayurvedic ideas or with Allopathic ideas, Mr. Knight said that in these days every science had to welcome strangers within its gates, to test and prove them whether they be true or false, and if true, to embody them in its own system—if necessary, rejecting from that system such parts as will no longer stand the test. "If a science fails to do so and adopts a policy of isolation and of withdrawal from the stream of human progress, then its power of helping humanity inevitably decreases, and eventually that science fossilises into a mere superstition —an affair of spells and mantrams, of charms and incantations, of warlocks and witch-doctors".

* * *

Why not similar catholicity of spirit be introduced into the Grant Medical College also, and provision made for the teaching of the ancient modes of diagnosis and treatment? There are many things in Ayurveda, knowledge of which would be of benefit to allopaths.

Ed.

NIZAM'S COUNCIL PRESIDENTSHIP

MEMORANDUM TO H. E. H. THE NIZAM

HYDERABAD (Resy.),

A joint memorandum signed by Messrs. Kashinath Rao Vaidya, Janardhanrao Desai, Pandit Ramachar, Mir Akbar Ali Khan, Abdul Hasan Syed Ali, B. Ramakishen Rao, Kaleemuddin Ansari, Gopal Rao Borgaonker, Jhulam Mahomed and Dr. Lateef Sayeed has been submitted to H. E. H. the Nizam praying that, in the vacancies that are likely to occur in the Executive Council, no outsider should be appointed.

The memorandum states:—"Your Exalted Highness' humble servants have heard a rumour with great surprise and dismay that some outsiders are likely to be appointed in the vacancies that are expected to occur in the Executive Council. We most humbly crave permission to submit that Hyderabadis and Hyderabadis alone should have the honour and opportunity of serving their gracious master and their country. The appointment of outsiders is bound to create discontent and a government so formed will not command the confidence and co-operation of the public, because outsiders cannot be expected to have undivided allegiance and devotion to the Ruler, and necessary love and zeal for the service of Hyderabad. We therefore respectfully pray that Your Exalted Highness who is the sole centre of all our aspirations may give gracious consideration to this question which is agitating the minds of all Hyderabadis irrespective of community or party".

* * *

We think that out of the 1½ crores who people the Hyderabad State, H. E. H. *can* find some one who can fill the vacancies. Hyderabad is not bereft of ability and talent. There is no need to engage outsiders, like herdsmen for a pack of sheep. It would be a matter of self-respect for Hyderabad to engage only Hyderabadis. *Ed.*

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PEACE AIMS
IN
POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION

Mr. Sumner Welles, Assistant Secretary of State, has made the statement that a post-war association of nations, strong enough to guarantee disarmament and equal economic opprtunities was the ideal for which "peoples of goodwill should strive as a foundation of permanent peace."

Mr. Welles said that the League of Nations failed because of the fact that it was forced to operate by those who dominated its councils as a means of maintaining the *status quo*.

Some instrumentality must unquestionably be found to achieve adjustments when nations of the earth again undertook the task of restoring law and order to the disastrously shaken world. Whatever the mechanism, he was unalterably convinced of two things: first, the abolition of offensive armaments, and limitation and reduction of defensive armaments and of tools which made the construction of such armaments possible could only be undertaken by some rigid form of international supervision and control, and without such practical essential control no real disarmament could ever be reached.

Second, no peace which may be made in the future would be valid or lasting unless it established fully and adequately the natural rights of all peoples to equal economic enjoyment.

"As long as any one people or any one Government possesses a monopoly over natural resources and raw materials which are needed by all peoples, there can be no basis for world order based on justice and peace."

"World security," Mr. Welles said, "represents the end upon which the hearts of men and women everywhere to-day are set. Whether it be security from bombing from the air or from mass destruction, or whether it be security from want, disease or starvation; whether it be security in enjoying that inalienable right which every human being should possess of living out his life in peace and happiness, people, throughout the length and breadth of the world, are demanding security and freedom from fear.

"That is the objective of us all to-day—to try to find means of bringing that to pass." Mr. Welles concluded by saying that he could not belive that "peoples of goodwill will not once more strive to realise the great ideal of the association of nations by which the freedom, happiness and security of all peoples may be achieved!"

COMPLAINT AGAINST POLICE OFFICERS

A JUDGE'S SCATHING REMARKS

TINNEVELLY.

"It is right and necessary to protect public servants from being harassed by frivolous and vexatious complaints, but it is equally right and necessary that when a complaint is regularly made, it should be properly enquired into," observed Mr. P. V. Balakrishna Aiyar, I. C. S., Sessions Judge, in allowing a rivision petition preferred by one Subramania Vadyar, a motor driver, against the order of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Tinnevelly, in dismissing his complaint of assault and wrongful confinement against Messrs. Raja Mahammad, Circle Inspector of Police, Tenkasi, Fareed, Sub-Inspector of Police, Tenkasi, and Sudalaimuthu Pandian, a Police Constable, under Section 203 Cr. P. C.

The complainant alleged that on February 17, last, he was examined as a prosecution witness in a case in which Mr. S. M. Pandian, the Zamindar of Uttumalai, was the main accused and that he was treated as a hostile witness. After the main evidence was over when he came out of the Court sometime later, the constable, Sudalaimuthu Pandian, took him by force to the Police station writer's room where the Circle Inspector and Sub-Inspector also came. After closing the door he (the petitioner) was assaulted and beaten and A-1 is alleged to have kicked him on his right cheek with his shoe resulting in his upper lip being injured. On information, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Tinnevelly, went to Tenkasi and sent the petitioner to the doctor. A complaint preferred by the petitioner was however dismissed.

In allowing the revision, the Sessions Judge said that some fallacies were involved in the reasoning of the Magistrate, who held that there was not sufficient evidence to proceed further with the case and, therefore, dismissed the complaint. He added that he was unable to accept the conclusion of the Magistrate. Why the Sub-Divisional Magistrate should have required more than a month to pass an order of this kind was not explained at all. He set aside the order of dismissal, and ordered further enquiry by the District Magistrate or some other First Class Magistrate.

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The Rationalist.

Monday 28-7-1941.

SIR MIRZA ISMAIL'S DEWANSHIP

1926 to 1941

IV

In our first leader on the above, we made a general survey of Sir Mirza's 15 Years' Dewanship. In the second, some of the achievements claimed for him by his admirers were examined. In the third we sought to point out some things of importance which were left in the main undone during all that period. We are now required to lay bare some features of the administration which the public were obliged to tolerate, and which a good administration ought to avoid.

It is obvious that the efficiency of an administration depends on the appointment of officials from suitability and merit, assurance to them of just treatment, and encouragement to them to bring out their best. The practice during the 15 years was often exactly opposite.

Appointments were made mostly from among sons and sons-in-law of those who could wield influence, there was no consideration of fitting men to places, able and honest men were often suppressed or shunted out just because they happened to show a little independence or self-respect and either the Departmental head or Dewan wanted the place for some one lower down, and all sorts of men from anywhere outside, of whatever colour or age, were appointed to high places, and kept there everlastingly, blighting the chances of local men of approved merit and service! Some men were punished with extravagant severity, and some men were protected and nursed into favour however serious the offence. While the State's young men had to sell their shirts to get educated and then were left in desparate unemployment, jobs were easily found for unemployed aliens just because they were related to some Sir Tom, Honourable Dick, or crow-catching Harry, connected or unconnected with the State, while brilliant graduates of the State could not get a job in it because they could not pass through the eyes of the official needle! His own son who could very well do without a job was easily provided with one. His son's class-mate too was provided, though he had no claim on the State.

That we are not cooking up a general condemnation unrelated to facts, but are only drawing inference from what has happened during 15 years will be borne out when we mention a few names.

We have no prejudices for or against the individuals named, whether big or small, and are only judging from the standpoint of administrative equity, and the effect on the public affairs. It may no doubt be a matter of pride for the State to be able to have on its Civil List names like Sir Todhunter, Sir Colam, and Sir Reilly, titled, aged, pensioned, but it needs no saying that such appointments are not essential to the interests of the people. Others whom we might name are Messrs. Robinson, Hamilton, Peel, Vigors and Forbes, Eagleton, Konigsburgher, Heillig, Mallik, Misra, and Rosenthal, Humayun Mirza, DaCosta, Shankara Iyer and Chandy, and Misses. Black, Overkerk, Miles, &c. Some of the bigger ones who were brought in prejudicing the chances of local men were by no means necessary acquisitions to the State's administration; they but could provide tenants to some vacant Cantonment houses.

These were some of the favoured ones. We may also name a few who unfortunately became victims of his administration and had their careers marred: Messrs. Y. Ramaswamy, Thippiah and Puttanna, Subrayappa, Basavaraj Urs, Sadasiva Rao and Anandalwar, among others, and a number of High School Head-Masters in the Department of Education in recent years.

The names require no comments. They bear out the fact that during Sir Mirza's Dewanship appointments were often made and pays fixed by whim, that some officers were suppressed or removed without any chance of appeal, that some others whose fathers or

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god-fathers could exert influence were left unscathed, and that the practice of bringing superannuated men from outside for superior places, and of giving continued extensions to high-placed men fit to be retired, plunged the lower ranks in speechless dismay, and thereby affected the efficiency of the administration.

From the financial standpoint too the appointment or continuance of men on maximum salaries tended to bloat up the State's expenditure, and this was further aggravated by bifurcating some of the higher posts as in the case of the Industries, Medical and other Departments, and duplicating some posts as in some other Departments.

Sir Mirza, as trusted Dewan of the Ruler with quite a beevy of public men whose interests were bound up with his worship, did not feel bound by either financial conventions or any other administrative conventions. The Financial Secretary did some-how or other provide a balanced budget. If he didn't, well some one else would. So it went on. Orders were issued without consideration of cost, and works were executed pending sanction of estimates. The will of the Master was sanction enough for everything in which he was interested, or was understood to be interested.

That is why responsible officers who could not ordinarily lend themselves to vindictiveness, mischievousness, or gross violation of public rights, are reported to have indulged in many obnoxious things in the course of the last elections. They sought to please the Master; other considerations did not enter their minds!

Nor were the public men themselves immune from temptation. Quite a number of them, members of statutory public bodies, utilised their positions to gain his favour, and with that master-key to secure public contracts, to secure exorbitant rates, and to brow-beat both officials and the public. We mention no names. Our readers can easily guess them!

Thus while official life during his regime mostly deteriorated, public life also became corroded.

And the Press,—what an atmosphere he provided for the Press! What tactics he used in order to make it burn incense to him, and to stifle it if it sought otherwise! And what an instrument he found in that late Publicity Officer of his, Mr. Ranga Iyer! We had no contact with him during life, and have no wish to pursue him to where he may have gone now. But that a Dewan and Publicity Official should have martialled all administrative resources, educational, judicial, revenue, and financial, to bolster up a toady Press, and to stifle a critical and independent one, is, we think, without precedent in any normal administration.

We do not think that we should stretch this scrutiny much further. He had a long run, and he has now passed out of our horizon. Some seeds that he has sown in the administration would seem to need weeding out. Our hope is that they will be weeded out, and that the new administration will not repeat some of the old follies.

Public administration should not depend on the whims, prejudices and favouritisms of any Officer. It should be conducted according to fundamental principles, in obedience to well-tried Rules, with fear of God, and for the Public good! Otherwise it may last for short or long, the people may have to tolerate it while it lasts, and then try to efface it, undo its effects, and forget it! *Editor.*

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THE STORY OF SILK

Silk stockings are necessarily out of fashion, but they've been in the news longer than might be supposed. One of Henry VIII's most cherished possessions was a pair of hand-knitted silk stockings. His daughter, who became Queen Elizabeth, secured a pair, and thereafter would wear no other kind.

Until the reign of the Emperor Justinian, in the sixth century, silk was unknown in Europe. Then two missionary monks penetrated into China, and returned with a remarkable story of an exquisite material, worn by the Chinese, which was made by millions and millions of worms that lived in mulberry trees!

SMUGGLED IN A CANE

It sounded so far-fetched that Justinian was sceptical. He sent the monks back to fetch some of the worms' eggs. They went, and at great risk—for the Chinese were jealous of their secret—returned to Constantinople with some eggs concealed in a bamboo stick. The year was 552.

The eggs hatched, the worms did their work, and silk appeared. This batch of eggs was the means of starting a new industry in Europe; but silk was expensive. The price was six guineas an ounce. The trade moved to Venice, and for centuries Italy held the monopoly, for the Italians were the only people in Europe who knew how to "throw" silk—that is, form it into thread. Up to the year 1718 all silk in Britain was imported, for no one here could discover how to "throw" it.

Silkworms had, of course, been introduced, but that was not enough. James I was interested in the new industry, and in 1608 he sent a letter asking local authorities to plant mulberry trees. He distributed 10,000 trees, which were made available at three farthings each. (Shakespeare planted one in his garden, you may remember.) King James spent £935 planting mulberry trees on the site of the present Buckingham Palace and St. James's Park. But the project was not a success, and during the next two reigns the Mulberry Gardens became a fashionable pleasure resort.

In 1715 a man named John Lombe decided to go to Italy to obtain the secret of silk throwing, and manufacture stockings. But this, he found, was a difficult and dangerous enterprise, for the Italians trusted nobody with their secret. However, he managed to get into a Piedmont factory disguised as a workman, and in several visits made notes of all he saw. He was discovered, and had to fly for his life. Hotly pursued, he got across the frontier, bringing two Italian workmen with him, as well as his notes and sketches.

HIS SECRET KILLED HIM

Dodging assassination, he managed to get back to England, and set up a factory at Derby, where he produced "thrown" silk at a much cheaper rate than had hitherto been paid to the Italian mills. But he did not live to enjoy his prosperity. The Italians were furious, and sent a woman over to murder him. She poisoned him. He was only twentynine when he died.

The new mill went on, however, and having a Government monopoly for fourteen years, it made a fortune. As soon as the patent expired, mills were opened everywhere, notably at Stockport, for big money was to be made out of silk stockings. In 1846 stockings and scarves were manufactured in Spitalfields from cocoons produced by eight hundred silkworms kept in an attic of a house at Truro!

But how times have changed since then! *Ed.*

THOUGHT SERIES
IX

"All things in the universe, crushed and crushed out of their shapes and complexities of composition, come to one thing in their infinitesimally fine state—a state beyond that of a conceivable atom. Every atom is an aggregate. The powers of pervasion and activity working in it, working with those in brother atoms, working with those in the aggregates of atoms, and working with those in one another of all these, give us the varieties of entities which we see around us, within our reach, beyond our reach, far above, within the body of our earth, in and around the infinite number of bodies at measurable and immeasurable distances from our mother earth. In abstraction we can call the infinitely finest state of everything as 'nothing'; in concretion that 'nothing' shows itself in an infinite number of things everywhere in the infinite universe.

Parallelly we can think of the powers of pervasion and activity. All verieties of active powers we know or we do not know can be dissolved into the power of pervasion—that 'nothing' which is the ultimate state to which everything should go. That power of pervasion showing itself in activity gives us so many powers which we know to-day, which we do not know to-day and which we will know to-morrow. Again that 'nothing' power in its activity shows itself in an infinite variety of powers here, there, and everywhere in the infinite universe!"

D. L. A.

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MRS. PANKHURST

REVILED—NOW REVERED

Had it been suggested, not many years ago, that Mrs. Pankhurst, leader of the Suffragettes, would have a memorial erected in her honour within three years of her death, most people would have laughed derisively.

Yet this has happened. Do women realize the debt they owe to this noble woman who struggled and suffered to give them social and political liberty?

Once the butt of derision and contempt, she now takes her place amongst the immortals.

Mrs. Pankhurst, whose statue is in Victoria Tower Gardens, is only the fourteenth woman on whom the honour of a London memorial has been bestowed. Seven of the women with London monuments were Queens. There are two statues to Queen Anne, five to Queen Victoria, one to Queen Elizabeth, and one to Queen Alexandra.

The first non-royal woman to have a monument was Mrs. Siddons, the actress. Then there are memorials to Florence Nightingale, Grace Darling, and Mrs. Margaret MacDonald, the wife of the Prime Minister. Probably the best known memorial is that to Nurse Cavell, while a fine piece of work is the bust to Dame Aldrich Blake, pioneer among women doctors.

IMPREGNABLE SINGAPORE

The bolt that fastens the back-door of the British Empire—that is how an American journal describes Singapore, the great naval base in the Far East.

Singapore's population, it says, is about five and a half lakhs, of which British colonials number about 10,000. There are 5,000 Japanese, of whom perhaps 4,500 are spies.

The Japanese own plantations on the Malay coast and there is even a Japanese fishing village at the entrance to the Straits of Johore. On occasion the British have found large accumulations of fuel-oil on Japanese coastal plantations. These were collected, the Japanese said, "to kill mosquitoes." The oil has been confiscated. Recently one Japanese was picked up for sketching a blockhouse along a jungle road. He pleaded ignorance. He thought the blockhouse was a latrine!

UNLIMITED CAPACITY

The naval base is a bedazzling phenomenon. It covers an area of 4 miles. No camouflage can hide its towering radio masts, dockyards, drydocks and machine shops.

The capacity of the base is practically unlimited. There are over 20 square miles of deep-water anchorage, and mooring plans have been prepared for every ship in the British and (presumably) American navies. Fleet shore accommodations can house thousands of men.

Everything essential to the base is present in duplicate. There are two power-stations and the two mains which bring water from the hills of Johore are supplemented by two big reservoirs. Water mains go through the yards in two opposite directions, and show that the base would have the equivalent of two water systems in case of fire. The base has its own fire-fighting equipment for protection against incendiaries, and small trailer pumps are on hand to deal with fires from "Molotov Bread-baskets."

FOOD FOR MONTHS

The bomb-proof underground depots contain vast quantities of fuel, mines and shells. Lying about in racks is yard after yard of steel-plate ranging in size from half-inch strip plate for destroyers to 6" armour slabs for battleship decks. In the cold-storage sheds there is food for all the officers and men of the entire British Navy for several months. The machine shops and store-yards within the base are the most centralized industrial plant in Asia outside of Japan!

FIGHTING INFLATION IN ITALY

MEASURES TAKEN BY THE GOVT.

ROME.

Steps taken by the Italian Government to prevent inflation were mentioned by the Finance Minister, Signor Thaon di Revel, in a speech at Milan recently.

These steps were firstly, 60 per cent tax on increases in the value of real estate; secondly, energetic action to keep prices at their normal level; thirdly, limitation of dividends and measures concerning rises in security prices.

Speaking of the gold problem, the Minister declared, according to the Stefani Agency, that the flight of gold from the Continent proved that it could very well be dispensed with. "The classic conceptions of currency," he added, "must be regarded as out of date, since the phenomenon of production is regulated by supply of materials serving the purposes of economic production."

* * *

Poor Gold! What will be its fate in the future concept of international finance? It has reigned for over 2000 years, and is it now going to be dethroned, when even Abyssinia has got its own back!

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GOOD PRINTING

In English, Sanskrit, Telugu, Kanarese, Tamil.

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The Rationalist

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IT

Invigorates thought and

Exhilarates the mind

Seeks Truth and Imparts it

Provokes Thought and directs it

Kindles virtue and sustains it

Therefore Take it, Read it,

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WORLD CRISIS AND INDIA

SIR A. R. BANERJEE'S ADDRESS

DAHRA DUN.

In the course of a Rotary Address at Dehra Dun Sir Albion Banerjee, retired Dewan of Mysore said recently;

"The world crisis has ultimately manifested itself in Hitlerism, which paramountly stands for world domination through brute force, but, that is not the only symptom or cause. The disease is in the social, economic and political condition of most European countries, England included. Unexpected developments, almost incredible, have taken place suddenly since the war broke out in September, 1939.

The onslaught against European civilisation has come from within itself, and who knows that future years may witness a grim conflict between Europe and Asia!

How does India stand in this crisis to-day? There is a political deadlock in the country which every section of public opinion both in India and in England regrets. Several thousands of educated men and women who are followers of the largest organised political party in the country, are in prison. India's war effort nevertheless is a source of pride to this country.

What is England doing towards India in regard to her future? I maintain that India's cause deserves far greater statesmanship on the part of Great Britain than has hitherto been in evidence. I also maintain that India holds the key position in the world for the solution of many of its present and future difficulties; in fact, she holds the key to the world peace, if she remains as a contented member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and not as a disgruntled dependency still subject to the policy of domination. Her man-power organised on a national basis and her natural resources are almost unlimited. Great Britain and India linked together in bonds of common friendship on equal terms can almost defy any country in Europe and Asia. The first requisite is no doubt general unity and concord within, and the second, full and complete surrender of control, internal and external, and the transfer of real power of governing to the Indian peoples by Great Britain."

* * *

What about the people of the States, Sir Albion? *Ed.*

REMOVAL OF CHAIRMAN FROM OFFICE

JESSORE.

Delivering a 106-typed page judgement. Mr. T. C. Banerjee, Subordinate Judge, allowed with costs the appeal of Mr. Waliur Rahman, M. L. A., Chairman of the Jessore District Board, who was removed from his office by an order of the Local Self-Government Department of the Government of Bengal, in pursuance of a resolution adopted at an alleged meeting of some of the members of the District Board, on the allegation of persistent negligence.

The Judge declared that the alleged meeting, its resolution and the order of the Government, romoving the appellant and appointing Maulvi Lutfur Rahman in his place, were *ultra vires*, illegal, inoperative and void. He held that the appellant's status as Chairman was unaffected, and ordered that the respondents be restrained from interfering in the work of the appellant as Chairman of the Jessore District Board.

* * *

We suppose that after this the Members of the Board and the Government of Bengal should hand over the Board to the valiant Chairman and retire! *Ed.*

TWO INVALUABLE VEDIC REMEDIES PREPARED HOMOEOPATHICALLY.

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THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK

I want you to cherish in your breast *an eternal hatred of injustice, of aristocracy, of caste*, of the idea that one man has more rights than another because he has better clothes, more land, more money; because he owns a railroad, or is famous and in high position. *Remember that all men have equal rights.* Remember that the man who acts best his part—who loves his friends the best—is most willing to help others—truest to the discharge of obligations—who has the best heart—the most feeling—the deepest sympathies—and who freely gives to others the rights that he claims for himself, *is the best man!*

Ingersoll's Centennial Oration.

THE BANGALORE HOSTEL TRAGEDY

Wide rumours are current about the causes which drove Mr. P. V. K. Murthy, Electrical Inspector to Government, to suicide. Government must now be in possession of a letter or letters which he is said to have left behind referring to affairs in the Electrical Department.

We trust that Government will not treat the matter lightly but probe into the working of the Department and see that the disease affecting it is cured. The present working of the Department has been causing too much of a strain on the State's mild public. The history of the Department for many years past has not been very edifying. Too many careers have been marred, and too many reputations have been cast on the rocks in the course of its working!

Its Head, Mr. S. G. Forbes, is shown in the Civil List as having joined the Department in 1936! But that is his sceond entry into the Department. The listed salary of the post is Rs. 1400 a month, but Mr. Forbes has been receiving Rs. 2250!

High salaries to the Head of a Department may perhaps be permissible if there is a hope of other expenses of the Department being economised. In this case every thing is on a high scale!

We trust that Mr. P. V. K. Murthy's suicide will urge His Highness's Ministry to look into the Depratment, and bring the matter to the notice of His Highness. *Ed.*

TRAVANCORE POLICY

EXTENSIONS IN SERVICE

Dewan Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, in a statement to the Sri Mulam Assembly, indicated Government Policy with regard to two important points of Government service.

"The first of those points arises with regard to the extension of service of Government employees. The Government have now arrived at the decision which they intend to adhere to, that, generally speaking, no extension will be given to Government servants excepting on grounds of public interest, that no personal ground, however strong or urgent, will be a ground or justification for an extension to be given; and from that it follows that every application for an extension will not be regarded with favour but be scrutinised with care. Also, Government have arrived at the conclusion that excepting where the services of a particular officer are deemed to be urgent and indispensable, no more than one extension should be given to any officer.

AGE OF GOVT. OFFICERS

"The second point arises also with regard to the public service. Apparently, a system has grown up and was in evidence from about thirty or forty years ago by which for various reasons, not entirely discreditable but even creditable in many cases, the ages of Government officers were either over-stated or under-stated at the time they entered service. Government have now resolved that one year's time should be given to all public servants in the State to make all the corrections that they wish to make in regard to their ages. Afterwards, if any discrepancies are found out, those would go against the officer and might even affect the pension. The Government do not, in coming to this conclusion, arrive at any judgment regarding any moral culpability on the part of the officer concerned. Very often, parents were responsible for the statement of age. Very often careless registration in school registers was responsible for this. Very often also a particular youth desiring to enter service early overstated his age. The policy therefore has been laid down that one year from this date will be given to all public employees to make all the necessary corrections they have to make in regard to their ages, after which Government will have to take their own course in regard to these officers."

* * *

Well, throw it on the parents, always! If the Mysore University is attacked for failures from insufficient tuition, the blame is thrown on the parents! If the Travancore Assembly attacks officers giving false ages, the blame is thrown on the parents! Poor parents! You might stop procreation and save this bother!

Ed.

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MYSORE BANK CASE

JUDGMENT ON APPEAL

FACTS OF THE CASE

The facts of the case were briefly these. In February 1940, the election of two Directors to the Board of Directors of the Mysore Bank was held, to fill up the vacancies caused by the retirement of Messrs. G. K. Mallappa and Mirle N. Lakshminaranappa, Advocate-General. Being eligible for re-election, they stood for election and Dewan Bahadur K. Mathan and Rao Saheb V. Tiruvengadaswami Mudaliar also contested the elections. After scrutiny, the Chairman (Rao Bahadur B. K. Garudachar) declared Mr. Mirle Laksminaranappa and Rao Saheb Tiruvengadaswami Mudaliars duly elected Directors. Against this decision, Mr. G. K. Mallappa filed a suit in the District Court.

The additional District Judge, Bangalore, who tried the case, declared Mr. Mallappa and Dewan Bahadur K. Mathan duly elected as Directors. In the course of the judgment, the Additional District Judge strongly animadverted on the conduct of Messrs. M. Lakshminaranappa and Tiruvengadaswami Mudaliar, to the following effect: "It is most extraordinary that a proxy form of this type should have been used by a person of the status of the second defendant (Mr. Lakshminaranappa).....The foregoing shows that an unscrupulous use of the forms has been made use of by defendants 2 and 3 (Mr. Mirle Lakshminaranappa and Mr. Tirnvengadaswami Mudaliar) and it is not a little strange that persons occupying such high positions as they do should have designed to make use of them for their purpose in the aforesaid manner. It shows their frame of mind that anything was considered good in order to achieve their object.....The means adopted by defendants 2 and 3 point out that they had no hesitation or scruples in using anything and everything so long as it served their purpose, that is, securing election as Directors".

It was argued on behalf of defendants 2 and 3, before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Ghani, that these remarks of the learned Additional District Judge were unjustified and that the Judge without giving an opportunity to the parties concerned and having no evidence to support his conclusions, thought it fit to arrive at those conclusions, and that when there was an express agreement among all the parties to the suit that no questions pertaining to the character of the attestations of the proxies used in the election would be pressed.

CHIEF JUSTICE'S OBSERVATIONS

On the above, the Chief Justice gave a declaration that Mr. G. K. Mallappa was duly elected as a Director of the Bank of Mysore, and he also held that Mr. Mirle Lakshminaranappa and Rao Saheb V. S. Tiruvengadaswami Mudaliar were not elected Directors. Though according to the calculation adopted by the Court in regard to the recounting of the votes, Diwan Bahadur K. Mathan obtained the largest number of votes, the Chief Justice thought that it would not be proper in this case to make a declaration in favour of defendant 4 (Diwan Bahadur K. Mathan). D-4 did not choose to pray for a declaration in his own favour. If he thought it necessary, he might do so in another suit.

The Chief Justice referring to the part played by D-4 in this suit said that this defendant took up an uncertain position in his written statement. His position seemed to have changed after a certain stage in the suit and became more interested in the result than at first he appeared to be. The Chief Justice was first puzzled to understand why Defendant 4, occupying an honourable position in the State, should have troubled to stand for election to this Bank, in which it appeared he had very little stake, himself not being qualified to be a Director. But it had been explained to their Honours that although he was not anxious himself to stand for election, several share-holders were anxious to have his services to the Bank, and they would accept this assurance. But, it seemed to the Chief Justice very unfortunate that he (Diwan Bahadur K. Mathan) when he stood for election should have run in double-harness with the Plaintiff who did not hesitate to make wild allegations. The plaintiff adopted a very curious process of election campaign and tried to get and often succeeded in getting proxies from share-holders who had already given their proxies in favour of other candidates, to his own benefit. Defendant 4 running in the election with the Plaintiff got the benefit of that curious process. It had been stated on behalf of D-4 that he never intended to enter into any intrigue or conspiracy and the Chief Justice entirely accepted this assurance.

PLAINTIFF'S BASELESS ALLEGATIONS

Proceeding, the Chief Justice observed that the learned Additional District Judge in his readiness to accept any accusation made by the Plaintiff against persons connected with the Bank, had thought it very probable that the Chairman (Rao Bahadur B. K. Garudachar) gave dishonest rulings. The plaintiff did not hesitate to make sweeping allegations, though he was not prepared to substantiate them. Nothing had come up in this case to show that there was any defect on the ability or prosperity or good management of the Mysore Bank. The plaintiff had thought it necessary to make a number of allegations against the Chairman. It was alleged that the Chairman did not want the plaintiff and D-4 to be elected as Directors. The plaintiff and the Chairman had been on the Board for 10 long years and the plaintiff had differed from the Chairman on 2 or 3 occasions. This was enough

(Continued on Page 6)

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The Rationalist.

Monday 4-8-1941.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF COCHIN

A rumour is current, and it is not contradicted, that there is a hitch in the appointment of the Dewan of Cochin, and that His Highness The Maharaja may therefore descend from the throne which he but recently ascended! We admire His Highness's high-minded self-respect, and congratulate the people of Cochin on their Ruler!

Cochin is a gem of a State. Of only 1400 square miles in area, *i.e.*, one-twentieth of Mysore,—its population is over a million, and its income over 10 millions! It is the most densely populated, and its people the most educated in India. And its Ruler's choice of a Dewan is hampered by an outside authority!

We are amazed at the situation. We wonder what the Princes' Chamber has been doing all these years if such things are to be permitted. Why not they close the Chamber if they cannot secure some of these fundamental rights?

The people of the Indian States are definite that this practice of thrusting Dewans from outside is simple nonsense. Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer in Travancore, Sir Shanmugam in Cochin, Sir V. T. Krishnamachar in Baroda, Nawab of Chatari in Hyderabad, Sir Vijayaraghava in Udaipur, Sir Gopalaswamy in Cashmere, how much of these several States, the States' geography, products, capacity, language, peoples and problems, do these gentlemen know? They go with fresh minds, like children coming into the world! They take months to adjust their health to the new climate and conditions, and then years to understand the people and the country. The Ruler has to depend on them, the people have to depend on them, and both of them are spoon-fed, or patted, or repressed by these borrowed administrators, and the States are supposed to "progress",—with the speed of ants!

Some-times the Rulers themselves succumb to some one's advice to bring an outsider, and sometimes the Political Officer or the Political Department thrust some one for whom they want a cushy job!

The mistake is sometimes the Princes' own. They treat their subjects like chattel, and look down on them. They do not trust their good faith and loyalty, and do not respect their abilities. So they render themselves liable to indignities from outside, and their subjects are powerless to back them. And both of them live on like denizens in an Aquarium!

The States are about two-fifths of India, and their people are over 8 crores! The people are of the same breed, or brood, as the British Indians, and are in no way inferior to them. Many great British Indians have hailed from the Indian States. Mahatma Gandhi himself is from a small State, Rajkot. Mr. Satyamurthy, the gallant public man of Madras, is from Pudukottah. Many other British Indian politicians are men who have hailed from the States. And there are to-day men in the States who in mental status, intellectual brilliance, and moral worth are equal to any British Indian official or non-official. Can Berar produce men suited to the Cabinet of the Viceroy, and not Travancore, or Mysore, or Hyderabad? Can Punjab, Sindh, or Assam, produce, and not Baroda, Gwalior or Kashmir? It is only those that apply their telescope to their blind eye like Nelson, that can say, yes!

It is therefore an insult to the people of the States to impose on them Dewans from outside. The Government of the States is for the welfare of the people of the States. And no one who is not risen from the people of the States can make a good Dewan. He will only be a self-seeking interloper whose presence both the official and non-official public of the States resent.

The practice is unheard of anywhere else in the world. Is a Frenchman ever taken into the British Cabinet? Is an Australian thrust on the Cabinet of Canada? Will Mr. U. Ba Pe or Bandarnayake be taken to the Viceroy's Cabinet? Will Mr. Aney be taken to the Madras or Bengal Cabinet? If not, why not? Is not what is good for the States

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good for them? If a Nawab of Chatari can come to Hyderabad from U. P., why not also Nawab Suleman Shah from Afghanistan, or Sirdar Faridoon Bey from Egypt?

To the Rulers of the States, we would say, "Your Highnesses, The States which produced you, and over which you rule by right of birth, have produced your subjects also. They are of the same species, with manners, customs, habits, talents, similar to yours. They love you, take pride in you, wish you well. Return their love, respect them, give them kindness and opportunities, and help them to rise. And as they rise, they will raise you. You will be on the crest of the wave! But if you keep them bent, with your feet on them, and add a stone from outside to weigh them further down, they will drown, and you will go with them!

To His Excellency the Crown Representative, on behalf of the people of the States we would submit, "Your Excellency, The people of British India you know. The Princes you know. But the people of the States don't seem to be known to Your Excellency as a political entity. That is because they are quiet, they do not send cables to Parliament, they do not write to the British Press! But they number nine crores! They deserve political rights as much as the other crores in British India to whom you have given autonomy. Imagine autonomy being given to England, and not to Scotland or Wales! Imagine, also further, superior appointments in Scotland being denied to Scotsmen, and being given to Englishmen! The Heavens would come down! But as a matter of fact it is the other way about. The appointment of outsiders to high posts in Indian States is like appointing Englishmen to key-posts in Scotland. British Indians have got plenty of opportunities there alone for satisfying their ambitions. That they should covet also the meagre crumbs that are available in the States, reminds us of the Telugu saying, "Mee Sommu Ma Somme, Ma Sommu Ma Somme," which means, "Your property is mine, mine also is mine!" This should not be. The people of the States would therefore be grateful to your Excellency if you would advise your Adviser not only not to thrust outsiders on States' Rulers for vacant Dewanships, but also to discourage such Rulers as may be inclined to import outsiders.

Your own Poet Gray has said

"Full many a gem of purest ray serene,
The dark, unfathomed caves of ocean bear!"

The Indian States are the "dark, unfathomed caves." When your own prize posts have to be filled you do not think of the States' men, but of the Aneys, Raos, and Khans. Let at least the States' own posts be left to the States' men, and we shall think well of you!"

Editor.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

KRISHNARAJA SAGARA

We acknowledge with thanks, a beautiful brochure about the beauties of Krisnaraja Sagara, from the Publicity Offiicer, Mysore Government. The brochure not only portrays the beauties of that man-made second heaven, but also the beauties of its newly constructed Hotel! Rightly, for what is the good of a beauty spot, if it only fills the mind and the heart, and not the stomach?

So now Krishnarajasagara presents, not only Nature controlled by man, but also Nature adorned and provisioned! Happy men are supposed to go there and become happier, and miserable men less miserable!

Brighton and Torquay, Deau Ville and Cannes, could not now be happier public resorts than this child of ours, which is a rare combination of both utility and beauty! And the Publicity Officer's brochure presents both sides of it, pleasantly, and invitingly! *Ed.*

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(*Continued from page 3*)

for the plaintiff to make wild allegations and say that the Chairman was biased against him into giving dishonest rulings. The plaintiff seemed to be, the Chief Justice said, to be a man of curious mind. To say that the Chairman was dishonest and wanted to get the plaintiff and D-4 away from the Board, without the least evidence for it, was almost outrageously absurd. The learned Additional Judge, although he did not come to any definite finding on this allegation made by the plaintiff, expressed agreement with the plaintiff in several places, to the effect that the Chairman was likely to have acted in the manner suggested. The Chief Justice did not see any justification at all for the lower court to express that agreement. Unfortunately, the Additional District Judge seemed to have been very unduly affected by the allegations made by the plaintiff and seemed to have got into that frame of mind in which he suspected roguery in anybody connected with this case. It seemed to the Chief Justice to be an extraordinary case when a man like the plaintiff who had been on the Directorate of the Bank for 10 years should have attempted to make such suggestions, as he had made, against the Chairman.

"IRREGULAR PROCEEDINGS" IN LOWER COURT

The Chief justice continuing said that the proceedings in the Lower Court seemed very strange and irregular. In several parts of the judgment, the learned Judge had shown that he was annoyed at the way in which Counsel for D-2 had conducted the case. The Chief Justice did not wish to suggest that the learned Judge had no reason to complain in some cases. But, the Chief Justice thought that there was very little doubt that the learned Judge had allowed his annoyance to carry him too far. The parties to the suit had agreed that they would not press questions pertaining to the character of attestations. The Counsel for the plaintiff and the defendants at one stage of the proceedings put in a statement regarding what one witness deposed to in the case. The Chief Justice was surprised that such a statement should have been filed by the Counsel. It was still more surprising that the defendants 2 and 3 put in their signature to the statement. Such a procedure was not at all understandable. The learned Judge had devoted a considerable portion of the judgment to these happenings, though they had no bearing at all on the issues in the case. The Judge had used it as a stick to beat D-2 and D-3 with.

Proceeding, the Chief Justice said that very serious allegations had been made by the plaintiff against D-2 and D-3. One was to the effect that the dates of execution of the proxies in their favour were false. D-2 and D-3 denied this allegation and stated that if the proxies used in their favour bore false dates, then the same thing held good in regard to the proxies used by the plaintiff and D-4. It had been disclosed in this case that it was not unusual for share-holders to give the proxies to candidates or their agents with the dates left blank. This was suggested to be something in the nature of giving blank cheques. there seemed to be not only a scramble for proxies, but also a scramble to get proxies given to one party cancelled and given to another candidate. This seemed to be remarkable. Why persons who profess to serve a pubilic institution like the Bank of Mysore should scramble for votes or want to snatch each other's votes, the Chief Justice failed to understand. He did not also see why share-holders should be induced to change their minds in such a remarkable way. This seemed to be a very undesirable procedure.

NO EVIDENCE FOR ALLEGATIONS MADE

Although plaintiff made these allegations against D-2 and D-3 he never let in evidence. The lower Court seemed to have come to the conclusion that because D-2 did not give specific answers to the very unspecific allegations made in plaint, their was an obvious inference that the allegations in the plaint were true. This seemed to be a most astonishing inference, and it was the more surprising when they remembered that if there was anything in that reasoning, it cut both ways. Apart from drawing that inference against D-2, the Judge went further, the Chief Justice continued. The Judge took up a number of proxies and by a mere examination of them, came to the conclusion that a good many of them used for the election of D-2 and D-3 must have been false to their knowledge. The Judge took one group of six proxies given by share-holders, not all living in Bangalore and because they were dated the same day, jumped to the conclusion that the dates must be false, without regarding the possibility of all these share-holders having been in Bangalore on that prticular date, and without taking one word of evidence and without giving the parties concerned any chance of explaining the position. The Judge had held that D-2 and D-3 must have had knowledge that these dates were false. This conclusion was not supported by evidence and not elucidated by argument. It was very hard indeed that anyone acquainted with the working of the Bank, as plaintiff and D-3 were, would be extremely foolish, even if they were extremely unscrupulous, as to use an instrument executed by a share-holder who had subsequent to the giving of the proxy died. They would know that there was every chance of the Bank being aware of the share-holder's death. It was in the highest degree improbable that either of them would have used an instrument of proxy knowing that that particular share-holder was dead. Without ascertaining what the candidates had to say in the matter, the Judge had come to the conclusion that D-2 had knowledge of the death of the share-holder and yet used it. "No fair-minded man, much less a judicial officer would jump to the conclusion

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against that candidate as the learned Additional Judge had come to. That is the length of unfairness, I am sorry to say, the learned Judge has gone to in this case."

MR. G. K. MALLAPPA DECLARED ELECTED

In the end, the Chief Justice held that Mr. G. K. Mallappa, the plaintiff, had been duly elected a Director of the Mysore Bank, but did not allow him costs, as in the conduct of this case, the plaintiff did not appear to have bestowed any care or the reputation of the Bank and did not hesitate to make serious allegations and when there was no reason whatever to suppose that he could have substantiated them. A man who conducted a litigation in this way should get no costs.

As regards D-4 the Chief Justice was of the view that it would not be proper for them to make a Declaration, when he had not chosen to ask for any declaration. If he felt the need, D-4 might file a suit and ask for that.

* * *

Well, we feel rather dazed! The public have by now learnt to admire the Chief Justice's refreshing candour. *Ed.*

HARDSHIP IS GOOD FOR US

If you delve into the histories of very aged men and women you will discover that most of them experienced hard, stirring times early in life, though not necessarily hard in the financial sense. It is on this fact that Dr. Lester Ingle and Professor A. M. Banta hinge their theory that hardship during early life is an excellent thing, and tends to longevity. They obtained their first clues from cladocera, or water fleas, which, they discovered, died early if they fed well and lived lazily during the first weeks of life. They then observed thousands of cases of men and women, found that the same theory held in a general sense, and that, provided early life has been strenuous, as the body ages it grows tougher and more able to withstand shocks and illnesses!

"THE RATIONALIST."

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KING ARTHUR'S ROUND TABLE WAS CROOKED

It seems that most of the stories which used to make our history books more like fairy-tales than the records of kings and queens, statesmen and soldiers, have been proved unfounded! The grave and learned historian refuses to credit them, and tells us they are so much moonshine.

The best-known story in English history, the episode of King Alfred and the cakes, is now finally discredited. Historians say it never happened. Next is the story of how King Canute rebuked his flattering courtiers who said that the sea would obey his commands, by having his chair placed upon the sands, and forbidding the incoming tide to wet his royal feet, a command which the tide naturally ignored. This finds no credence, and is relegated by modern historians to the category marked "Legendary".

MERE FAIRY-TALES

King Arthur, who is supposed to have had his castle at Tintagel, to have built the glorious capital city of Camelot, to have instituted a Round Table—actually still preserved at Winchester for the wondering eyes of tourists—at which he sat with his knights, who "went about redressing human wrongs," finds little or no credence with serious historians, who say that nine-tenths of the stories told of him and his sword Excalibur, were manufactured by the troubadours, and are mere fairy-tales with no foundation in fact.

Here are a few more shocks from modern experts. We are told that Queen Eleanor never sucked the poison from her husband's wound, that Tyrrel never killed Rufus with an arrow, that Blondel never sang one of Richard Cœur de Lion's favourite ballads outside the Castle in Austria and thus revealed the place of the king's captivity.

Queen Eleanor never traced the labyrinth leading to Fair Rosamond's bower by a silken thread, Richard Crookback never cried "My kingdom for a horse!" as Shakespeare records, King John never signed the Magna Charta, although it is probable he lost his Crown jewels in the wash.

THE LIE TO GEORGE WASHINGTON

Cardinal Wolsey never said that had he served God as well as he had served Henry he would not have been forsaken in his extremity, Clarence was never drowned in a butt of malmsey wine, a certain king never died from a surfeit of lampreys, and Wolfe never recited Gray's Elegy before the storming of Quebec!

Historians either deny or are douttfull that Cleopatra ever drank a priceless pearl dissolved in her wine, that Julius Caesar, when he was stabbed in the forum, ever said, "Et tu, Brute!", that Nero ever fiddled whilst Rome burnt, or even that George Washington either cut down his father's cherry tree or said, "Father, I cannot tell a lie!"

We are told that Cromwell never said, "Take away that bauble!" that Nelson never put the telescope to his blind eye, and that poor old Horatius never "kept the bridge!"

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SOME NOTABLE BOOKS.

1. SELECTIONS FROM INGERSOLL—

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KHADI

WARDHAGANJ.

Mahatma Gandhi declared open to-day a Khadi Vidyalaya here and made a fervent appeal for support to Khadi on all hands. He said:

"If Khadi comes to stay everything will be all right. For the progress and improvement of Khadi, utilise both your intellect and handpower. This Khadi "mantra" manifested itself in 1908 when I was in South Africa along with the late Manganlal Gandhi who had made experiments for improving its technique.

"We are not opposed to machinery but we must meet it by new inventions in our Khadi science and by providing work and food for the villagers.

"Make your mind and intellect scientific so that you students will always search for new things for the betterment of your country. Our prayer should be for serving all Hindus, Muslims and other communities. By serving India we can serve the world as our object is non-exploitation, non-suppression and non-hatred. This requires penance which will add to our knowledge.

"We have to exert ourselves more for passing the test of service to Indians and later to humanity. The Charka Sangha is the central force or the centre of the All-India Village Industries Association and the Talimi (Education) Sangha, just as the sun is the guiding force of the solar system (Surya Mandal). Our small beginning with this Vidyalaya may attain or produce better results and our dream will be realised if you systematically and scientifically study Khadi Shastra (science) for serving the poor villagers; for giving them food and clothing by your sacrifice, suffering, penance and purity of character. By this we shall not only serve India but also the world!"

* * *

In the principle of auto-suggestion, if you think bigly of a thing, you will make it big. This magician has made that ordinary dissyllabic word, Khadi, the Symbol of simplicity, the symbol of patriotism, the symbol of union, and the symbol of prosperity! All praise to him! *Ed.*

IS MATHEMATICS USELESS?

THE LIBRARIAN'S BUCKET

"I can remember Bertrand Russell telling me of a horrible dream. He was in the top floor of the University Library, about A.D. 2100. A library assistant was going round the shelves carrying an enormous bucket, taking down book after book, glancing at them, restoring them to the shelves or dumping them into the bucket. At last he came to three large volumes which Russell could recognise as the last surviving copy of *Principia Mathematica*. He took down one of the volumes, turned over a few pages, seemed puzzled a moment by the curious symbolism, closed the volume, balanced it in his hand, and hesitated....."

This story is told by Professor G. H. Hardy, Sadleirian Professor of Pure Mathematics in the University of Cambridge, in *A Mathematician's Apology*, in which he explains why he became a mathematician and why he believes he has not wasted his time. To the first question his answer is simply that, "if a man has any genuine talent, he should be prepared to make almost any sacrifice in order to cultivate it to the full", whether that talent be for mathematics or for professional cricket. "A man's first duty, a young man's at any rate, is to be ambitious". In mathematics creative achievement, if it comes at all, is likely to be relatively permanent, because languages die, and mathematical ideas do not. The librarian's bucket is staved off for a long time!

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THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK

"*The supreme good of humanity has various names, fraternity, co-operation, and the like.* Mazzini calls it, the principle of *association.* Man has been learning this most precious of all secrets ever since he rose above his brute ancestry. He learnt it when he built the first city, when he built Babylon, Athens, Rome, Jerusalem, etc., etc. He learnt it when he evolved the grander *association, the Romish Church.* He learnt it more when he built up the association of free peoples, world-wide known as *the British Empire,* and perhaps better entitled *the British Federation*!

The genius of man will find *new and stronger forces to take the place of the Ancient Faith.* One force will be the work of Education, using the soul of the child as the instrument of the world's remaking in each generation. Another force will be that of the co-operative intelligence of the world's best thinkers; for, the thought-power of the human race, when organised, will be a glorious machine of creation! Another force will be the womanhood of the earth, freed from social disabilities, and acting as the grand moral providence of home and city!"

F. J. GOULD.

JUNIOR LAWYERS TO BE EXCLUDED

STRANGE ORDER IN NANDGAON STATE

The Superintendent of the Nandgaon State has hurled a bomb-shell on the members of the Bar Association of Rajnandgaon by a strange order which is characterised as unheard of in legal history. In a memo addressed to the Bar Association, the Superintendent says:

"The sanads of the practising pleaders are to be renewed. I notice that the number of enrolled pleaders is unduly large for a small place like Rajnandgaon. A large number of pleaders in any Bar leads to the utter deterioration of the profession ending in scandal. I want to omit one or two juniors from being re-enrolled. Will you please let me know the names of four junior-most pleaders in your Bar?

* * *

The Superintendent has perhaps forgotten the adage, "The more the merrier!" *Ed.*

WORLD PRODUCTION OF GOLD

According to the June issue of the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics of the League of Nations, the world production of gold continued its upward trend in 1940 and reached a new record level. The approximate total for the year was 40.2 million fine ounces or nearly double the production of ten years before.

The Union of South Africa remains by far the most important producer with 14 million ounces, followed by Canada with 5.3 million ounces and the United States with 4.8 million ounces. Production in the U.S.S.R. remains uncertain owing to lack of recent official data; it may be assumed to occupy the fourth rank in world production and to have attained its highest level in 1936.

Whereas output in the Union of South Africa has increased without interruption during the last few years, with the result that it was nearly one-third larger in 1941 than in 1931, the increase in certain other countries has been even more pronounced. Thus, during the last ten years, production in North America nearly doubled; in South America, Oceania and, probably, Asia it nearly trebled. The development was still more spectacular in some of the minor producing countries, e.g. various African territories (including Tanganyika and Kenya), Chile, the Philippines, the Fiji Islands and New Guinea. The aggregate contribution of these secondary producers to the world-total tends to become more and more important.

While stocks of non-ferrous metals in the United States have tended to diminish during the last few months, stocks of rubber in that country have increased uninterruptedly since the beginning of 1940; between February 1940 and March 1941, they nearly trebled!

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INDUSTRIALISATION OF INDIA

SALEM.

That the heavy industries started now in India would not be scrapped after the war and that the practical difficulties in the way of re-adjusting the war industrial equipment to peace-time requirements would be successfully overcome, was the view expressed bv Mr. T. G. Rutherford, Adviser to H. E. the Governor of Madras, opening the third All-India Swadeshi Industrial and Handloom Exhibition.

In the course of his speech, Mr. Rutherford said that in England there had been undue optimism and a desire for peace formerly, which had led to the neglect of war preparations and manufactures, whereas in India the Government had not mechanised the army since they had wished to avoid further expenditure on military equipment as there had been much public criticism that an unwarranted proportion of the country's revenue went to the military budget. Now, the India Government were trying their best to equip the army on modern lines with the help of new taxes.

Proceeding, Mr. Rutherford said that India had been importing a large part of her needs from other countries and hereafter that could be put an end to. Local markets could absorb the country's new manufactures and it also behoved the merchants to find fresh markets for their goods when India was fully industrialised. It was usual to ask for Government help in these matters but he would state that Government help could go only to a limited extent such as giving customs and tariff facilities and the appointment of trade commissioners to assist the commercial community to find new markets. Private enterprise ought to come forward and do the proper thing at the right moment.

Mr. Rutherford then declared the Exhibition open and expressed the hope that this year's contribution to the War Fund from the Exhibition would be more than last year's.

* * *

To spend an average of 50 crores of rupees every year ever since 1914, out of a revenue of about 80 crores, for Military purposes, and then to say that the army was not mechanised because the people objected to further expenditure, is a rather naive way of putting things! Over 1200 crores of rupees spent, and not one modern tank or plane to show, is rather a sad state of affairs, and no specious explanation can condone it! Therefore the less said about it the better! We might forget the past and do what we can for the future! *Ed.*

DR. AMBEDKAR'S CABLE TO MR. AMERY

BOMBAY.

"Depressed classes regard their exclusion from the Viceroy's reconstituted Council as an outrage and Breach of faith," says Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, leader of the Depressed Classes, in a cable addressed to the Secretrry of State for India, Mr. L. S. Amery

The cable adds: "Your flouting 60 millions Depressed Classes altogether and giving 43 per cent representation to Muslims, which is nearly equal to that of Hindus, is astounding. Government appears to have been mortgaged to some communities only. After solemnly recognizing that the Depressed Classes are an important and distinct element in Indian national life, after insisting that their consent in constitutional changes is essential, after exploiting their co-operation in war, their exclusion from the Council bespeaks want of good faith on your part. Protesting in the interest and name of the Depressed Classes, we personally have never asked, depended or had support from the British. We can do without it in the future. You are absolutely free in your choice. Want only justice to Depressed Classes. Warn you that the Depressed Classes are not prepared to surrender their right to representation in the Council. Strongly urge you recognize the same. Adding one cannot hurt."

* * *

Adding one cannot hurt. Adding ten cannot hurt either! But adding one cannot help either, any more than adding six has done. Therefore why add? Dr. Ambedkar must still learn a lot from Mr. Jinna. He has so far learnt only to quarrel with Hindus. But he has organised no party, and commands no following! *Ed.*

NOTICE

IN THE COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE, MYSORE.

O. S. No. 43 of 1935—36
Ex. No. 101 of 1940—41

Decree Holder		Judgment Debter
G. R. JOSYER	V	M. R. KENCHIYA AND OTHERS.

Hg. 28—8—41
1—9—41

It is hereby notified that Survey No. 14 in Tharical Village, Bilekere Hobli, Hunsur Taluk, in extent about 34 Acres and 4 Guntas, will be sold at the spot on 28-8-41 by public auction. It is ascertained that the land contains a large quantity of wood fit for Charcole and fuel and is fit also to be converted into wet, as water facilities are good.

Intending bidders may apply to the under-signed for further details.

M. VENKATAKRISHNAIAH,
Advocate for Decree Holder,
MYSORE.

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The Rationalist.

Monday 11-8-1941.

GOVERNMENT AND INDUSTRIES

It is stated that the Government are contemplating the transfer of the Soap Factory and the Silk Factory to two public Companies, in accordance with "accepted policy".

The news has taken the public by surprise, and the public are drawing their own inferences therefrom.

What is this "accepted policy" of the Government? Government are still new, and what is this hurry to accept a policy which is contrary to the practice of every civilised Government of to-day?

Poor Soap, is Soap becoming unfashionable in official circles? Regarding Silk, we see that even great Governments like the United States are to-day evincing more feverish interest in Silk than any women, and is our Government now thinking of giving up what little control it already holds in its production?

Are Governments like young men who dispose of family property in order to get ready cash as soon as they have established their succession?

When Government first ventured on these enterprises, it violated the orthodox principle that Governments should only concern themselves with Protection and Education, and not directly handle Industries and Commerce. That principle is now exploded, and Governments in Great Britain, in Canada, in Australia, in U. S. A., are over-night taking over whole industries, lock, stock, and barrel, in the interests of State and in the interests of the public!

And we choose this time to give up control of so essential an article of public utility as Soap, and so urgent an article of war emergency as Silk!

Surely Government are not contemplating the handing of all Government industrial concerns to so-called public Companies, the Porcelain, Paint, Cement, Chromate, Bitumen, Electric and Pharmaceutical? Surely they are not giving up the Iron Works, Sandal Oil Factory, and the Air-crafts concern, according to "the accepted policy"?

We think not! Then why Soap and Silk, and that at this juncture? We see that out of a total investment of about Rs. 3 crores in industrial concerns by Government, the Soap Factory accounts for a modest 4 lakhs of rupees on which it has been yielding a net-profit of about one-lakh!

Does the Government consider so harmless and so profitable a concern as this an encumbrance to be quickly got rid of? Does it not like the profit? Or is it so badly in need of money? When it knows a concern to be profitable, is it right for it to deprive the State of the profit, and hand it over to a packed body of self-seeking Company-promoters?

We thought that our retired Councillors and Directors of Industries had their hands and minds full, and did not covet fresh fields and pastures new! And if so who has put up this idea of transferring two such concerns, at such a time, to private enterprise?

If there are bona-fide offers, will they be placed before the public for "objections, if any?"

In open sale we think that the two concerns at present should be able to fetch at least Rs. ten lakhs each. Is any one prepared to pay that amount in cash, and relieve Government of all future contact with them?

Have not Government got a good taste of our Industrial Company-promoters? Are they not persons who abuse the help if given, and abuse you if you don't give help? Is not even the India government feeling that to-day?

With regard to Mysore, is it not Government's experience that partnership or guardianship of a public concern is a much more vexatious bother, than even direct Government ownership of a concern?

Was not the Krishnarajendra Mills a private Company, and yet how many millions of

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puplic money Government have had to risk on it, and with what result? Was not the Match Factory a private Company, as also the Tannery? Yet how many times has Government had to succour them, or take over or release them?

Are the other so-called private Companies of to-day, the Sugar Company, Tobacco Company, Paper Company, Fertilizer Company, really private? Do not Government, through their official nominees, current or retired, practically run each one of them, some-times with success, some-times with failure, some-times efficiently, and some-times egregiously?

Then what exactly could the Government's objection be with regard to its ownership of the Soap and Silk Factories? Is it that a divorced wife would be easier to maintain than a wedded wife? In this case both the concerns are yielding profit and are in perfect condition. Do not Government manufacture Ganja because it yields them profit? Is Soap not so respectable as Ganja? Are they not making Sandal Oil because it yields them profit? Is Silk less utilitarian than Sandal Oil?

That a Government which maintains a fairly big Iron Works, has a heavy baby of somebody else permanently in its arms in the shape of a huge but helpless Cotton Mill, runs Railways, and finances several Departmental Workshops without consideration of cost, should think of giving up these two concerns which it has fostered with care and thought during thirty years, is only evidence of the perversity of human nature! It would be a bad step, it would be an unwise step, and a step which the public utterly disapprove. Therefore we hope that His Highness's Government will not countenance the proposal, however persuasively, however influentially put forward, by whatsoever persons inside or outside the State! *Editor.*

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore

Full of years and honours Dr. Tagore has gone to join his Maker! The familiar Grecian features, imposing, prophetic, and leonine, will no longer be familiar!

But lately, by the mystery of Fate, Bengal lost the greatest of its young men! To-day it has lost the greatest of its old men!

Master of two Tongues, English and Bengali, two Tongues now mourn his loss!

Ruskin, with his felicitous expression, speaks of the "Seven Lamps of Architecture." India has lost in Dr. Tagore one of its "Seven Lamps of Humanity!" The other six Lamps being Mahatma Gandhi, Sarojini Naidu, Arabinda Ghosh, Jawaharlal Nehru, P. C. Ray, and Srinivasa Sastry!

His mortal frame has gone, his thoughts remain! He was precious, because his thoughts were precious!

Let what is good, what is great, what is inspiring in those thoughts, be preserved and treasured during the centuries, for, Men go, Empires go, but Thoughts are ever-lasting! *Editor.*

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MORE BOOKS BUT NO LOVE FOR LEARNING

CEYLON MINISTER ON EDUCATION

"While in the olden days a teacher on a salary of Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 a month taught for the sheer love of the work, and thought more of service than of remuneration, the teacher of to-day merely increased the number of books the pupil had to learn, but actually took less interest in the work," said Mr. W. A. de Silva, Minister of Health, speaking at the Government Boys' Vernacular School, Tantirimulla, (Ceylon) after giving away the prizes to the successful pupils of the Sunday school run by the Parent-Teacher Association of the school.

In the course of his speach, Mr. de Silva also said that in the days to which he referred, the contents of one or two books at the most, which were usually kept with the teacher and never removed by the pupil, were taught to the pupils, who made a hgorough study of the subject, unlike the superficial knowledge of many books, which the pupil of to-day tenerally acquired."

CHINESE TEACHER RESTRAINED

RANGOON.

Alleged "atrocities" committed by Japanese troops in China led a Chinese schoolmaster to attempt to end his life. This was revealed in the court of a local Magistrate when the schoolmaster was sent up for trial on a charge of attempted suicide.

A piece of cloth on which were written the words "Down With Japan" in his blood formed the main exhibit.

The prosecution story was that, on July 7, a meeting was held at the Burma Chinese School in Kemmendine, a suburb of Rangoon, in commemoration of the fourth anniversary of the Sino-Japanese War. A number of persons spoke about the alleged massacre by Japanese troops.

The Schoolmaster, Tan Khein Hwa, who had recently arrived in Rangoon from China, was one of the speakers, and in the course of his speech he said that he had seen his relatives as well as women and children "slaughtered". After saying that he did not wish to hear any more of the "atrocities", he left the meeting and was later found in his room in the school in an unconscious condition in a pool of blood!

The schoolmaster was bound over to enter into a bond of Rs. 100 with two sureties for a period of one year!

* * * *

So much for the New Order in East Asia! And Law often makes things end in tragedy. In this case it has given a comic touch to a tragedy!

Ed.

1,399 MILLIONS STERLING PAID

LONDON.

Revealing in the House of Commons that pensions and allowances paid to those injured or bereaved in the war of 1914-1918 had already absorbed 1399 millions sterling, Sir Walter Womersley, Minister for Pensions, said that the amount was greater in proportion to the population than that paid by any other country engaged in the last war. There were 818,000 pensioners scattered in the four quarters of the globe from the Arctic to the Antipodes, including some in enemy-occupied countries, to the majority of whom part payment was being continued through an arrangement made with the United States. Some 446 veterans had reliquished pensions to the value of 155000 sterling to help the national effort and a sum of £534,000 had been invested by pensioners in war savings.

A British Official Wireless message adds:

Some £37,000,000 will be spent this year by the Ministry of Pensions on cases arising out of the last war. This was stated by the Minister of Pensions in the Commons to-day when he revealed that there were approximately 813,000 pensioners and dependents from the war of 1914-18 and a number of claims were still being received relating to disabilities arising out of war services.

Sir Walter Wormersley spoke of the patriotic spirit shown by pensioners, some 446 of whom had relinquished pensions as a contribution to the war effort while others had lent pensions to the Government free of interest.

Referring to the present war Sir Walter said that he had made 200 awards to members of the Home Guard injured on duty and 72,000 injury allowances had been made in the cases of civilians injured in air raids. About 10,000 civilian pensions had been granted in respect of the death of 8,000, being widows' pensions.

The Minister said that he hoped soon to make a statement regarding the training of disabled men.

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SHIPWRECKED BRITISH SAILOR STARTED JAPAN'S NAVY

Now that Japan is threatening the Democracies in the Far East, it is worth recalling that Japan really owes her sea power, her military achievements, her successful methods of trade penetration, to the efforts of an obscure British seaman, William Adams!

In the year 1598 William Adams, a bluff Kentish sailor, was appointed pilot of a small fleet of Dutch vessels which left Texel in Holland, on a lengthy trading expedition. The enterprise was of great importance to the Dutch, for it was to open new markets with a part of the world then little known, the ultimate destination of the ships being the mysterious country of Nippon in the Far East.

The fleet followed a route across the world from East to West which had then recently been discovered by the Portuguese navigator Magellan, a grim passage between frowning headlands at the very tip of South America.

The ships were at sea for nearly two years, during which time they encountered many misfortunes. They were battered and buffeted by continual bad weather and great seas. Three ships were sunk, and at last only two were left to continue the voyage.

These made for Japan. In a great storm one of the surviving ships was lost with all hands. Master-pilot Adam's ship was now left to complete the voyage alone, but as the weary seamen neared their goal the ship was caught in a typhoon and wrecked off the coast!

DICTATOR'S WELCOME

Adams survived his terrible experiences, and was well cared for by the kindly fisherfolk among whom he found himself, treatment that was in great contrast to that accorded to strangers by the inhabitants farther inland. The country was then ruled over by a number of savage feudal lords who owed grudging allegiance to a dictator who called himself the Shogun.

At the time when Adams was cast up on the shores of this strange land the people of Japan, ground down by their quarrelsome masters, knew little and cared less about the outer world, and foreigners were not welcomed.

The Shogun Lyeyasu Tokugawa, however, was of a different breed from his predecessors, and under his enlightened rule the seeds of Japan's present greatness were to be sown. When Tokugawa heard of this strange visitor from over the sea he commanded that the Englishman should be brought before him, and eventually Adams came into the presence of the Shogun, on whom the brave and hearty seaman made a favourable impression.

In his boyhood Adams had served his apprenticeship under a famous London shipmaster, one Nicholas Diggins of Limehouse, and had later served as a pilot on board coasting craft and other merchant vessels trading with Holland from the Thames and Medway. During the war with Spain his experience as a clever navigator procured him a post as a pilot in the Navy, and he served with Frobisher under Sir Francis Drake at the defeat of the Spanish Armada. After his period of naval service had ended, Will Adams was employed by the wealthy Company of Barbary Merchants.

FORBIDDEN TO LEAVE

This veteran seadog was, therefore, of great value to a country as backward and unenlightened as was the Japan of those days, and the Shogun was not slow to grasp this. He saw to it that Adams was given opportunities to exercise his undoubted talents, and appointed him to be his confidential adviser.

Adams superintended the construction of ships of modern European design, and instructed the Japanese in the arts of gunnery, geography, and mathematics. With the new vessels that were being built he was instrumental in opening up foreign trade, and the country began to flourish!

But the Kentish sailor became homesick in this strange new country upon the shores of which he had been flung by his beloved element, the sea, and repeatedly asked to be allowed to return to England. The Shogun, however, refused to let him go.

As an inducement to remain, Adams was elevated to the rank of a Samurai, the aristocracy of Japan, and the Shogun bestowed upon him a large estate and much wealth. His new title enabled the lonely Englishman to marry a woman of equal rank if he so wished, and eventually Adams married a Japanese lady of good family and resigned himself to his new life and responsibilities!

* * *

Thus, it was Great Britain itself which unwittingly sowed the seeds of that sea-power which is menacing it now! *Ed.*

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THE RATIONALIST

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LOKAMANYA TILAK

"Never has the Spirit of Place, as the poets name it, forced expression more authentic or significant than in the brilliant and intrepid personality and achievement of Bal Gangadhar Tilak," says Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in *Mahratta*, paying a tribute to the momory of Lokamanya Tilak whose anniversary was celebrated last week throughout the country.

Neither the remote and tranquil regions that sheltered the gentle childhood of Mahatma Gandhi, nor the lyric province that fostered the romantic dreams of Deshabandhu Das could have offered an adequate cradle or background for his bold and intricate genius.

SPIRIT OF MAHARASHTRA

He was the human counterpart of his own rich and rugged landscape that veils the stubborn strength of its formidable mountains with the laughter of streams and the loveliness of woods!

Profoundly simple in all his modes of living, profoundly subtle in all his modes of thought, Lokamanya Tialk was in all the essential and intimate qualities of his intellect and vision, his humour and wisdom, fortitude and sacrifice, the incarnate Spirit of Maharashtra.

I cherish precious little memory vignettes of Lok. Tilak, white-robed and serene, set in a frame-work of nation's adoration,.....in Bengal, Bombay, Lucknow, Delhi, but the pleasant picture of our beloved ambassador in London I hide with tears in my heart. Gray-robed with the gray shadows of death already upon him, to me Tilak in London is a tragic memory!

The envoys of lesser States and smaller nations were royally lodged and sumptuously feasted with all the deference and honour due to their high title and mission by the dignitories of the land.

Otherwise was it with Bal Gangadhar Tilak, venerated and invested by the homages of his people with wellnigh godlike attributes and virtues! He trod the inhospitable pavements of London, ignored, insulted, betrayed, by the law-givers and statesmen of England. Boasting of their own invulnerable heritage of freedom, to them his indomitable passion for liberty was an unforgivable crime!

In this transcendent sin of his incorruptible patriotism lies the hope and assurance of our redemption from bondage! Methinks, I can still hear his living voice chanting the prophetic strain, "*Swarajya is my birthright, and I shall have it!*"

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THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK

WORSHIP

"The man who ploughs the fields and fells the forests; the man who works in mines; the man who battles with the winds and waves out on the wide sea controlling the Commerce of the world; these men are worshippers!

The man who goes into the forest, leading his wife by the hand, who builds him a cabin, who makes a home in the wilderness, who helps to people and civilize and cultivate a Continent; is a worshipper!

A woman whose husband has gone down to the gutter, gone down to degradation and filth, the woman who follows him and lifts him out of the mire, and presses him to her noble heart until he becomes a man once more, that woman is a worshipper!

The poor man and the poor woman, who work night and day in order that they may give education to their children, so that they may have a better life than their father and mother had; the parents who deny themselves the comforts of life that they may lay up something to help their children to a higher place,—they are worshippers!" INGERSOLL.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION FOR STUDENTS

THE PRINCE OF BERAR SPEAKS

HYDERABAD (Deccan), Aug. 0.

Presiding over the annual Convocation of the Jamia Nizamiah (College of Oriental Languages), the Prince of Berar stressed the importance of imparting religious instruction in the education of students. The want of religion, he said, was demonstrated in the character of the enemy in the present war who, though claiming to be the torch-bearer of culture and civilisation, was spilling the blood of innocent women and children and had lost all respect for treaties and agreements.

MYSORE FIGHTER SQUADRON

LONDON.

Victory was scored by the newly formed Mysore Fighter Squadron on Friday for the second time in a week while still under training.

During the afternoon, a strange-looking enemy aircraft with what seemed to be four engines, was sighted by two of these pilots, who were patrolling the North-East coast.

"I did not know what it was when it first came to sight," said one pilot. "It seemed so small that I thought it must be a baby edition of the Condor, but when it got nearer, I saw it was a Messer-schmitt 110 twin-engine fighter-bomber, with two extra petrol tanks slung under its wings, which in the distance looked like additional engines. The Messer-schmitt pilot dived when he saw me," continued the pilot; "I followed and eventually he was doing 400 miles an hour but my Spitfire was too good for him and I caught up. He escaped me that time by diving into the thick mist. I zoomed up and waited above so that when he came out of the mist, I was able to attack again. This time he dived so low that one wing-tip touched the water, throwing up white spray. I gave him another burst and he crashed into the water for good!"

The successful pilot is a 26-year-old Sergeant, who learned to fly before the war in a South England aero club. The squadron's first victim was a Junkers 88, which was shot down into the sea by a Pilot Officer on a practice flight.

MARRIAGES

Sow. Nagaratnamma, daughter of Mr. G. N, Ranganathan, Mysore Railways, WITH Mr. N. Ramakrishna, son of late N. Raghaviah, Advocate, Coimbatore, on Sunday the 17th inst.

* * *

Sow. Ganga Bai, niece of Thakur, Rajavaidya, Pandit P. H. Chandrabhan Singh, WITH Mr. S. Krishna Singh, son of Lieut-Colonel M.Shivaram Singh, Bangalore, on the 17th inst.

* * *

Our best wishes to the couples!

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SIR S. VARADACHAR ON LAWYERS

MADRAS.

Justice Sir S. Varadachar Judge of the Federal Court, Speaking in Madras, observed that he had often felt that in the interest of an academic study of law and in the interest of political and legal culture generally, it would be much better if all who took to the study of law did not make it a profession in life. In this country they had not reached the stage when people could regard legal education as part of the general education; but he hoped that it would come soon.

IS LAW A TRADE OR A PROFESSION ?

He emphasised the contrast between a trade and profession and described the present situation as a tendency to regard the bar as a trade. The theory, was that no member of the bar was expected to bargain for remuneration. According to English law, a barrister had not contractual relationship with his client and had no right to sue for his fee. But the legal profession in India was in a very anomalous situation. The members of the bar here were in some sense governed by the old traditions associated with the name 'vakil', a position more or less that of an agent to a principal, and for certain other purposes they had tried, as far as possible, to absorb some of the best traditions of the English bar. Looking at the legal profession from an economic point of view, they were entitled to adopt such means as were not illegal to advance their own interest. But when they looked at the profession from the point of view that remuneration should not be their main consideration and that the spirit of service to those who stood in need of advice should be the main factor, the principles governing the conduct of the members of the bar would be naturally different. Similarly, in their relationship with the Court before which they practised, the course they would be tempted to adopt if they merely looked at the profession from the interest of their client or their own interest would differ from the course of conduct they would adopt if they viewed the profession from the other point, viz., of independence.

Dealing with the controversy whether the members of the bar were interested in the growth or in the destruction of the spirit of litigation, Sir S. Varadachar compared the medical and legal professions and said that the medical profession had also a preventive side which, at present, was not a very prominent part of the functions of the legal profession in this country. Here the legal profession combined solicitor's work with barrister's work. Therefore, if now and then people had the opportunity of finding some black sheep, there was no use of resenting criticism from those who had no reason to be kind to the legal profession. For that very reason, it behoved them to set before themselves as high a rule of conduct as possible.

VOLUNTARY LIMITATION OF LAWYERS

There were two principles which those who were interested in the legal profession in this country were anxious to maintain at any cost. one, which was represented by the theory of the independence of the legal profession, and the other, which was represented by the theory that the best interest of the profession required that it should be strictly competitive. The theory of the independence of the bar required that members of the profession should "assert their independence as much against a client as against a judge who does not treat the bar with sufficient courtesy". It was always regarded that a spirit of competition would raise the professional work to a high intellectual level. Unfortunately as things stood in India to-day, the competition was "in the earlier stage of getting work and not in the later stage of doing it". Here also the contrast between the commercial aspect of law and the real professional aspect of it was evident. The practical difficulty was to reconcile these apparently inconsistenct considerations. One theory had been to find some way of limiting the number of members entering the bar. The speaker pointed out the evils of any arbitrary limitation of the number of entrants, and said that "some kind of voluntary limitation imposed by a due appreciation of the circumstances of the profession was inevitable."

The years of briefless existence in the profession, Sir Varadachari said, must be the years of hard work. Those years,—five or it might be ten,—must be gone through with the hope that at the end they would get their deserts. The struggle for existance sometimes compelled them to find indirect or improper means of making a living. Taking a long range view, this was not beneficial either to the individual or to the profession.

NAWAB OF CHHATARI

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, in a telegram to Meerut says:—

"No Muslim, particularly Muslim Leaguer, should associate with any function or move calculated to pass off the Nawab of Chhatari as a representative of Mussalmans."

* * *

Evidently Mr. Jinnah's hatreds are all-embracing. Opponents and partisans equally come under the lash. Men may be *near* to him, but they would never be *dear*! His joy in life seems to be not the joy of loving, but the joy of hitting! We do not know whether to sympathise with him or with his victims!

Ed.

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The Rationalist.

Monday 18-8-1941.

PRICE CONTROL

A notification emanating from the Law Secretariat of our Government fixes that certain scheduld articles shall not be sold above certain maximum prices in Bangalore City, under the Defence of India Rules.

During the last two years prices all over the State have been jumpy, and people have been expecting that Government, with so many weapons in their legislative armoury, would control the prices without much delay.

Prices should go up when articles are scarce. Prices should go up when articles are limited, and demand has increased. Prices should go up when the supply of money has increased, or when the coinage has become depreciated.

But to-day prices in Mysore are dancing up and down in accordance with Hitler's military dance on the Continent of Europe!

It may be local rice, or it may be English biscuits, it may be Mysore paper or Japanese piece-goods, it may be Bhadravathy iron, or German medicines, or American machinery, they all shoot up, and are kept up, without let or hindrance.

The rupee, no doubt, is depreciated, thanks to the Reserve Bank's wisdom. It looks bright, but sounds awful! But that of course has had little to do with the price increase.

Therefore the Government notification fixing Maximum Prices is all to the good. But that it should be limited to "Bangalore City" only, is amazing! Is Bangalore City the whole of the Mysore State? Or is it a case of charity beginning at home, since Bangalore is the residence of Government, and if that is cared for, the rest does not matter?

We have heard that the people of Boston in America consider Boston "the hub of the Universe!" Does our Government consider Bangalore as the hub of the State? We hope not, and we protest.

We recall that in England under Jacobite rule when seven Bishops were on trial for sedition,—Bishop Trelawney being one of them—a seething mob of Cornish miners marched out crying

"And shall Trelawney die,
And shall Trelawney die,
Thirty Thousand Cornish boys
Shall know the reason why!"

The Bishops, we are told, were acquitted.

In this matter of prices, if Government have one rule for Bangalore and one rule for the rest of the State, the lakh and fifty thousand citizens of the Capital, and the 67 lakhs elsewhere, "would like to know the reason why!"

If it were a case of fixing wholesale prices of goods which are being distributed from Bangalore, so that control at the centre might mean control at the corners, it would be eminently satisfactory.

But no such thing! The articles controlled are Mandya Sugar 0—6—6 a viss, White Kerosine 0—2—9 per bottle, Medical supplies 10 per cent over the prices on 1st. September 1939.

So Mandya Sugar should be 0—6—6 in Bangalore, and can be 0—7—6 in Mysore though it is much nearer! White Kerosine should be 0—2—9 in Bangalore, and black Kerosine 0—3—6 in Mysore! And Medical supplies, German, Japanese, American, Indian British, should all be no more than 10% over that of the famous 1st September 1939!

But Mysore Paper can rise from 1½ or 2 annas per lb. to 6 annas, Mysore Piece-goods, Mysore Iron, Mysore Silk, might all rocket up their prices, and authority is silent.

We think that there is something wrong somewhere. We think that the commerce authorities, price-control authorities, and legislative authorities of the State should bestir themselves, evolve a rational policy of price-control for the whole State, and enforce it without favouritism. That would be worthy of the Government; any thing short of it would be unworthy.

With regard to the present notification, we have to state that we do not think very highly

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of it, though it is issued under the Defence of India Act, and the Defence of India Act we look upon as a combination of a 80 ton Tank and a Twin Engine 'Spitfire Bomber!—Our readers will note that, thanks to the War, we have caught up some military phraseology, proifist though we be!

Our point is that the benefit of the Defence of India Act should not be given to Bangalore only, but to the rest of the State as well, including poor Mysore; and also that the Act should be applied in all cases where, without adequate rise in cost of production, there has been steep rise in profits.

Bangalore, whose citizens sell land at Rs. 20 a yard and who buy land at Rs. 20 a yard, is too rich to need price control. It is the rest of the State that needs it. And price control is to be exercised with an even hand and judicious fairness over all commodities which have no business to raise prices, and not by tightening control over some, and giving a long rope to others! *Editor.*

DR. TAGORE

The following English rendering of DR. TAGORE'S last Poem will be read with interest:

"Sorrow's dark night, again and again,
has come to my door.
It's only weapon, I saw,
Was pain's twisted brow, fear's hideous gestures,
Preluding its deception in darkness.
Whenever I have believed in its mask of dread,
Fruitless defeat has followed.
This game of defeat and victory is life's delusion;
From childhood, at each step, clings this spectre,
Filled with sorrow's mockery,
A moving screen of varied fears—
Death's skilful handiwork wrought in scattered gloom!"

HASSAN

We read that the Municipal Council of Hassan has resolved to present an Address to the Minister for Local Self-Government, and to spend Rs. 1000 for the purpose!

So the disease which we referred to in the case of Davangere and Chitaldrug has spread, and taken a virulent form!

If the Hassan Municipal Councillors feel that the Ministership is a great honour to one of their townsmen, we would not deny them the right to present an Address. But to spend Rs. 1000 out of public money for the purpose is something undeniably wrong. Any ratepayer would have the right to have it stopped.

Public institutions are greater than any person however great. And public money is too sacred to be used for any purpose other than the legitimate one.

We recommended sobriety and self-respect to the people of Davangere and Chitaldrug. And now if the Hassan Council loses its sense of proportion and spends a thousand Rs. out of its meagre funds, we think it ought to be restrained.

If it spends Rs. 1000 for a Minister, what will it spend on a Dewan, and what on the Ruler, and what for a Viceroy?

Not long ago the Madras Government passed an order that Municipal Councils should get previous sanction in order to prevent Addresses to Maharajas.

Since the Hassan Council's procedure is likely to create a very bad precedent for the future, when rival parties may vie with each other in spending public money lavishly on their own nominees, we hope the Minister for L. S. G. will himself disallow it, or the Government issue a rule preventing the expenditure of more than Rs. 10 out of Council or Board Funds on such occasions. *Ed.*

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HEROES OF THE PRESS

Heroism of the Press was referred to by Mr. J. H. Brebner, director of News Division at the Ministry of Information, in a talk to the Authors' Club.

"We expect to find our newspaper on our breakfast table every morning without fail, and we are rarely disappointed—and yet we did not know that the Dover hotel from which the journalists were covering the story of the Battle of Britain had been wrecked by bombs and shells, and people killed;—nor, as we praised a wonderful picture of the fire of London, did we visualise the Press photographer with bombs and incendiaries falling near him, or perched on some risky building, intent only on the job of getting his picture!

"The public has confidence in the Press, since it knows that it is free. We have seen what happened in France, where the Press was gagged and the people left in ignorance of the tragic events taking place all around them!"

But for the newspapers, Fifth Columnists would quickly become active, causing despondency and confusion, Mr. Brebner added.

He said the foresight of the industry had ensured the continuity of newspapers. Despite the failure of gas and electricity during the fire of London the national papers made their appearance next morning.

The slogan of the Press might well be, "The paper must go out." The record of newspapers since the war had proved how they had succeeded.

The Press is one of the largest of British manufacturing industries, greater even than both shipbuilding and iron and steel.

Its total value, including receipts from sales and advertisements, is approximately £53,000,000, and the industry is an important employer, not only on account of its 80,000 direct *employees*, but because of the degree of skill of many of them!

CAN NURSES MARRY?

DISCUSSION IN COCHIN COUNCIL

In the Cochin Legislative Council, Mr. T. S. Ramachandra Aiyar said that to insist on several young women to remain unmarried was very crule

Mrs. Thankamma N. Menon opined that married nurses would render better and more efficient service.

Mr. A. V. Moothedan said that unmarried women had no human symptahy.

Messrs. M. L. Joseph and C. V. Iyyu opposed the motion that nurses should marry.

Mr. M. K. Devassy supportnig the motion is asked why marriage should be penalised in the case of nurses alone, while the Doctor and the schoolmistress were free.

Mr. V. J. Mathai thougt that in the interests of the welfare of the patients, he should oppose the motion.

HON. DR. A. R. MENON'S SUPPORT

The hon. Dr. A. R. Menon, Minister for Rural Development, speaking in his individual capacity, said that those who waxed eloquent on public platforms on the observance of equality of the sexes had no right whatever to penalise one sex from taking full advantage to marry as they chose. Nurses did not work all the 24 hours, they worked in shifts and the prohibition would only result in course of time in a general degeneration of the nation. There was no meaning in nurses alone being prevented from marrying while women in several other ranks of the public service were free to marry.

Dr. Tarian Varghese said that the lifting of the ban would be a retrograde step and that efficiency would suffer thereby.

The motion on being pressed was carried, 30 supporting it and 16 opposing.

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LUCKNOW.

Kunwar Sir Mahraj Singh, the new Vice-Chancellor of the Lucknow University, will take only Rs. 800 out of the sanctioned monthly salary of Rs. 2,000. The monthly balance of Rs. 1,200 will be converted into a fund to be devoted for the betterment of the existing facilities of the University students, such as more free-ships to deserving poor students.

* * *

No such luck for Mysore. Easy-going and care-free job as it is, our Vice Chancellors would not think of consenting to any reduction in their salary.

We recall hearing that a certain Professor had offered to give half his salary to a public purpose if he were given an extension. The extension was given. We do not know whether the promise was kept!

And in the case of the Vice-Chancellor, Mysore is, of course, not Lucknow! *Ed.*

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THE LIGHTER SIDE OF A. R. P.

An A.R.P. instructor, lecturing his class, asked a pupil: "Supposing a Nazi squadron unloaded several thousand incendiary bombs, and they all dropped on your area. What steps would you take?"

The man gave the matter careful thought.

"I would resign, sir," he said!

Another lecturer, talking about gas, said: "Among the solvents for mustard gas are petrol, paraffin, and alcoholic spirits."

"That would be an awful waste, sir," came a voice from the back. "Could we not drink the whisky and breathe on the mustard?"

That is the spirit of Britain's Home Front. Whenever possible, it has smiled through its A.R.P. tasks, its raid and evacuation troubles, just as the soldier smiles through his. All Paddington, for instance, laughed when a message relayed by a telephonist to A.R.P. sector posts in this West London district read: "Please note that the provision of females for wardens will cease as from to-night under Home Office instructions!"

It was then discovered that "females" was a mistake for "free meals"!

Mr. C. Kent Wright, in a bright collection of Home Front humour, amusingly illustrated, "A.R.P. and All That" (Allen & Unwin, 2s. 5d.), recalls an incident reported to Warmley, Bristol, Rural council. A volunteer "casualty" was labelled "severed artery" and ordered to sit by the wayside. After waiting more than two hours for a first-aid party, he took off his card, wrote on the blank side, "Bled to death, gone home," and vanished!

An old woman was reporting to the secretary of the Heston, Middlesex, Local Information Committee about an A.A. shell which hit her house.

"It came through the roof," she said, "went through the old man's bed—by the blessing of Gawd 'e wasn't in it—bounced down the stairs, 'opped past me brother-in-law in the 'all and finished up under the sideboard! *I never saw such capers!*"

Another A.A. shell was found by a man, who promptly picked it up and boarded a bus with it.

"What's that you've got on your lap?" asked the conductor.

"It's an unexploded shell which I'm taking to the police station."

"Blimey, man, don't carry it in your lap! Put it under the seat!"

Town children have raised many a laugh in country billets by their reaction to new surroundings. Mr. wright asked a little evacuee whom he met while on holiday at Knighton, Wilts: "How long do you think you'll be here?"

"Lumme," the boy replied, "our teacher says it might be for three years!"

"Oh, how nice for you!"

"Nice! Cor, give me blinkin' ole London every time!"

"But there might not be much left of London after three years, when Hitler has finished with it!"

"Won't there? Well, there won't be *any* of Knighton left when *we've* finished with it!" said the boy.

Newspaper-sellers have enjoyed themselves writing their own contents bills. One of the brightest appeared on the day Hitler had vowed to be in London: "To-day, Aug. 15—and he's only in Mme. Tussaud's!" But it did not raise a bigger smile than a gas notice on a King's Cross Road police station: "CONTAMINATED POLICEMEN IN HERE"!

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THE AIRCRAFT FACTORY

BANGALORE.

The prevailing wrong impression in certain quarters that the Hindustan Aircraft, Limited, was merely doing assembling work of parts imported from foreign countries was cleared by Seth Lalchand Hirachand, Resident-Director, last week addressing a select gathering, including Air-Marshal Sir John Higgins, the Dewan of Mysore and other representatives of the Governments of India and Mysore. Mr. Lalchand was "at home" to the guests.

Those present witnessed a demonstration of the flight of the first Swadeshi airplane produced by the Company at Bangalore.

Mr. Lalchand referred to the activities of the Company and stated that, excepting engines, the Factory was equipped for the manufacture of almost all parts from raw materials, local and foreign. The Factory now employed 2,000 people on the construction side and another 2,000 on the operation side. The Company, even in its infant stage, had done substantial service not only to Mysore but India also and was a concern of which any Indian could be proud.

Mr. Lalchand paid a tribute to Mr. W. D. Pawley's organisation and appreciated the efficiency and co-operation of the entire American personnel, and he was pleased with their willingness and enthusiasm in training Indians in aeronautics.

Mr. Lalchand expressed gratification that American friends had expressed appreciation of Indian talent and hoped that when Indians were given necessary training, they would manage the organisation themselves.

TRAVANCORE ADVANCES ITS CLOCK

CHANGE OVER TO INDIAN STANDARD TIME

TRIVANDRUM, Aug. 17.

All clocks in Travancore were put forward by 23 minutes at midnight last night when the Malabar year 1117 was born. This change brings into force Indian Standard Time throughout Travancore. Till now Travancore time which was 23 minutes behind Indian Standard Time, was in force.

* * *

Well, that too is Advance! After all there is no reason why a State so much in advance of the times in other matters should be behindhand with regard to its Time. Now radio-listeners there are saved the trouble of calculating the Indian Standard Time in relation to their time every day. *Ed.*

STRIKE IN AJMER RAILWAY WORKS

SIX THOUSAND WORKERS INVOLVED

AJMER, Aug. 17.

About six thousand workers of the locomotive and carriage workshop of the B. B. and C. I. Railway are stated to be involved in the strike which commenced on Friday last on the score of wage increment and dearness allowance.

The workers, at a meeting yesterday, decided to continue the strike.

Police pickets have been posted in the affected locality. Hitherto four arrests have been made.

* * * *

Even in this field the old League af Nations seems to have been a failure! Time after time, in place after place, labour troubles are arising, and no rational action is being taken by Governments. Are Governments incapable of solving the trouble, or are they negligent? *Ed.*

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THE ROOSEVELT-CHURCHILL MANIFESTO

"The President of the United States and the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, representing His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, being met together, deem it right to make known certain common principles in the national policies of their respective countries on which they base their hopes for a better future for the world.

"First, their countries seek no aggrandisement, territorial or other.

"Second, they desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned.

"Third, they respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live; and they wish to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them.

"Fourth, they will endeavour, with due respect for their existing obligations, to further the enjoyment by all States, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access on equal terms, to trade and to the raw materials of the world, which are needed for their economic prosperity.

"Fifth, they desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field, with the object of securing for all improved labour standards, economic advancement and social security.

"Sixth, after the final destruction of Nazi tyranny, they hope to see established a peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries and which will afford assurance that all men in all lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want.

"Seventh, such a peace should enable all men to traverse the high seas and oceans without hindrance.

Eighth, they believe that all nations of the world, for realistic as well as spiritual reasons, must come to the abandonment of the use of force. Since no future peace can be maintained if land, sea or air armaments continue to be employed by nations which threaten or may threaten aggression outside of their frontiers, they believe, pending the establishment of a wider and permanent system of general security, that disarmament of such nations is essential. They will likewise aid and encourage all other practicable measures which will lighten for peace-loving people the crushing burden of armament."

* * *

It all sounds too good to be true! One wonders too whether it all is not too good to be practicable. But two men who must be supposed to know best have put it forth, and it is for us for the present to say, Amen!

Ed.

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INDIA GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT

SALARIES AND RECRUITMENT

SIMLA.

"Should the Secretaries of the new Departments which will come into existence as a result of the expansion of the Viceroy's Executive Council be paid Rs. 4,000 or only Rs. 3,500, is a matter under consideration now. If the latter course be decided upon, there will be two scales of pay for Secretaries in the Government of India, the old Secretraries receiving a higher amount and the new ones the revised figure.

Sooner or later the entire question of salaries of I. C. S. officers in the Government of India Secretariat is bound to come up for consideration. There is little doubt that these extravagantly high scales offer a strong inducement to officers to stay on as long as possible in the Government of India, and District life seems unattractive after a term in Delhi-Simla," says a report.

* * *

It is time that Mysore too considered the question of revising salaries. A Retrenchment Committee is long overdue. *Ed.*

RURAL UPLIFT WORK

U. P. GOVERNOR'S SUGGESTIONS

SULTANPUR.

"Two courses of action are necessary if any success is to be expected in rural development: the first is advoidance of window-dressing and the second, scientific planning," said His Excellency Sir Maurice Hallett, Governor of the United Provinces, addressing the Kurwar Rural Development Centre, Sultanpur.

No one supposes for a moment that rural development can be other than slow, observed the Governor. No one expects quick results. The work can only be judged by the lasting improvement which can be achieved, and this involves education of the villager in the manner in which, given the will, he can improve his own livelihood.

Sir Maurice also stressed the need for planning. "There has been little or no planning. Organisers have been appointed without training or qualification. Each has been given a circle containing up to as many as twenty villages, a circle which he cannot hope to improve. My own personal belief is that resources should be concentrated so as to ensure thoroughness."

THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK

Mankind is not only the whole in general, but everyone in particular. Every man or woman is one of mankind's dear possessions; to his or her just brain, and kind heart, and active hands, mankind intrusts some of its hopes for the future; he or she is a possible well-spring of good acts and source of blessings for the race!

R. L. Stevenson.

KHAKI UNIFORMS

A demand for the abolition of khaki uniforms of tonga drivers has been made in a representation addressed to Malik Khizar Hayat Khan Tiwana, Minister of Public Works, the Panjab, by the Executive Committee of Tonga Drivers' Union, Lahore.

They point out that since the price of khaki cloth has gone up by more than 100 per cent, it is not possible for them to wear this particular uniform. They have to live an unhygienic life by continuing to wear the same uniform throughout the year, because they cannot afford to buy spare uniform!

* * *

The same hardship occurs here also in the case of automobile workers owing to this antiquated rule. Administrators should make rules flexible so as to suit the possibilities of the times. *Ed.*

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The Rationalist.

Monday 25-8-1941.

THE AIRCRAFT FACTORY

The first airplane of the Factory seems to have been ready, and Mr. Lalchand Hirachand seems to have celebrated the occasion by treating his partners, the Governments of India and Mysore, as represented by the Air-Marshall and the Dewan, to tea accompanied by a speech.

Mr. Lalchand,—it is not a spelling mistake of ours, reader: Mr. Lalchand, we learn, is really different from Mr. Walchand. Translated the name would mean "Red Moon," while the other would mean "Young Moon." Both are moons, and both seem to be on the ascendant. No wonder that being Moons they have started the Airoplane Company!

As the first plane has not yet flown to Mysore and paid its respects to the Capital, we take it that it is still a youngling confined to its nest, the wings having yet to pick up strength.

No doubt the Chand Brothers,—we have heard of the Soong sisters of China,—deserve credit for inaugurating the Airplane industry. Through it they scale the Air, just as through their Shipping Yards at Vizag they span the Sea! And had their Motor-Car scheme succeeded they could have claimed mastery over air, land, and sea!

But God does not want any human cup to be full!

However we thought that Mr. Lalchand might have taken advantage of the presence of his two senior partners, the Governments of India and Mysore, to render some thanks for the trust they have placed in him! He might have on the occasion of the first demonstration flight, assumed a little humility and rendered thanks to God for giving life to the first Indian mechanical sparrow, and that through the instrumentality of an Indian! But no!

What he really took occasion to say was, "The Company even in its infant stage, had done stubstantial service not only to Mysore but India also, and was a concern of which any Indian could be proud!" What mentality! Mysore, and India, have fathered it, financed it, given it a home, and given him a free-hand to mother it, and yet the infant concern is supposed to have rendered service for which Mysore and India should be grateful!

We suppose all foreigners who come to Mysore, come for our benefit and service, the Imperial Bank, the Oriental and other Insurance Companies, the Indian Bank, the Quilon Bank, the Gold Miners, the Binny and Minerva Mills! We are reminded of the statement of the conqueror who said, "We have come for your good, for your goods!" English is a flexible language, and the addition of one letter trotted out the truth!

Mysore and Mysoreans, in harbouring or fostering outside persons or concerns, do not expect to be treated with patronage or condescension, and will permit no one to assume the airs of a benefactor! And the aircraft factory, it is obvious, is not an unmixed blessing. It is a doubtful asset, if one may say so, or a dangerous asset. We are, however, committed to it, and we accept the responsibility gladly, and boldly!

To the India Government, whether the airoplanes are made here or not does not matter. The Mysore Government have however put their hand on the wheel, and will do all they can to co-operate in its progress, and that is a great gain for Mr. Lalchand. To assume, instead, that it is Mr. Lalchand who is rendering a service to Mysore is to take a crooked view of things, and we deprecate it. His initiative in making the thing materialise we do appreciate, and give him full credit for. But there is a limit to that credit!

We spoke of sparrows coming out of the Air-craft Factory; for we presume,—not being in its secrets, that it is sparrows it will send forth from its vaults, and not hawks, eagles, and vultures! It is no disparagement to produce sparrows either. Mysoreans are not anxious that the Factory should produce destructive, and not protective, contrivances,

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There is no joy in producing so evanescent a thing as a Blenheim, in order to destroy the works of ages, great cities, great monuments, and sacred and humane institutions! we take it that the Air-craft Factory is far from that stage.

It is admittedly a modest concern, which has to make much headway. We are living in times in which much smaller nations than ourselves, U.S.A., Germany, Japan, England, Canada, speak of producing planes in thousands per month! What time Mr. Lalchand will take to give us his first thousandth plane cannot even be conjectured now! Therefore let us not pat ourselves on the back too early in the day. The task is arduous, and requires to be accomplished with determination and with steadfast endeavour. And if Mr. Lalchand will defer the tendency to self-glorification or the assumption of patronage till that accomplishment, we may assure him of Mysore's full appreciation of his services!

Editor.

OUR CHARACTER

The Special Rationing Officer in Madras, Rao Bahadur S. G. Grubb, addressing a students' gathering observed, that

"During the last few days, he had been reminded forcibly of the lack of character in their public life. As Special officer in charge of petrol rationing in the Presidency, he had had instances of respectable persons coming to him and asking him that they be given a large quantity or at least their full quantity of petrol, not caring what might happen to others. That, he thought, was a wrong trait in their national character, and institutions such as their school must see to it that right character was inculcated in the minds of students from their early days. Pure education by itself, in his view, was not going to improve matters. On the other hand, it had, in his opinion, in a way retarded the progress of their country. The more a person was educated, the more he expected he should be paid for performing a particular kind of duty. That, he considered, was the result of having education without character!"

* * *

Another thing that Mr, Grubb has omitted to notice is the fact that when any of us gets a job of some importance, we become absurdly critical of our fellowmen, and allow ourselves to utter the most inane generalisations about them which a little thought would show to be unreasonable and unjust!

Ed.

MUSLIM STUDENTS AND PAKISTAN

In a press statement Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha makes the revelation that the views of candidates who were called for interview for the Indian Civil Service examination last March were wholly against Pakistan.

Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha was one of the examiners in the *viva voce* examination. Mr. Sinha says:

"Except one candidate from the Punjab who thought that the Pakistan scheme should be considered on its merits as perhaps it might offer the Muslims a solution to the communal question, all other Muslim candidates numbering 36 were emphatically of opinion that the suggestion of the partition of India should be given a short shrift.

AGREEABLE SURPRISE

"Pressed to give reasons for their opinions they all declared that the scheme is wholly impracticable on financial grounds and also on military considerations, and far from solving the communal problem it would make confusion more confounded.

"To me these emphatic declarations by Muslim candidates who came mostly from the Punjab and the U. P. were an agreeable surprise after all I had heard and read in newspapers of the persistent demand for Pakistan among educated Muslims in Upper India!"

EDITOR LOSES JOB

Mr. C. G. Grey, has ceased to be co-editor of Jane's *All the World's Aircraft*. Why?

He admitted authorship of a caption in the latest edition of the book stating that the United States had decided to support the war financially "to the last Englishman!"

Sir Archibald Sinclair, Secretary for Air, described the reference as "outrageous and irresponsible."

All the World's Aircraft will, in future, be edited by Mr. Leonard Bridgman, joint editor.

* * *

So one chance expression, absolutely well-meant, and an Editor loses his job! When errors in public life are accompanied by lack of a sense of humour, one can only pity the nation!

Ed.

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MOBILISING WOMEN IN BRITAIN.

LONDON.

A much firmer policy regarding women's "call up" will shortly be adopted in Britain under which regulations more restricted and compulsory powers will be used for mobilising women for war work, Mr. Ralph Asseton of the Ministry of Labour, announced this week. "I think the country is biginning to realise the very great difficulties of the women-power situation", he said. "We have not only reached a point where there is no surplus man-power available but we have reached the point where it is becoming very difficult to satisfy our important needs".

The new ruling demands that all women up to the age of thirty will be registered within the next four months. Older women are required to come forward voluntarily to replace younger and more mobile women for transfer elsewhere. He warned that if a woman who had registered was not already doing important work and did not join one of the women's services, she would be told that she must go into one of the limited number of occupations which included nursing and domestic work in hospitals, work on aircraft and tank manufacture, semi-skilled engineering, the land army, service canteens and ordnance facitories.

TO SUPPRESS A WHOLE GENERATION

NAZI VENGEANCE ON FRANCE

About two million French husbands are being denied the right of fatherhood by Hitler, asserts the *People*.

Though Hitler has promised Admiral Darlan that he would release about 100,000 of the older French soldiers who are prisoners of war in Germany, he has taken a vow that he will not let the 1,500,000 younger ones return home, it says.

He gave the pledge to Field-Marshal von Mackensen, a German Commander in the last war, who was associated with Hitler in the early days of the Nazi party.

It was one of von Mackensen's theories that if France were to be beaten, a whole generation of French children should remain unborn.

"That is the only way," he told Hitler, "that we obtain lasting superiority over our enemy."

He put the same view on record, later, in a book urging the need for a policy of depopulating France.

"We must prevent the French from breeding." he wrote. "We must keep French husbands and wives apart. If necessary, we must take even more drastic measures."

It is in fulfilment of this policy that Hitler is refusing to release the 1,000,000 younger Frenchmen!

PETROL RATIONING

IN TRAVANCORE

It is understood that at the first of the meetings convened for rationig petrol, the Dewan, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, announced that, as soon as the Government of India's decision to ration petrol supplies was taken, His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore directed reduction by one-third in his own consumption of petrol. The Dewan also decided on substantial reduction of his own petrol requirements consistent with the needs of administration, and measures were taken to limit the petrol consumption of officers on tour to the barest possible minimum.

Emphasis was laid by the Dewan at these discussions on the special conditions of Travancore where, except for the railway from Trivandrum to Shencottah, there were no railway communications. Motor transport by motor boats on the back-waters are features of Travancore conditions. The length of motor roads in the State exceeds 4,600 miles, and the total road milage is very high compared to the adjacent parts of British India or Indian States. It was pointed out, therefore, that the requirements of Travancore must be judged with reference to the special conditions of the State.

"VYSYA PATRIKE"

The Vysya community which has so long enjoyed quiet importance in the life of the State is now launching out on propaganda, in order to achieve internal cohesion and external aggrandisement.

The first issue of their monthly Journal under the above name is before us. It is well got up, under the competent Editorship of Mr. P. Gopalakrishna Setty, B.A., B.L., and Messrs. Y. N. Narayana Setty, B.Sc., and S. R. Krishna Setty, B.A.

We wish the Journal a long career, and trust that it will raise the community to further heights of spiritual and material greatness! *Ed.*

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PETROL

FOUND BY ACCIDENT

Men have been "in oil" since it was first discovered. Some have made fabulous fortunes. Others have crashed! And more than any other man in history, Hitler is in oil. Right up to his neck. He's in it like a sea-gull, washed ashore with its wings clogged.

In less than twenty years the reserves of the principal centres of extraction will be completely exhausted, an eminent scientist declares. He claims that those in Rumania will be the first to go, and other centres will follow almost simultaneously.

If this claim is proved true, oil fuel will have enjoyed a useful life of very nearly 700 years, for it was in 1277 that Marco Polo, celebrated traveller, was invited by the Persian Grand Khan to visit Teheran, where "...a great fountain of black liquid gushed from the earth, not good as a food, but very good to burn!"

But a long time was to pass, however, before the world realized how good it was "to burn." In 1936 oil-fuel was being burnt at the rate of 300,000,000 metric tons every year. In 1938 world consumption had soared to 375,000,000. But even with these millions of extra tons countries all over the world were looking around the oilfields uneasily. The countries which had oil, or which could buy and transport it, had power. Those countries which had no oil, or could not pay for it, the Dictatorships, decided to challenge the rest of the world to stand and deliver. And so has the world's greatest drama grown from this fight for driving-power. A fight which, too, has been a fight among men for wealth.

In 1831 a rancher named Mandal was out shooting. He brought down several stags. He decided to spend the night in camp, and while asleep one of the animals he had thought dead struggled to its feet, and stumbled on the trigger-guard of the rancher's rifle.

Mandal jumped to his feet to see a strong-smelling, oily substance oozing from a bullet-hole in the nearby rock. The bullet had struck a small petroleum well. When the rancher made a fire, some of the sparks were blown on to the oil, and caused a fierce blaze.

30,000,000 TONS A YEAR

Years were to pass before Ferris, another American, recognized the economic significance of the event. He patented a process for refining crude petroleum so that it would not explode, and would lose the strong smell it emitted while burning. A company was formed in New Yark to bore for petroleum wells.

By 1853 American wells had produced 113,400 metric tons of crude oil. Exploitation of world-markets was suggested.

Thirty years later, in 1838, an American marketing combine had established its headquarters and branch offices, and engaged scientists to work on crude-oil by-products. Markets began to expand with the appearance of the first petrol-driven three-wheeled car. In 1900 we find fifteen countries engaged in the oil industry—and world output soared to 30,520,000 metric tons. In 1903 the first petrol-driven aircraft took the skies. In 1907 the earliest racing car roared around the newly-opened Brooklands track. Thereafter the romantic drive of petroleum moved with ever-increasing speed.

In Penang, in 1900, a German trader, August Kessler, was organizing the Royal Dutch Company, with a capital of £104,000, to exploit the natural oil-resources in the Dutch East Indies.

Needing an assistant, he engaged a "bright young fellow" who said he had "done a bit of pearl and copra trading." The new-comer immediately showed a natural instinct for oil.

When, in 1926, the "bright young fellow" ended his work for the original Royal Dutch-Shell merger, which had been operating since 1907, he controlled oil-undertakings worth £500,000,000. He was Sir Henri Deterding, fourth son of a Dutch sea-captain. And he started as a bank-messenger!

OUR SUPPLIES ASSURED

Somewhere around 1900 young Deterding met a man named Gulbenkian. The famous Telega-Said oil-wells in Sumatra had dried up suddenly and without warning. Royal Dutch had signed contracts to fulfil orders amounting to hundreds of thousands of tons, but it now had no oil to meet the orders.

Gulbenkian had already paid visits to London, Liverpool, and Paris, in connection with his father's business as a distributor for Standard Oil, and after his meeting with Deterding he went to Paris to interest world-financiers in a new project which would not only supply adequate oil for the contracts but net a very handsome profit.

The financiers fought shy. The visit was a complete failure. So Gulbenkian returned to London, and secured financial backing from the Rothschilds.

By 1908, he had turned the scales so successfully that his personal fortune was assessed at £25,000,000.

Other famous men are "in oil." There is the Emperor Haile Selassie, of Abyssinia, whose country is said to contain vast hoards of as yet untapped wealth in oil.

It is problematical whether the world's natural supply will give out in twenty years. But even if it should Britain has nothing to fear. Our future mechanized arms, our industries, our pleasures can, and probably will, be operated on British coal-oil. Our normal annual oil consumption is about 11,000,000 tons, and experts claim that this product of our coalfields can be converted easily to reach that figure, and more!

When we have removed the dictatorship from the skies, the seas, and the land, there will be a big field—a mighty big field—for the youth of Britain. That field will be "in oil!"

HOWARD DRAYTON.

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SOME GERMAN IDEALS

"The German is a hero born. He can hack and hew his way through life!" Treitchke.

"All chatter about Peace and Humanity must remain nothing but chatter!" Reimer

"The efficient peoples must secure themselves elbow-room by means of war, and the inefficient must be hemmed in, driven into reserves where they have no room to grow, where they may crawl slowly towards the peaceful death of weary and hopeless senility!" Karl Wagner

"Nothing is more immoral than to consider war an immoral thing; war is the mother of all good things!" Prof. Hasse.

"War is the most sacred of human activities. Still and deep in the German heart must the longing for war endure!" Von Gottberg.

"Whoever enters upon a war will pay no heed to any so-called International Law. He will do well to act without consideration and without scruple." Von Hartmann.

All this was drummed into German ears long before Hitler was ever heard of!

They are statements as foul as they are candid, set down in cold blood by German "intellectuals", whose minds have been made cataleptic with the poisonous belief that the highest human glory lies in Physical Force. It is the moral outlook of the Stone Age, made more horrible because it is backed by twentieth-century science!

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND NEGROES

Declaring that he had received complaints of nation-wide discrimination against the Negroes, President Roosevelt to-day called on the office of Production Management to deal effectively with the situation of "grave national importance."

In a memorandum addressed to the co-directors of the office, Mr. William Knudsen and Mr. Hillman, the President says that no nation combating the increasing threat of Totalitarianism can afford arbitrarily to exclude large segments of the population from the defence industries.

Industry, he declares, must open the doors of employment to all loyal and qualified workers, regardless of race, national origin, religion or colour.

"I shall expect the office of Production Management to take immediate steps to facilitate full utilisation of our productive manpower," he adds.

We appreciate this action of the U. S. President.

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THE LIMITS OF CRITICISM

"Every man has a right to be a critic—and quite rightly he exercises it. He has the right to say what he thinks about his beer or his Government. He is paying for both. He has the right to say that he likes or dislikes Charlie Chaplin's new film. But if he goes further and points out how Charlie Chaplin should have made it, he still has the right of course, but he scarcely has the qualification, and he almost certainly has not the genius!

Critics state in print that Charlie missed his opportunity, and ought to have done this or that. But Charlie makes a million from doing it the wrong way; the critic gets a few guineas for knowing so much better! Surely Charlie should be allowed to know what he can best do?

Money is, of course, not necessarily a standard of appraisal. But success is. And so a general who succeeds in what he has attempted is a better man than the critic who passes judgment from an armchair! The critic has this advantage, however: if the general fails, the critic will automatically appear to be right!"

R. J. Minney.

DAMAGES FROM DOCTOR

FIRST CASE IN U. S. HISTORY

For the first time U. S. medico-legal historians could remember, a physician of national prominence lost a large malpractice suit last month brought by a patient. The doctor is Manhattan Ear Specialist Samuel Joseph Kopetzky, head of the New York State Medical Society, and chief physician of New York City's Selective Service. The plaintiff is a deaf song-writer and musician named Benjamin Schwartz.

Mr. Schwartz told a jury that Dr. Kopetzky had treated him for deafness for several years without improving his hearing. Then, in 1937, the doctor suggested that he have a delicate operation on his middle ear. Dr. Kopetzky had learned the technique only then. Mr. Schwartz was the first patient on whom Dr. Kopetzky decided to try the new techinque.

FACE PARALYSIS

While Mr. Schwartz was on the table, the doctors noted that the right side of his face became paralyzed. Dr. Kopetzky paid a noted physiotherapist to treat the paralysis, but Mr. Schwartz claimed that he still had a drooping eyelid and distorted mouth. He said that his ear hurts, that his deafness is worse, that he can no longer earn his living at concerts. Dr. Kopetzky and experts who testified for him, claim that Mr. Schwartz's facial nerve was not injured during the operations. The jury awarded Mr. Schwartz $ 25,000. But Dr. Kopetzky won't have to pay. Like most physicians he carries liability insurance against suits for malpractice.

* * *

An almost similar case was brought to our notice not long ago. But sufferers here are still in the stage of weeping and cursing the doctors concerned, and are not seeking legal remedies. From the way things are said to be going on, that stage will have to come before long! *Ed.*

NATION'S DEBT TO CONGRESS

CHRISTIAN LEADER'S TRIBUTE

BELGAUM.

"Although I am not a Congressman myself, and although I belong to a Christian organisation which is non-political, as a student of history, I must say that nationalism in India owes much of its development to the Congress" said Dr. H. C. Mookerjee of Calcutta, in a lecture delivered under the auspices of the local Christian Association. Mr. A. B. Latthe, ex-Finance Minister of Bombay, presided.

Dr. Mookerjee said that, in spite of their seeming differences in race and religion, the Indians were essentially a single nation. Some of the Western writers were fond of speaking in disparagement of Indian nationalism, but their views were interested and one-sided. The Indians were a nation in fact. Whatever their differences *inter se*, all the political parties in the country were united in demanding freedom for the Motherland. Dr. Mookerjee hoped that the forces of nationalism would not be retarded by the two-nations cry!"

REFORMS FOR HYDERABAD

HYDERABAD (Dn.).

"It is learnt that the Government of H. E. H. the Nizam has been anxious to take people into confidence as to the progress made in the reforms scheme and the speeding up of the necessary preparations for reforms since the appointment of the Reforms Adviser.

It has, therefore, been decided that, before the Rt. Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari, President of H. E. H. the Nizam's Executive Council, relinquishes charge of his office, the Nizam's Government will announce for the knowledge of the public in the form of a Communique the details of the spade work which has so far been done in connection with the inauguration of reforms," says a report.

* * *

With all her fabled riches, Hyderabad seems to be using only one spade for her reforms work. Hence the delay!

His Exalted Highness the Nizam himself, Poet-King that he is, could with a stroke of the pen complete both the spade and coping work in half-an-hour!

And accomplished Sir Akbar could within a week evolve all the reforms that Hyderabadis want!

Now Sir Mahomad Yakub with a single spade has to cope with his "mountainous task!"

It is like the story of Tenali Ramakrishna who undertook to shift a mountain! *Ed.*

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PREMIER'S ASSURANCE TO ICELANDERS

REYKJAVIG, Aug. 19.

"We came here to keep the war away from Iceland," said Mr. Churchill, when he visited Reykjavik on his way home from meeting President Roosevelt. Great cheering crowds gathered outside Parliament House and applauded his statements when he addressed them from the balcony.

Mr. Churchill said, "We came to you as a highly civilised nation, which has played a great part in democratic civilisation. We will seek to trouble your own life as little as possible, and guarantee, together with the United States, that after the war, your culture in the past will be linked with a free future."

* * *

Mr. Churchill seems to know more about Iceland's culture than about India's. Had he at any time served as a soldier in Iceland as he did in India, Iceland would perhaps have been treated with the same indifference as is India. We congratulate Iceland! *Ed.*

MILITARY TRAINING FOR STUDENTS

BOMBAY SENATE'S RESOLUTION

BOMBAY.

A resolution, requesting the Government to amend the Bombay University Act with a view to enabling the University to introduce compulsory military training for its students, was adopted by the Senate of the Bombay University at its meeting last week.

* * *

For over a generation Indian young men have been fitted only for an emasculated life, incapable of any kind of self-defence. Whenever the question of military training was raised in Senates in recent years non-Indian Educationists would jump up to sneer at the proposal and propound its impossibility by means of specious arguments. Therefore today Recruiting Sergeants get no response from young men to their frantic calls. The fault is certainly not the young men's, nor India's! *Ed.*

THE BANGALORE CITY RAILWAY STATION

To

THE EDITOR
"THE RATIONALIST"
MYSORE.

DEAR SIR,

I am herewith giving a piece of information which if you think fit may be made use of in any manner you like.

The Bangalore City platform is practically a nuisance for civil population. The Military that come for transportation mishandle the civil population that come to the platform. From the station Superintendent downwards every body fears to say a word to the Military officers to keep order.

Yesterday night some troops took the Hubli train via Guntakal. The ticket examiner asked the soldiers to produce their passes. Much to my surprise instead of showing their passes a soldier flew at his neck and gave him two good slaps on the cheek, blood gushed from the ticket collector's mouth. The poor railway subordinate ran up to the station master for help. The station Superintendent sent a duty Constable, who in turn was mishandled by the soldier. Then the Constable reported the incident to the Station Superintendent. who said "I am helpless, I cannot interfere." I can give a number of such instances, but they are unnecessary. I feel that the District Magistrate in Bangalore is non-existent as for as the station platform is concerned.

Yours faithfully,
M. N. JOIS.

The District Magistrate of Bangalore is fully existent. Evidently the matter has not been brought to his notice. We have no doubt that he could easily invite the Brigade Commander to arrange to prevent misbehaviour. The District Traffic Supintendent and the Superintendent, Railway Police, would have to make the first move in the matter.

One cause of the evil is perhaps the existence of the Bar in the Station Premiss. If it is closed to soldiers, they would not lose their heads so much. We are told so much about the beautiful behaviour of our Soldiers in Tripoli, Syria, Iran, and elsewhere. It does not seem correct that what we see of it here should be so unseemly! Ed,

HARDSHIP IS GOOD FOR US

If you delve into the histories of very aged men and women you will discover that most of them experienced hard, stirring times early in life, though not necessarily hard in the financial sense. It is on this fact that Dr. Lester Ingle and Professor A. M. Banta hinge their theory that hardship during the first half of life is an excellent thing, and tends to longevity. They obtained their first clues from cladocera, or water fleas, which, they discovered, died early if they fed well and lived lazily during the first weeks of life. They then observed thousands of cases of men and women, and found that the same theory held in a general sense, and that, provided early life has been strenuous, as the body ages it grows tougher and more able to withstand shocks and illnesses.

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The Rationalist.

Monday 1-9-1941.

RATIONING, AND STRIKES

"Let me make the songs of a nation; let any one make its Laws;" some one has said. He knew only what great songs could do to a nation in the way of inspiring, sustaining and ennobling. He thought Laws only curbed, controlled, and repressed. Songs like "Rule Britannia", "Lead, Kindly Light," and "Onward, Christian soldiers," which Churchill and Roosevelt are said to have sung at their recent rendezvous, the "Vande Mataram" of India, and "Allah-ho-Akbar" of Mussalmans, are creations for which nations are to be grateful!

On the other hand which nation can thrive without Laws? To ensure the peace and happiness of a people by means of well-conceived and well-administered Laws is less spectacular, no doubt, but no less important. Evolved by the wisdom of its ancients and moderns, in order to efface evils and promote well-being, a good Law is the load-star of a nation's happiness!

But in the evil times in which we are living, the two-thousand year old saying of Cicero, "Laws are silent amid the clash of arms," seems only too true. Another great Roman, Julius Caesar, said the same thing in other words, "Arms and Laws do not flourish together!" In a state of war the usual Laws are set aside for the time being, and in the interests of the people, fiats like the Martial Law, Defence of the Realm Act, and Public Security Act, are promulgated.

Such special laws authorise the magistracy to do many things which would normally be considered high-handed, but so long as the intention is good and the enforcement of the law not unduly thoughtless and harsh, people naturally submit.

But those who administer them should see that their measures do not cause unnecessary misery to the people.

When we consider the Paper rationing and Petrol rationing orders under the Defence Act, we are led to wonder whether this is all the wisdom and statesmanship of the wise men who are responsible for them. We are not aware of any good that the paper-rationing scheme has done to the Government or the country. We would like to hear if Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar, the Commerce Member, is aware of any. It has made the paper market chaotic and terrible, and is practically killing the nation's literary work!

Nor does the need for conserving 20% of petrol for defence purposes justify the queer measures that are being taken in several parts of the country by local officials. If petrol was required for defence proposes a simple way of getting it would have been to indent the extra quantity from the producer. It would have caused no loss to the Government and no hardship to the public.

Or if the extra supply was not available a universal cut of 20% in consumption could easily have been effected. But now in actual practice this 20% cut is being worked out as a 50% reduction, and in the course of effecting it, several of the District Magistrates here as well as in British India are almost destroying the bulk of Road Transport. The simple plea of petrol rationing is providing them a god-sent occasion to give vent to their half-digested theories and ill-founded antipathies against Road Transport. And in consequence hundreds of lorries and buses are going off the roads, lakhs of capital is lost, and many thousands of employees cast out of employment. This is to the public.

To the India Government too, and the local Governments, the loss in many ways due to the crippling of road-transport is considerable. We leave it to time to show its extent!

Laws, whether they be normal or of the emergency type, require to be administered with care, with forethought, and with all possible statesmanship, by those authorised to enforce them. After all Govenments can only pass enactments in the interests of a people. It is for the officers who enforce the laws to see that good results therefrom, and not use them like a blind man carrying a flaming torch with

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a shaking hand in a narrow street! A thousand things may catch fire. But he doesn't know, and he doesn't care!

In a sweet poem of Tennyson, he speaks of

"Power fitted to the season; wisdom-bred
And throned of wisdom!"

But the power, exercised as above is mere reckless power, neither bred by nor throned of wisdom.

The wise ones of Sanskrit have said also,

"Drishti-pootham nyaseth-padam
Vastra-pootham pibej-jalam!
Shastra-pootam Vadedvacham
Manah-pootam Samachareth!"

Which means "you must take the path purified by your eye, drink the water purified by your cloth, speak the words purified by your science, and do the act purified by your mind."

We desire that the rationing acts and other acts of our District administrators should not be reckless and autocratic, but "wisdom-bred and throned of wisdom", and "purified by the Mind" which God has given them!

The use of the Public Security Act for suppressing labour strikes and the detention of leaders under the Defence Act, calls no less for comment. It has been stated on Government's behalf that the Binny Mills are doing war work and that obstruction to it is to be treated under the Defence Act. The Cawnpore Mills too are doing war work. The Curtis Factory of America is also doing war work. Neither the U. P. Governor nor Mr. Roosevelt have declared the strikes there illegal, or sought to throttle them! Are our Government satisfied that the Binny Mills are doing only war work, and what exactly is that war work? The Binnys may be a powerful body, but our Government are as much above them as above the labourers. The labourers too are an army in themselves, and their interests deserve to be safe-guarded properly by the Government as much as those of the army in the field. It would be no act of wisdom or statesmanship to suqeeze them into submission and pat their employers. The Binny Mills or any other Mills must get and keep their Labour on their own merits. They cannot expect Government to serve as their watchman, time-keeper, overseer, and labour mestri, all combined.

Governments too must realise that Labour is a valuable entity in the State, cease to treat it with contempt or repression, ensure to it fair play, and encourage it to give of its best for the good of the State!

That would be the method of wisdom and statesmanship. Some day Government will have to accept it. Why not now? The sooner they do it the more creditable it will be!

Editor.

"HASSAN"

With reference to our remarks on the resolution of the Hassan Municipality to give an Address to one of the Ministers at a cost of Rs. 1000, the Publicity Officer to Government informs us that the news is incorrect, and that the resolution was for Rs. 250, and Government sanctioned only Rs. 50.

Our information is that the Council resolved to spend Rs. 1000, and when there was an outcry a Sub-Committee decided to spend Rs. 250 only, and Government sanctioned only Rs. 50.

However we accept the correction, and will point out that since Addresses are becoming too common even Rs. 50 is too generous, and may be limitted to Rs. 10 in the case of Town Municipalities, and to Rs. 20 in the case of City Municipalities and District Boards. Ed.

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THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK

"To know what you prefer instead of humbly saying Amen to what the world tells you you ought to prefer, is to have kept your soul alive. Such a man, may be a man, in short, acting on his own instincts, keeping in his own shape that God made him in, and not a mere crank in the social engine-house, welded on principles that he does not understand, and for purposes that he does not care for!"

R. L. Stevenson.

DEFECT OF WESTERN EDUCATION

SIR M. YAKUB'S ADVICE TO STUDENTS

HYDERABAD (Dn).

"The chief defect and most glaring fault of Western education and civilisation is that it is based altogether on the foundations of materialism, and the spiritual side of humanity is totally ignored and forgotten", observed Sir Mahomed Yakub, Member, Council of State and Reforms Adviser to H. E. H. the Nizam's Government.

He did not want to deprecate or ignore the benefits of modern education and the advantages which the world had received from the development of science and arts in Europe, but what he meant to say was that the dark side of the picture was as dark as its bright side was brilliant and it was their duty to use their sense of discrimination and apply the principle of pick and choose.

The thirst for power and subjugation of the will of others were the principal features of the present day politics, the unsoundness and unrighteousness of which was now fully established. The survival of the fittest had always been the law of nature and any artificial means adopted to avoid the application of this unchangeable law were bound to keep them in a perpetual state of inferiority and disability.

Sir Mahomed added that he did not want the world to go back to 'the primitive age of charka and loin cloth' but they should put old wine in new bottles. The wine should be theirs and only the bottles should be of Western make. He also appealed to students not to enter into politics and allow themselves to be exploited by self-designated political leaders. The student's duty was to drink deep of the spring of knowledge and reserve his judgment on politics till he had completed his studies.

DEVELOPMENT OF ROADS

BOMBAY.

Addressing the annual meeting of the Indian Roads and Transport Development Association, Ltd. recently, the Hon'ble Mr. R. H. Parker, President, pleaded for a "forward policy" in regard to the development of roads to be financed by borrowing. Such expenditure, he said, would be able to yield adequate return as was evident from the increased revenue which had been accruing to the Government from the road traffic.

The revenue of the Central Government from motor transport in 1929-30 was Rs. 429 lakhs and 10 years later 1939-40, it had risen to no less a figure than Rs. 911 lakhs. The revenues of Provincial Governments and District Boards had also similarly increased and the total extra-municipal revenue had risen from less than Rs. 5 crores to approximately Rs. 12 crores.

Road development was necessary also, he said, in the interests of national defence. Dealing with co-ordination of all forms of transport, he said, that the first step in this direction should be the subordination during the war period of all differences of opinion between road and rail interests. He hoped that the recommendation of the Transport Advisory Committee that the provinces should set up Boards of Transport would ensure each type of transport being used to maximum effect. Considering the size of India, the road transport available was negligible. It was unfortunate that the constitution of the Transport Advisory Council did not provide for the inclusion of unofficial representatives of those directly interested in roads.

He urged that early action should be taken to prevent premature destruction of road surfaces by the use of iron-tyred bullock carts. The question of substituting pneumatic tyre equipment had not yet been properly tackled.

Turning to petrol rationing, Mr. Parker commended the Punjab Government's orders to the effect that in all permits for public service vehicles the seating capacity should be deemed to be increased by 25 per cent as from August 15. In commending this action to the other provinces, he pleaded for allowing similar concessions, where possible, to goods vehicles.

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WAR HORRORS

NAZIS IN RUSSIA

LONDON.

"Blood for blood, death for death" is the title of an editorial in *Pravda*, the organ of the Communist Party, quoted by the Moscow Radio.

The article which gives details of atrocities perpetrated by the Nazis on Soviet citizens says, "No words can express the intensity of feeling and the wrath which prevails in the hearts of Soviet men and women on hearing the news of the atrocities carried out by the German hordes on their bloody way. Intense hatred which knows no pity, which knows no mercy, is the only rule of fighting against biped animals which constitute the German Fascist armies. Wherever its armies pass they leave behind them a morbid trail of murder and robbery. The Hitler dogs have covered with shame not only the German Army but also all German people! To redeem its shame, to restore to itself the place in the family of peoples, the German nation must clear itself of the Hitler vermin. Every hour brings news of crimes carried out by Fascists on Soviet soil."

The article goes on to give details of almost unspeakable horrors carried out by the Nazis in search for military information, citing such instances as men, women and children soaked in petrol in a village square and burned alive, a nine-year-old boy shot in front of his mother who then joined the guerillas, and declares: "Corpses, corpses and again corpses,—all tortured and killed people—the same scenes in every village, in every town where the Germans have passed!"

"What army ever committed such crimes?" asks the *Pravda*. "Does the Fascist gang of robbers deserve the name of army? For these monstrosities, these crimes, are not isolated cases—they are a mass phenomenon—a system taught by the German Fascist Army Command!"

After giving an extract from the note-book of a dead German soldier referring to mass executions of the population, it quotes an excerpt from the secret instruction of a German Army Commander. This instruction states, "It is necessary to emphasise once more the fundamental problems arising from conditions of warfare on the Eastern Front. Here more than on other fronts it is necessary to develop in the German soldier a feeling of mercilessness. A feeling of compassion towards anybody irrespective of age or sex cannot be tolerated. Every initiative of German soldiers likely to spread fear of the German Army must be encouraged. It is necessary to inculcate in every German soldier a feeling of personal interest in this war."

"The Soviet people will never forget nor will it forgive these crimes. This blood calls for cruel and merciless vengeance. This vengeance will come; its hour is near. The Soviet people have arisen in the Fatherland war, and they will not lay down their arms until the enemy is crushed and annihilated. Blood for blood, death for death!"

JAPAN AND THAILAND

THE PROPOSED NEW ORDER IN EAST ASIA!

SINGAPORE.

"Thailand is now at one of the most crucial hours of her destiny. Japanese forces are mobilised on her frontier and a propaganda campaign is going on in Japan of which the only object is to work up a case against Thailand so that she may be taken under Japanese "protection," similar to Indo-China Why should it be thought the duty of Thailand is to join a new order in the Far East? The Japanese put forward in explanation another empty phrase The co-prosperity of greater East Asia'.

"It is absurd to imagine that by coming under the control of Japan Thailand would become more prosperous. What kind of prosperity does Japan offer? Is it the same kind that prevails in Japan where nearly everything is rationed and the people are driven to work excessive hours on insufficient food? Does any Thai wish to see such a low standard of living in his own country? Wide differences of race, customs, language and religion are allied to the fundamental difference in character which makes it impossible for the two peoples to meet on a friendly basis".

NAZIS IN FRANCE

THE NEW ORDER IN EUROPE!

LONDON.

"Any one speaking against Germany will be hanged!" This is part of an order issued by the Gauletier and Stadthalter of Alsace, Robert Agner, an extract from which is quoted by Free French sources.

The order also states "As from April 27, 1941, anyone who speaks French although he knows the German tongue, will be immediately arrested and punished by one year in a concentration camp.

"Anyone listening to foreign wireless stations will be immediately arrested and punished by two to five years in a concentration camp. As from June 1, 1941, anyone wearing the Basque beret of whatever colour, with or without peak, will be immediately arrested and punished by one year in a concentration camp!"

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REFERENCE TO THE VICEROY

SIMLA.

Sir Sikander Hyat Khan, Premier of the Punjab, in a statement to the Press, says:

"My attention has been drawn to a passage in Mr. Jinnah's recent press statement which might be interpreted as meaning that I considered and had stated that H. E. the Viceroy had 'double-crossed' me. I should like to make it clear that I did not at any time entertain or give expression to such an opinion."

[Mr. Jinnah, in the course of his statement on August 28, said:

"According to Sir Sikander Hyat Khan, the Viceroy was double-crossing him. That point is not met in the whole of the communique. Had he asked Sir Sikander Hyat Khan to join the Council in his personal capacity, the probability is so obvious that he would have refused, or, at any rate, asked for time to consult the Leader and the Executive of the Muslim League organization. This evidently, did not suit the Viceroy to put it to him in that way, and he was sworn to strict secrecy.]

FREE SPEECH FOR LINDBERGH

OKLAHAMA GOVERNOR'S VIEWS

OKLAHAMA CITY.

Ex-Colonel Lindbergh, who has been refused permission to use the municipal auditorium for the purpose of a speech, will speak at another place on Friday. Local ex-servicemen say that Lindbergh is corrupting the country's morale, but Governor Philips stated that he believes in free speech. "If what Lindbergh says is treason, why, arrest him, but I think we ought to let the fellow be heard."

Evidently Governor Philips is not a believer in Prevention being better than cure. Since America has not declared war on Germany as yet, Lindbergh's pro-German tendencies may not be illegal. When war is declared, the case would be different. American public life could be aligned to that of India. Ed.

ANGLO-AMERICAN STRATEGY

SIX-POINT PROGRAMME

LONDON.

A six-point blue print for at least two more years represents the Anglo-American plan of strategy to defeat Germany, it is indicated by authoritative sources here, cabled the *Daily Express* New York Correspondent on August 20. This programme, drawn up as a result of the Churchill-Roosevelt talks at sea, will probably follow these general lines:

(1) To encourage Russia by all practical means to hold out against the Nazi onslaught this winter and stock her up with supplies for the spring campaign.

(2) To continue to aid China, and keep Japan isolated in the Far East, with constant warnings of encirclement, and the danger of a major clash with the United States, Britain or Russia, if any of their interests should be menaced.

(3) To reinforce strongly the British in the Mediterranean area with increased supplies from the American arsenal, especially planes and tanks, so that the expected German drive during the winter may be checked.

(4) To increase as rapidly as possible the delivery of American-made bombers to Britain, so as not only to raise the tempo of R. A. F. raids on Germany this winter, but also to develop reserves which will give the British strong superiority over the Luftwaffe by the end of 1942.

(5) To beat Germany to a draw by the occupation or flanking of all strategic outposts that the Nazis may threaten, such as Iran, Dakar, the Azores and the Cape Verde Islands.

(6) Britain to follow a major defensive strategy of holding out against Germany next year except for offensive aerial attacks, and prepare for a major land offensive against the German army on the Continent in the spring of 1943.

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TWO YEARS OF WAR

H. E. THE VICEROY SPEAKS

INDIA, FOCUS-POINT OF NATIONS

"To-day, India is the focus-point of the nations and territories of the Eastern Group. In Egypt, in the Sudan—whose people have shown their gratitude by a splendid gift—in Eritrea and Ethiopia; in Iraq, Syria and Persia, the armies of India have sought and found glory on many fields! They have dealt faithfully with the Italian Empire, which lies in ruins in East Africa; they have forged new lines in the comradeship of arms and have protected great neighbouring nations against the imminent or actual threat of the invader!

"India is awake; she is mighty and formidable: and she shall, if you so determine, be mightier yet!

"Men and women of India, be proud of your sons and brothers. Not only of your soldiers, sailors and airmen, but of all those others too, who are playing their part, not always spectacular, but nonetheless valuable in this total war. The merchant-seamen of India, the men in the factories and in the fields the civil servants and the police, the Civic Guards and the R, A. P. services, the businessmen who cheerfully undertake, each of them, three or four men's work in the interests of national service, the women workers and many others who give of their best whether in money or service—these too are playing their part in this mortal struggle. They have not been privileged to stand in the front line of battle; to their lot has fallen the less exciting but necessary work of war behind the lines; but on their patience and perseverance and on their stout-hearted confidence depends, no less than on our armed forces, the ultimate triumph of our efforts to rid the world of the obscene pestilence of Nazism!"

* * *

We hope this is sufficient reply to those croakers who pretend that India is not doing enough in her war-effort! *Ed.*

QUEEN WILHELMINA'S BROADCAST

"UNCONQUERABLE HOLLAND"

LONDON, Sep. 1.

"After more than a year of oppression, the Netherlands are and feel stronger and more unconquerable than ever before," declared Queen Wilhelmina over the Radio Orange to-night, broadcasting to the Dutch people throughout the world in commemoration of her sixty-first birthday, which was celebrated yesterday.

Queen Wilhelmina declared that the Netherlands would play her part in the new world-order envisaged by Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt. The arch-enemy of humanity, Hitler, wanted to destroy the Netherlands. He had over-powered them and robbed them of their liberty, and his hordes had looted, leaving the Dutch to starve. He had sought to crush their soul, but had failed. She praised the "indomitable courage, daring and tough and unbreakable resistance" of the Dutch, and paid a tribute to the laurels won by the Dutch armed forces and merchant seamen, adding that the entire realm would fight until victory was achieved.

The Queen paid homage to all those peoples who had met the same fate as the Netherlands, and were resisting Nazi tyranny. "While our common assailant is now venting his lust for murder and robbery against the courageous Russian people, resistance manifests itself as his back is turned, and the united peoples are preparing presently to toll the death- knell for him and his detestable order," she said, "most certainly a death knell, but one which will ring joy because it will herald the liberation of the peoples!"

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THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK

Let us, above all things, *get acquainted with each other*. Let every man teach his son, teach his daughter, *that labour is honourable*. Let us say to our children, "*It is your business to see that you never become a burden on others*. Your first duty is to take care of yourselves. If there is a surplus, with that surplus help your fellow-men. You owe it to yourself above all things not to be a burden upon others." Teach them that *whoever is an idler*, whoever lives upon the labour of others, whether he is *a pirate or a king, is a dishonourable person*. Teach them that no civilized man wants anything for nothing, or for less than it is worth; that he wants to go through this world paying his way as he goes; and that if he gets a little ahead, an extra joy, it should be divided with another, if that other is doing something for himself!" *Ingersoll.*

COUNTING A BILLION

Following President Roosevelt's defence budget, a headline in a British daily paper reads, "Congress must now think in billions." To talk casually of billions is easy, but to start thinking in terms of billions is to take the quickest way to the madhouse! The human brain is incapable of conceiving such a number. Look at this: 1,000,000,000,000! That, in case you'd never seen it in print, is a billion. Let us try to find just what it means.

Do you know how long it would take you, counting at the rate of 200 a minute (which is pretty good going), working twelve hours a day without pause, to count up to a billion? Nearly 20,000 *years*. To be precise, 19,325 years and 319 days. At the rate we are going, governments will soon be talking about quadrillions, which is next on the list. It is written like this—1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000! Let us start counting again at the rate of 200 a minute. Assuming that there are a thousand million people in the world, it would take them nearly twenty million years to reach a quadrillion!

SUGAR MUST BE MADE CHEAPER

"Cheap sugar is the supreme need of the hour, more so because in a country like India where the purchasing power of the masses is very low, this is the only means of increasing consumption," observed Mr. R. L. Nopany, President of the Indian Sugar Mills Association, in the course of his address at the Ninth Annual General Meeting of the Association held at New Delhi.

Mr. Nopany recalled that when the Tariff Board of 1930 recommended and the Government agreed to grant protection to the sugar industry, it was visualised that within the period of 15 years from the grant of protection the industry ought to be able to stand on its own legs. He stated that as the last Tariff Board pointed out in 1938, the cost of Indian sugar was still about Rs. 7 per cwt. more than the cost in Java.

He emphasised that unless the cost of Indian sugar was brought down, it was not possible for Indian factories to withstand foreign competition not only in the world market but also in the internal market.

* * *

Read the above, Mandya! Ever since the Mandya Sugar Company came into being, Mysoreans have had to pay more for their sugar than ever before. We hear of sugar-cane being left on the fields till juice content is reduced, we hear of unchecked wasteful and uneconomical methods. But with the Government to protect, and the public to pay high prices, the question of reducing costs does not arise! *Ed.*

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DOUBLE-CROSSING

Political life, we suppose, is demoralising to men, whatever their age, ability, experience, and standing. The only end that is aimed at is the achievement of power, and leadership. In order to achieve that end, men may pursue any means, and sink to any depth. "All is fair," they say, "in Love and War." All is fair, it would seem, in Politics also!

An Ambassador, Samuel Johnson has said, is an honest man sent to lie abroad for his country! The politician also, evidently, is an honest man who can descend to any lies or abuse in his own country!

Honesty, morality, and courtesy are only ideals not even to be kept in mind. They are only for embellishing Convocation Addresses!

In a recent statement Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the Indian Muslim League, has astonished the public by using the expressions, "According to Sir Sikander Hyat Khan the Viceroy had double-crossed him!"

The word "double-crossing" is only used in the under-world of gangsters in Chicago, or the Apaches of Paris, when one of them proves faithless to his gang and consorts with the enemy!

When Moslem Kingdoms in two Continents are trembling with the fear of invasion by one or another, the spokesman of the largest Moslem population in the world has no support to give them, and is wasting time in indulging in pettiness of mind and vileness of speech against all and sundry!

So long as the Viceroy was snubbing and giving the cold-shoulder to Mr. Gandhi, and giving the juiciest plums to Mr. Jinnah's partisans, there was no thought of double-crossing. But when the Viceroy stretches the same principles a little further, and finding the President of the Moslem League intractable bestows favour on other leaders of the League who forced their claims on him, he is to be construed as double-crossing!

Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, youngish though he is, is not a boy. He knew what he was doing when he forced himself on the Viceroy, and got him to nominate him to the Defence Council, and to appoint another Punjab boy, Sir Feroz Khan, to a cushy berth on the Executive Council in preference to many others better fitted, and better claimants. If Sir Sikandar desired to act as an honest partisan he ought not to have gone to the Viceroy except in the wake of Mr. Jinnah, and should not have accepted the nomination, instead of pretending to have been mesmerised, or misled, or double-crossed into accepting it!

But, on the other hand, at one time he goes and pesters the Viceroy for his own ends, and at another he goes and cowers before his party-leader and gives occasion to foul epithets. Such men can never be either ornaments or back-bones to any country's public life. And the Viceroy would be well-advised to keep them at a distance.

We should point out to Mr. Jinnah that nobody can command respect unless he gives respect to others, and that leadership of a party need not be based merely on bigotry and blustering and heaping insults on others. He who treats others with disdain and contempt brings down upon himself disdain and contempt, whatever his power, and whatever his age.

Mr. Jinnah is not so great as Walpole, Prime Minister of England for 21 years. And even Walpole was soundly rated when he used a contemptuous expression towards Pitt. The passage is historic, and Mr. Jinnah may no doubt have read it with relish in his College days.

We shall quote it now for his and our readers' benefit:

"Surely age may justly become contemptible, if the opportunities which it brings have passed away without improvement, and vice appear to prevail when the passions have subsided. The wretch who, after having seen the consequences of a thousand errors, conti-

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nues still to blunder, and in whom age has only added obstinacy to stupidity, is surely the object either of abhorrence or contempt; and deserves not that his grey head should secure him from insults. Much more, Sir, is he to be abhorred, who as he has advanced in age has receded from virtue, and become more wicked with less temptation; who prostitutes himself for money which he cannot enjoy, and spends the remains of his life in the ruin of his country!"

So age cannot be deemed a shield for bad manners or bad morals!

"Double-crossing" is a word which denotes a breach of that doubtful honour which is called "Honour among thieves." The use of that word with reference to the Viceroy, and that an English gentleman of the status of Lord Linlithgow, is an unpardonable act of utter discredit.

It reminds us of a similar instance in the annals of Great Britain, in which the victim of aggression was the great American, Benjamin Franklin.

Alexander Wedderburn, later Chancellor Loughborough, accused Franklin before the Privy Council in 1774 of obtaining surreptitiously and sending to America some letters of Government officials in Boston, upon the receipt of which the Americans petitioned for the removal of General Hutchinson and others. After making this charge Wedderburn added, "He will henceforth esteem it a libel to be called a man of letters,—this man of three letters!", alluding to the Latin word for thief, *fur*. Franklin remained silent during this attack; but it was remarked that when, as American Commissioner, he signed the Treaty of offensive and defensive alliance with France in 1778, he wore the same suit of Manchester velvet as on his appearance before the Privy Council! It was all the revenge the amiable philosopher desired; but Horace Walpole wrote in 1777, "If I were Franklin, I would order the Cabinet Council to come to me at Paris with ropes about their necks, and kick them back to St. James!"

So we would tell Mr. Jinnah that he should maintain the ordinary courtesies of public life in order to deserve the respect which Indians would like to give to the Leader of the Moslem Community, and an elder statesman of the Western Presidency!

Editor.

PETROL RATIONING

SIMLA.

Petrol consumption for defence purposes, which amounted to about three quarters of a million gallons in the pre-war period, has considerably increased and is expected to rise to about two million gallons a year, says a Press Note.

These expanding requirements could be met by increased supplies. But as 75 per cent. of the normal supplies of petrol to India is imported, and is dependent on the curtailed and uncertain tanker position, supplies are uncertain and limited.

Common prudence has, therefore, demanded that stocks should be built up to a reasonable level. With the limited tanker tonnage, and rapidly increasing war requirements, the obvious course is to economise on civil consumption, making provisions at the same time to meet the demands of essential civil transport and industries. This is what the Government of India's petrol rationing scheme endeavours to do.

* * *

That is the rationale of petrol rationing! We wish it luck! *Ed.*

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WHAT IS A MAN WORTH?

Maurice Chevalier, the popular French film actor, once appeared for two weeks in a revue. For these two weeks' work he had been guaranteed a minimum of £8,000—and he got even more!

One cannot help wondering if any man is worth that amount of money.

Charlie Chaplin and Harold Lloyd make incomes of £200,000 to £300,000 a year. Are their services to the world really as socially valuable as all that?

Let me say very plainly that I am not criticizing M. Chevalier, Charlie Chaplin, or Harold Lloyd. The sums mentioned appear to be their market value; and when a man sells either his goods, his labour, or his ability, he would be a fool to refuse a good price. A man is entitled to get whatever price he can.

That is what we mean by market value—the price anything can fetch in the open market. But market value is by no means the same thing as social value—and I am left wondering if we have not all got our ideas of values completely inverted.!

LESS THAN THE DUSTMAN!

To earn what Chevalier is going to make in two weeks, 2,500 agricultural labourers would have to sweat and toil, day in and day out, for a whole year tilling the soil and growing the food without which none of us could exist for a single day.

Charlie Chaplin's earnings in a single year amount to more than the combined wages of something like 3,000 miners working day in and day out to dig and hew the coal for furnaces and factories and homes, without which life simply could not go on. I think you will agree with me that there is something here that wants thinking about.

Let us look at it in another way. Chaplin and Lloyd each get twenty or thirty times more each year than is paid to the President of the United States! Chevalier, for two weeks' work, is to receive nearly twice as much as the annual salary of the Prime Minister of this country. Are we really to assume that this is a correct valuation of the services these various gentlemen render to their fellows?

It is a commonplace to-day, that the real master of the world is the scientist. Every one of us is dependent on him for our food, our drink, our clothes, our pleasures, our safety, and even our very lives. Life on this little planet we call the Earth would have been impossible long ago had it not been for the skill and knowledge and selfless devotion of these men and women of science.

How do we reward them? We offer them salaries less than the wages we pay to municipal dustmen!

SOMETHING WRONG

Here is an actual advertisement that appeared only the other day:—

> Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Research and advisory Officer in Plant Husbandry. Candidates should possess an Honours Degree in Botany and should have some experience of Plant Pathology. A knowledge of agriculture would be an additional qualification.

A long and expensive training has gone to the making of any man or woman who could hope to fill a job like that—and the successful candidate would have to be a very able person. And what is the salary? The salary for this specialist is "£200, rising by £10 to £250!" While a scientific specialist can only get £4 a week, a comedian can get £4,000 a week! There is certainly something wrong with us, don't you think?

Here is another astonishing instance of the way we treat skill and knowledge. When the R 100 recently flew across the Atlantic to Canada her crew received the princely wage of 4d. an hour flying time, for the first twelve hours, and 6d. an hour afterwards. It worked out at £1 17s. 5d. for flying the Atlantic! And for this niggardly sum these men had to risk their lives on a purely experimental

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flight and perform incredible feats of skill and daring!

I remember Sir Harry Lauder once saying: "I get £2,000 a week because I am worth it." No, he got it because he found someone willing to pay it!

No singer of comic songs, however pleasantly and funnily he sings, is really worth as much as a Prime Minister, a Judge, or the head of a big business on whose knowledge and judgment depends the daily employment of thousands of people and the satisfying of the needs of thousands more—let alone being worth twenty or thirty times as much. I fancy that by this time you will, if you think about it, agree with me that we have rather let our sense of values get out of hand.

Compare the real value to the world of a singer with that of an engine-driver who takes his train with its living freight or its urgently needed cargo safely, day after day, to its journey's end. Or with that of the signalman whose unceasing vigilance provides much of the safety. Or the seaman, the miner, the engineer, the steel smelter, the builder, or the scavenger. We could do without comedians and still live; but let the real workers cease from their labours,—and who could exist?

I read the other day an astonishing account of what is needed to produce that commonplace instrument the telephone—and as you read it remember that of practically every other article of everyday use the same marvellous story could be told:—

It needed a Japanese who prepared the silk in the covering on the cord, a British Indian who mined the mica used within the iustrument as insulation, a Brazilian—or more likely a Malayan or Sumatran native—who gathered rubber from a tree in forest or plantation, an Irishman who gathered flax used for the fibre for the paper in the condenser, a Russian who, in the Urals mined the platinum required, an Egyptian who in the Nile Valley, cultivated cotton, also for the insulation, and a South African, or it may be an Alaskan gold-miner, whose product also the telephone needs. All these workers, each in his separate land, combined with the coal miner to furnish the material which the electricians, engineers, and mechanics form into a telephone! Without the compassing of the whole round globe for materials the telephone is not and could not be!

That is the essence of real social service and the core of world-wide co-operation. Yet how many of these workers get even barely adequate remuneration? And remember that behind them all is the scientist whose genius alone set all this miracle-working going, who is expected to perform his miracles for a salary at which many a skilled artisan would turn up his nose.

Do you see now what I mean when I say that we have allowed our ideas of monetary value to distort our ideas of social value? It is clear that we never bother to ask: "What is a man worth?" We prefer the useless query, "What can a man get?"

MIRACLES WE NEVER PAY FOR

Yet suppose that on to a desert island we could put, say, a comedian, an agricultural worker, an engineer, a miner, and a scientist. Whose work would then be of most social value? That is about the only way of arriving at a quick conclusion about the true social value of the work people do.

We do not pay men, and we never have paid them, in proportion to the usefulness of the work they do in the world!

Part of the trouble is, I think, that we take the miracles of life too much for granted; we never give a thought to the labour that goes to making our lives easy and safe and comfortable. If we did we might have some uneasy moments.

We do not see the miracle-workers in mine and factory and mill, poring over microscopes in laboratories, or sweating in front of roaring blast furnaces, and so we do not care.

But we ought to care, and some day I think we shall care! We shall pay the men and women most who do the most useful and vital work!

E. R. T.

KOLHAPUR SUCCESSION

POONA.

It is understood that a memorial signed by Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the all-India Hindu Mahasabha, and other Mahratta leaders has been sent to His Excellency the Viceroy requesting an early decision regarding the succession to the Kolhapur Gadi. It urges "the speedy and free choice by Her Highness the Maharani of an adopted son for the Kolhapur Gadi suitable to continue the illustrious line and a living representative of Shivaji traditions."

The signatories include Sir Chunilal V. Mehta. Messrs. V. D. Savarkar, N. C. Kelkar, Jamnadas Mehta, L. B. Bhopatkar and N. M. Joshi, M. L. A. (Central) and Lady Thakersey.

* * *

We wonder whether it is the desire of the people of Kolhapur that though great Shivajee's dynasty has become extinct, some stray boy should be raised to the Gadi without either hereditory claim, or qualities! He will only enjoy a sumptuous pension, and the administration will pass into the hands of some alien civilian! Why should it be so? Ed.

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BRITAIN AND INDIA

SIR ALBION BANERJI'S APPEAL

DEHRA DUN.

"Whether it is possible to make a further advance in British policy at the present juncture is a queston of some difficulty, but I do feel that it is possible even now, to lay the foundation for a "Union of India," or in other words, include India in any scheme for a new world order and to clarify the position in so far as this country is concerned in the famous, histroric and joint declaration of President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill", declared Sir Albion Banerji, addressing a public meeting on the occasion of the second War anniversary.

Sir Albion exhorted the people of this country to forget their communal differences and hoped that the progress of the war would persuade them to close up their ranks, pay undivided attention to the problem of resisting Hitlerism and organise effective defence of India.

Sir Albion also appealed to Great Britain not to adhere rigidly to the declaration made by the Viceroy just over a year ago, but to make a fresh gesture.

* * * *

Mr. Churchill, for one, will not do it! Ed.

FOUR NEW BISHOPS

Four new Bishops, whose nomination has been approved by the King, include the Right Reverend Noel Baring Hudson who became a brigadier general in the last war at the age of 23 and won the D. S. O. and the Military Cross each with a Bar. Rev. Hudson who becomes Bishop of Newcastle is the Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. The other new bishops are Canon Frank R. Barry, Sub-Dean of Westminster, who becomes Bishop of Southwell: Doctor R. G. Parsons Bishop of Southwark, who becomes Bishop of Hereford, and Rev. W. W. Cash, General Secretary of the Church Missionary Society who becomes Bishop of Worcester. He served as a temporary chaplain to the forces from 1916 to 1920 and won the D. S. O.

* * *

Militarism and clericalism seem to interlace in England. Ed.

THE NAWAB OF CHHATARI

BROADCAST TO HYDERABADIS

HYDERABAD, Sep. 4.

"In speaking from the Hyderabad Broadcasting Station to-day I wish to tell you this, that in view of the full confidence with which our Ruler has been pleased to honour me, I shall try my best in accordance with his wishes to do justice to every individual and every section of His Exalted Highness' subjects. In your honour shall henceforth lie my honour, in your interests my own interests, in your progress my progress and in your weal my own welfare. I shall share with you all the vicissitudes of your joys and sorrows. Your economic, intellectual, physical and social welfare and progress shall in future be the object of my life. In being true to my salt, I shall dedicate to you and to your service the last drop of my blood." Thus observed the hon'ble the Nawab of Chhatari, President of H. E. H. the Nizam's Executive Council, broadcasting from Hyderabad Wireless Station.

The Nawab hoped that in the discharge of his sacred duty, he shall enjoy the willing co-operation of everyone of the faithful subjects of His Exalted Highness without distinction of caste or creed. It was his prayer to God that he might be given the strength to discharge in the best manner possible his true duties to the sovereign and country!

* * *

Commendable sentiments, and may be well put into practice. Ed.

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THE TREE O

HAPP

TO BE

YOUR SELF
which is made up of your

BODY

By means of Exercise, Rest, Clothing, Cleanliness, Temperance, Pure food, Drink and air, Continence, *i.e.* Brahma-charya, Hardihood, Sanitation, &c.

FEELINGS.

By subduing Gross Passions, Anger, Lust, Jealousy, Greed, Pride, Cruelty, Revenge, &c.

By cultivating the Finer Emotions, Patience, Love, Benevolence, Charity, Gratitude, Mercy, Justice, Truth, Courage, Patriotism, Loyalty, &c.

INTELLECT.

The source of Right Conviction without which there is no **RIGHT ACTION.**

No Right Conviction without Right Knowledge to be obtained by

Study for helping

Good Company.

Experience and Observations

Mistakes and Sufferings.

which form **CONSCIENCE.**

SPIRIT
or
HIGHER CONSCIOUSNESS.
About this and its relation to God and other worlds each may *understand and follow* with devotion
Your religious beliefs, rites, ceremonies, worship, &c. with PERFECT TOLERATION, for those of others.

YOUR SELF.

BOOKS, &c.

Regarding Physical, Mental, moral and Spiritual Culture, Fine Arts, Poetry, &c.

YOUR SURROUNDINGS,

BOOKS, &c.

Treating of Agricultural, Industrial, Local, Social, Educational and other subjects of public usefulness.

SUM

The Happiness of Self is the harmony of a healthy Body, refined Feelings, well-informed Intellect, and a devotional Spirit.

BE GOOD A

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UPROAR IN IBROXPARK MATCH.

LONDON.

The outstanding feature of the programme, however, was the remarkable crowd-scenes at the match between Glasgow Rangers and Glasgow Celtic at Ibroxpark, where the mixture of 40,000 Protestants and Catholics produced the usual partisan incidents. A penalty kick to Celtic caused an uproar and bottles were thrown on the track and the police drew their batons. Several spectators were removed by police and a soldier was carried away on a stretcher. The game developed on keen lines and two Celtic players were injured and carried off on stretchers.

* * *

This is news to us. So, communalism does exist in England, despite its political advancement! *Ed.*

SUB-INSPECTOR'S END

SHILLONG, Sep. 6.

The death occurred to-day of Mr. Matilal Chowdhury, Sub-Inspector of Police, as a result of injuries sustained by him at the hands of a mob during the football match on Wednesday in the Ganesh Shield Tournament.

At tne conclusion of the match the supporters of one of the contesting teams attempted to assault the referee when Sub-Inspector Chowdhury who happened to be on the spot hurried to rescue the referee and received severe injuries. He was immediately removed to hospital in a precarious condition and died there early this morning. In this connection, seven persons have so far been arrested and released on bail.

* * *

This is sport! *Ed.*

Dearness allowance has been sanctioned, says a Lucknow message, to all the employees of the sugar factories and oil mills both at Pilibhit and Kashipur. Employees drawing from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per month will get an allowance of one and a half annas in the rupee and those getting between Rs. 50 and Rs. 125 one anna in the rupee.

* * *

But our Mandya Factory has its own ways of dealing with labour! *Ed.*

LABOUR SHORTAGE IN GERMANY

WORKERS DRAWN FROM MANY COUNTRIES

LONDON

Reuter's correspondent "Somewhere in Europe" writes: Fresh evidence of German labour shortage is revealed by the *Essener National Zeitung*, which says: "As many German workmen have been obliged to exchange tools for the rifle, the Jewish population of Warsaw will be found suitable to work in German industry under supervision".

Faced with the mounting threat of American war production and deliveries, Germany, according to the Reich Labour Commissioner, has become the "world's biggest labour market and is endeavouring in every way to solve the question of labour shortage". The following figures show how Germany is tackling the problem. Apart from 1,400,000 prisoners employed in German agriculture and industries, about the same number of civilian workers have been recruited from all European countries except Turkey, according to an official German statement published on April 1 last. Since then, according to Italian statistics, the number of Italian workers in Germany has been doubled and now approaches 300,000. The German Minister, Herr Seldter, has announced that Dutch workers in Germany have increased from ninety thousand on April 1 last to 223,000 to-day, and Belgian workers from 87,000 to 190,000! The system by which these workers are drawn from various countries is officially described as "voluntary!"

* * *

With all German adult males gone to the fronts, and only the decrepits and imbeciles left behind, and the country flooded with able-bodied men from all non-Aryan countries, we wonder how Herr Hitler expects to maintain the purity of his race! *Ed.*

PRINTING: *English, Canarese, Tamil, Telugu, Sanskrit.*

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The Rationalist.

Monday 15-9-1941.

One Year

With this issue THE RATIONALIST reaches the end of its first year. We thank God for enabling it to exist thus far without hitch and without disheartenment!

In our first issue we set before us the ideal :—

"God fulfils himself in many ways, and through many instruments. Why not the "Rationalist" be one such? "The Voice of the People," some one has said, "is the voice of God," and the "Rationalist" will always be ready to serve as the microphone and the broad-caster of the Voice of the People. It will have one policy, to defend the wronged, acclaim the just, and uphold the virtuous. Whatever it has to do, it will try to do wisely, honestly, and with fear of God. For the rest, we leave things in God's hands!"

That beacon we have sought to be faithful to during the year!

That some of our readers recognise the little that we may have been able to achieve in the above line is evident from the following:

"I am finding the "Rationalist" very interesting! The style of writing and the manner of dealing with matters are admirable! As you have said in your inauguration number, whatever the "Rationalist" does it tries to do wisely, honestly, and with fear of God. All rationalists should agree with you in your definition of God in No. 2. Your reference to subjective greatness of Mahatma Gandhi in No. 3, your elucidation of the term "Satyagraha" in No. 10, Temple entry question in the leader of your latest No., your extracts of speaches and writings on a variety of subjects, the humorous but candid way in which you give your readers exposition on topics,—religious, historical, scientific, industrial, and a variety of others, - are simply excellent, and expose the vast range of your knowledge! Is it I that should say this? Intelligence and might rarely combine; your pen has a combination of both in it!"

A recent reader, a prominent member of the Legislative Council writes:

"I came to know only yesterday that you have been editing a weekly under the heading "RATIONALIST." I saw a copy of it on the Council table yesterday. Kindly enrol me as a subscriber for it with effect from the beginning of this month and send me the three issues which you must have published this month."

Another enlightened friend also:

"Many thanks for your latest issue of the Rationalist. The sentiment underlying the editorial has been the uppermost in my heart. I hope some of the political parties make it the main plank in their platform. I would like to subscribe to your paper. Please send it every week."

Thus it would seem that the *Rationalist* is doing something to represent God's ways to men, and men's claims to God, God including Governments! There has of course been some attempt at slow strangling in some quarters. But however the fact remains that during 52 weeks, amidst changing seasons, amidst the vicisitudes of the paper market and printing trade, amidst the clash of war and the threats of emergent regulations, the *Rationalist* has come out with automatic regularity on the due days. For this dispensation we thank God! And we also take this occasion to thank our generous subscribers and catholic-minded readers!

Editor.

The Editor is ill, and begs to be forgiven for any defects in this issue.

Editor.

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FOR BETTER BUSINESS MORALS

TOKYO'S BIG DRIVE

Under the leadership of its metropolitan police board, Tokyo last month observed "Good-Commercial-Morals-and-Shady-Transactions-Prevention Week."

Industrialists and shopkeepers were invited to a booster's round of meetings, lectures and round-table talks, during which they were urged to "let the gracefulness of Japan be reflected in her commercial morals." Posters, newsreels, and pilgrimages spread the good word. One police chief led 1,500 merchants to the Meiji shrine, where all, bowing in the presence of the great Emperor's spirit, vowed to "liquidate their conventional tradesmen's spirit and serve the country."

Object of the campagin; to stop bootlegging of goods at prices higher than those set by the Government.

GERMANS WILL LOSE THE WAR!

BECAUSE OF THEIR EYES

AMERICAN PROPHECY

"Germany will lose the war because her people have blue eyes." Thus spoke optimistic Optometrist Harold R. Simmerman, whose eyes are brown. The New Jersey Optometric Society, meeting in Atlantic City, goggled at him interestedly.

Mr. Simmerman's prediction was based on the newly discovered fact that Negroes see better at night than white men, and that (most) Negroes' eyes are dark-brown.

His argument: "Once Hitler's opponents can match plane for plane and the various other weapons that are used under cover of darkness, Hitler's inferior and lightly pigmented night operators will be no match for the sharpshooting British and other more deeply pigmented peoples."

Snorted the New York *Herald Tribune* "Pigments of the imagination!"

MYSORE ASSAMBLY ELECTION DISPUTE

BANGALORE.

The Government of Mysore have, it is understood, under the powers vested in them under the Representative Assembly Rules, rejected the petition preferred by Mr. Malle Gowda (Congress) against the election of Mr. H. B. Gundappa Gowda (Minister for Local Self-Government and Public Health) from the Hassan Taluk Rural constituency.

* * *

Mr. Malle Gowda is evidently an optimistic soul! *Ed.*

BIGGEST

India is now the biggest producer of groundnut oil in the world although her share in the world-trade is negligible, states the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India, in his Report on the Marketing of Groundnuts in India and Burma. Her production of groundnut oil during the five-year period 1933-34 to 1937-38. is Estimated to have averaged 3,336,000 tons. India ranks first in the acreage and production of groundnuts, accounting for more than a third of the world's total, but her average yield per acre is only 900 lbs. as compared with an average of 1,600 lbs. per acre in China and over 2,200 lbs. in Mauritius, Madras has the biggest groundnut area, being 3.4 million acres and accounts for 48 per cent of India's total groundnut acreage.

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SHAIVISM

"The Shaivas always stood for the Unity and Preservation of the Race and the Nation and championed the weaving of the Advaitha Hinduism with one hand and pioneered the Art of Ayurvedic Medicine on the other" declared His Holiness Shree Swamy Vaidyanathendra Bharathy Shankara Acharya of the Chamundy Hill, Mysore, addressing the Shaiva Sidhantha Conference on the 30th and the 31st instants at Tharnavaram in the Pandhara Sannidhi, near Mayavaram.

They believed in the Unity of the Jeeva with the Absolute and preached and practised the identity of Man with Man and built up the adamantine unity of the Nation on many old occasions when the country and its religion were faced with the peril of foreign and alien domination. The Shaivas were the first pioneers of the vernacularisation of the Vedic truths and disseminated Gnana among the folk in simple country ballods in Tamil and perhaps expounded the Shankara Adwaitha, and vigorously catered it at the doors of the distant and the out of way peasant population, and brought them to bear with each other not only in their urge towards the God-head but also to share each other's adversities and to forge out the national objectives.

Hinduism, is getting progressively split up, isolated and weakened and ultimately lost in between varient Hindu Maha Sabha, the Varnashrama Swarajya Sangha, the Congress party and the anti-Vedic legislators and others, and it is time, perhaps high time already, that the several Cult Heads, Jagad Gurus, Peetha and Mutt Adikarees do form into a strong federation and assume the charge of the central adminstration high command and religious control of Hinduism, and to dictate on the National and Civic Religious issues at the present crisis.

It is also necessary that a *General Code of Hinduism* be forthwith compiled embodying all that is common to the cults and their original nuclii in the Nigama and the Agama Texts, for the compulsory adoption in the schools and colleges like the Bible and the Koran, and for radiation and broadcasting on the scheme of compulsory adult education. The Cult manuals have to be preserved, however for secular and adult study as Acharya Pravachana or Gospels, and he exhorted the Pandhara Sannidhi and his rich following to munificently finance the scheme of the Federation and the Codification of the Hindu Religion.

The Brahma Veda, otherwise called Atharva Veda, preached unity, and after its mysterious suppression in South India, the corporal vedas, the Ric, the Yajus and the Sama began to enforce diversity and developed communalism and sectarianism, and the Swamyjee impressed upon the house the immediate necessity of the vindication of the study and practice of Atharva Veda, commissioning if necessary, scholars from Baroda and other north Indian States, where they still abound. The Swamyjee also drew pointed attention to the Skanda Purana, where it is mentioned that "Shiva Panchakshari" was taught to Shree Rama and along with it the whole of the Shiva Geetha, which is identical with the current Vishnu Geeta otherwise called Bhagavath Geetha, and was propagated. The Shiva Geetha of the Skanda Purana evidently formed the basis of the Dravidian Shaiva Cult manuals, which he hoped were not different from the vedic truths of the Brahma Veda and the later Thantric Books.

Turning to the Art of Medicine propagated by the Shaivas, the sorry fact that the systems of Indiginous Medicine which with gaeat difficulty, could secure some sort of Governmental patronage during the Justice ministry, were effectively discountenanced by the Congress ministers in the recent years, in the presidency, and now under the present Government are threatened with closure and wholesale suppression under the strong and inspired team-work of oppression and persecution organised by the alien alopaths. In order, therefore, to preserve and propagate the systems, he said, and to make them live upon their own intrinsic merit if any, the All India Ayurveda Maha Mandali sanctioned a demonstration camp, in the name of "Ayurveda Adhyapaka Sikshana Parishad" to be held for sixty days in Avadi near Madras, under the able guidance of the South Indian Champion, Dr. A. Lakshmipathy, from the 22nd September. His Holiness exhorted the Oriental Scholars to subscribe to the successful erection of this camp, by lavish contributions and expositions of the Medical import of the various cult mannuals and other sacred literature bearing upon the system of medicine believed to be held up in them unavailable to the profession. He also exhorted the Pandhara Sannidhi and the large conference, to depute competent individuals from among their cult to prepare a thesis explaining the medical apect of the Shaiva Sidhantha and also to demonstrate and teach the truths in the Post Graduate class of the Parishad at Avadi.

The Swamy then chanted a Hymn in praise of Lord Maheswara as the primitive exponent of the Vedic Medicine and the First Physician and the first Lord among the Three Gods, and blessed that the assembly would sink their cult differences and co-operate with the followers of the other cults on the urgent national issues of both religious and civic importance!

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HAPPINESS.

NESS

ND IN

YOUR SURROUNDINGS

ANIMATE.

Other Persons and Animal Creation, &c.

By doing unto them as you would be done by; which means in **Thought, Word and Deed** to be

EAST HARMFUL By

Avoiding Impoliteness, Negligence, Selfishness, Cheating, Ill-will, Contempt, Spite, Harshness, ractical Jokes, Taunting, Abusing, Scandals, Tortures, Shooting, &c.

MOST HELPFUL By

Body as in times of Accidents, Fires, Storms, &c. By Protecting and Escorting or Nursing the Weak and Helpless, &c.

Brain By Lecturing, Writing, Advising, Educating, Organizing, Managing Trusts, Charities, Industries, and other Public Concerns, &c.

Money By Hospitality, Alms, Philanthropy, Endowments, Food, Clothing, Medicine, Shelter, for Men and Animals, &c.

INANIMATE

Necessaries of life and Means of subsistence drawn from your

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harmless

to your surroundings and

refreshing

to yourself

and not

wasteful or weakening

in

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